The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LII.—NO. 263. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOR "CHICAGO DAY."

Plans to Push the Sale of 500,000 Souvenir Tickets.

MAY BE BOUGHT OCT. 1.

Pasteboards as Adopted by the World's Fair Officials.

BUSINESS-MEN CO-OPERATE.

Foreign-Born Citizens Eager to Do Their Full Share.

DELAY IN MUSIC ARRANGEMENTS.

The committee in charge of the "Chicago day" celebration, Oct. 9, at the Fair intends that the sale of souvenir tickets to be issued for that day be pushed, if possible, to the half million mark. Ald. William R. Kerr, Chairman of the committee, said last evening: "The souvenir tickets will be good only for Chicago day,' and no other tickets will be good on that occasion. The ticket is an art souvenir in itself, and a coupon attached to it will be used for admission at the gates. The committee expects if these tickets are placed on sale as they will be in a few days at the various prominent points in the city, the demand for them will be great from merchants and manufacturers who will present them to their employés. As these will be the only tickets which will admit persons to the Fair on that day the authorities will be requested to count all 'Chicago day' souvenir tickets sold as paid admissions. Our committee will advocate the entire suspension of the free list for that day. We shall undertake, through the cooperation of the Exhibiters' committee, to procure these tickets for all actual employés on the grounds, so that no hardships will be worked on those absolutely obliged to be present on the grounds as employés."

A dispatch to THE TRIBUNE from Washington says: "At the suggestion of the President a communication has been addressed to Mr. Peck of the Columbian Exposition saying that official business will prevent the attendance of the former and Mrs. Cleveland Chicago day."

Fair Wants the Tickets Quickly.

The design for the souvenir ticket prepared by the Rand & McNally company was sent down to the Fair for approval yesterday morning. It did not take the officials long to decide it was what they wanted. They made a few slight changes in the text and sent the design back with a request that the 500,000 tickets be hustled out. T. C. Haynes of the printing firm said he would hustle the work with all possible speed. It is proposed to have the ticket on the market by Oct. 1. The design provides for a ticket of the same size as the original souvenir ticket. The words "World's Columbian Exposition" appear in an arc at the top of the face. Below in the center is a phœnix typical of Chicago. On the left of the vignette in bolder letters occupying two lines are the words "Chicago Day." On the right appears "Oct. 9, 1893." President Higinbotham's signature is on the left-hand corner. The right space is occupied by the number. On the reverse side is an engraving of Fort Dearborn, which is certian to be admired for its wealth of detail, finish, and general effect. The ground of the ticket on either side is delicately tinted. The pictures and lettering are executed in heavy black, most of the letters shaded.

Holders will not deliver the ticket to the gatekeepers "Chicago day." There is a coupon attached which will be torn off and dropped in the turnstile. It bears the words:

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
CHICAGO DAY,
OCT. 9, 1893.
NOT GOOD IF DETACHED.

The three hundred employés of the J. H. Walker company wholesale house will be given an opportunity to visit the Fair Chicago day, and Mr. Robert Hill, who represents the firm as manager of the company, only regretted that he could not be allowed to furnish the employés with tickets as many other large business houses will do. "We shall keep closed all day, and I hope every other business house in Chicago will do the same. If it were not against the law, and this company were in the same condition as others, I would advocate presenting every one with a souvenir admission ticket. It will be the greatest of great days."

Mr. Chumasero of the J. V. Farwell company said the matter of giving tickets to its employés had not been discussed yet by the company members, but it would probably be done. "While this matter has not been taken up by us," he said, "it soon will be. I do not know how many souvenir tickets will be taken by our house, but I believe we shall be as liberal in this regard as the occasion demands. I believe the employés should at least be given a holiday and provided with a ticket of admission."

W. H. Fargo & Co. intend to close up their big wholesale establishment "Chicago day" and give tickets to their employés. "I believe the merchants of Chicago can well afford to give up one day to such an object, and as long as they intend to do anything they might just as well do the right thing and fix their employés out with tickets. We shall close up here and all go down to the grounds."

Mr. Scott of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. would not commit himself further than by saying the house would do as the others, but there was plenty of time left to decide in.

Secretary Mains of the C. P. Kellogg company said: "We shall shut up and give the men a chance to go to the Fair, of course, and I guess they all intend to go. If times were not so hard we would perhaps throw in the admission tickets, but I'm afraid we can't. They will go with a show like that to draw, and their pride in Chicago, without any free tickets."

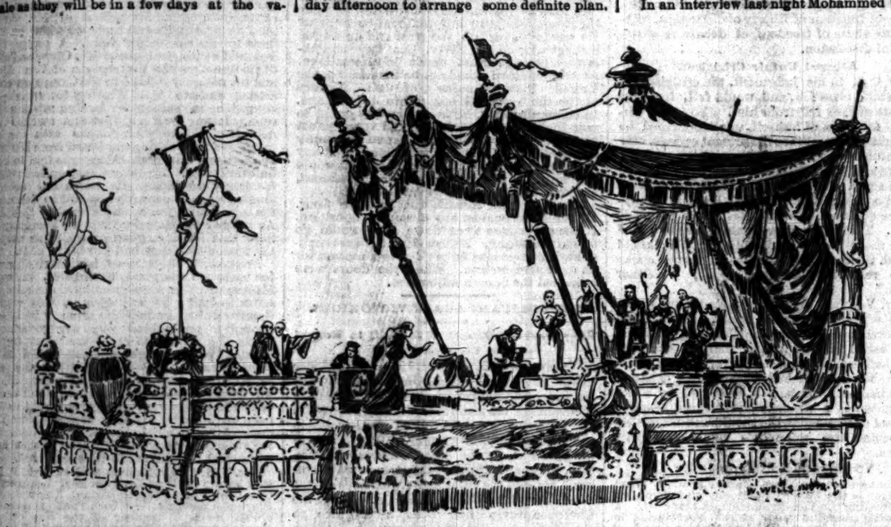
Manager Abell of J. W. Butler & Co. said: "I guess we will close up. That seems to be the general rub, doesn't it? We want to do what is right and be in the procession, but have not discussed 'Chicago day' yet."

Louis Ullman of Straus, Ullman & Gorman said: "This is a busy season with us and a day means considerable, but we will do as much as other Chicago firms to help out the day. We don't want to be the last to come in, but it's early yet."

Foreign-Born Citizens Enthusiastic.

A sort of experience meeting was held yesterday at the headquarters of the Committee on "Chicago Day" in the Title and Trust Building. Representative citizens of foreign birth came together to tell what the people of the nationalities they represented would do to aid in making the occasion a tremendous success. On behalf of the Swedish citizens Robert Lindblom said they would unite and cooperate with the committee in every possible way. They had already decided to have two magnificent floats in the procession, and further details would be arranged at a meeting of their own committee next Monday. H. A. Johnston, who is connected with the Swedish press, suggested that the American press take steps to have representative floats in the procession, and that, if this were done, the Swedish papers would follow the lead.

John Finerty, speaking for the Irish citizens, said a committee of 100 was being formed to advance the work and this committee would meet at the headquarters Thursday afternoon to arrange some definite plan.



FLOAT FOR CHICAGO DAY SHOWING QUEEN ISABELLA SURRENDERING HER JEWELS TO COLUMBUS TO RAISE MONEY FOR HIS VOYAGE.

Norway had for its spokesman Carl Javene, who said citizens of that nationality were willing to take an active part in the pageant, but the details had not been arranged.

Former residents of the little Swiss Republic are raising funds to make a proper representation, and Jacob Manz, who spoke for them, said they would make a creditable showing.

Max Stern and C. Jensen, speaking for the German Turners, said a call was out for a big meeting to be held soon, when definite action would be taken. Carl Haerting and Dr. Huxman, the accredited representatives of the Suabians, said they would be found in line and in the ranks of Germany.

Great Britain had a spokesman, G. E. Gooch, who said anything necessary to be done would be accomplished and that not only the British of the city but of the whole United States would see that a creditable showing was made.

Five Hundred Singers.

Herman Pomey of the Orpheus Society said he was prepared to place 500 singers at the disposal of the committee to take part in the morning exercises at the Fair. Joseph Hladovec in a letter read by Director Pratt said the Bohemians had appointed a committee of twenty-five to arrange for their entertainment.

Director Pratt, who, is taking care of the correspondence of the committee, said yesterday that he was anxious that some French citizens would take up the matter of French representation. He had communicated with several prominent French citizens, but in no instance had he received any reply. He had had a similar experience with regard to Holland and had written to George Birkhoff, the Dutch Consul, on the subject, but had received no reply. He had a similar experience with Prof. Tomlins, one of the heads of the musical department at the Fair. Mr. Tomlins had been written to with regard to the singers who would take part in the morning program Oct. 9 and for lack of information on the subject the arrangements for this part of the program are not yet perfected. A call for another meeting will be made shortly by the Committee of Management.

COMMISSIONERS SIDE WITH DR. SMITH.

Cincinnati Presbytery Minority Has the Whip Hand Over the Majority.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—It is seldom that a minority can absolutely control a majority, but this will be the case as far as the Cincinnati Presbytery is concerned when the Synod of Ohio meets here Oct. 10 to try the Rev. Henry Preserved Smith on the charge of heresy. The Cincinnati Presbytery is overwhelmingly conservative as its verdict in the preliminary trial of Dr. Smith shows. It has been a rule of the presbytery to begin calling the names of candidates to be commissioners to the synod in alphabetical order and at the point where the call was left off at the last meeting. Last year "R" was the last letter called. It happens that a nest of liberals follows the "R" in the alphabetical list, and of the thirty-two commissioners appointed at today's meeting of the presbytery at Hartwell eighteen to twenty are liberals who will vote with Dr. Smith. The discovery of this fact created a good deal of excitement at the meeting and an effort was made to suspend the rule. A vote of two-thirds of the members was necessary to accomplish this end, however, and the necessary poll could not be obtained. Dr. Smith has been found guilty of heresy by the Cincinnati Presbytery, but the delegates from the presbytery to the synod will vote in opposition to the finding.

Negro Warned to Leave.

PARIS, Tex., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—A few nights ago notices were posted at the house of a negro living about ten miles southeast of this city, warning the family to leave the community at once or their lives would be forfeited. The matter is in the hands of officers, who are investigating it thoroughly. In the same neighborhood three negroes were taken from their homes and hanged in August, 1892. Both before and after that affair for some time there had been bad feeling between the negroes and whites, but as all has been quiet for several weeks it was thought that the trouble had died out.

MISSIONS OF ISLAM.

MOHAMMED WEBB COMES TO ESTABLISH THEM IN AMERICA.

Converted in the Orient to the Moslem Belief He Returns to Propagate It in His Native Land—Dr. Haweis Says the Failure of the Established Church of England to Participate in the Parliament Is a Disgrace—Reaching Common Ground for a Universal Religion.

The tables are turned. Orthodox ministers and Christians of this country are to be given the opportunity to see the missionaries of the religions of the Orient working among the enlightened people of this country. The system by which they will proselyte in this country and Christian Europe has been carefully arranged, and while Christian missionaries are doing evangelistic work in the strongholds of Mohammed, Buddha, and Confucius, priests of the Islamic religion will be busily engaged in this and other countries.

The head of the Mohammedan or Islamic religion in this country is Mohammed Alexander Russell Webb, a regularly ordained priest. His ordination took place in the great mosque in Bombay in the presence of 5,000 people, and the title of Mohammed, the high est in that faith, was conferred upon him.

Mohammed and Mrs. Webb are the guests of friends in this city. The first named is aged about 42 years; is of medium height, heavy set, and wears a full beard. He has an intelligent, kindly face and talks most intelligently of his work and his plans for the future. Mohammed Webb was once a newspaper man. St. Louis was once his field of labor. He was always a close observer of social conditions and their evils.

In an interview last night Mohammed Webb said he believes he has at last found the long sought solution of the social evil problem. In a most entertaining manner he proceeded to give reasons and to explain the Islamic faith, saying that it differs essentially with popular ideas of it.

"The reason why there is so little English literature reflecting the truth of our faith is because Musselman scholars have the greatest respect for Arabic and believe it is sacrilegious to translate the original language in which the Koran is written into English. They despise the English because of the treatment they have received at their hands. It was not until five years ago that anything like the truth was translated. Then Sir Ameer Ali, C. S. I., Judge of the High Court of Judicature and married to an English woman, wrote the first work. Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadwr of Aigarh, India, who is the founder of the Anglo-Oriental colony there, has also written commentaries on the Koran and the Bible, and his works represent Mohammedan teachings in near the true light.

Islam a Remedy for Social Ills.

"The writings of these two men were the beginning of Mohammedanism in the Western country. I began the study of the Oriental religion nine years ago, and four years ago concluded that Islam is the only remedy for the social condition complained of. A comparison with Musselman cities shows 50 per cent less vice than in Christian cities of the same class. It requires brief investigation to show that Christianity is on the decline and that vice is on the increase.

"A peculiar feature of Islamic doctrine is the perfect simplicity with which it may be applied to all conditions of society. I believe Islam will be the religion of Protestant America. We can't do much with the Catholics. It is only necessary to break down falsehoods and to show what our religion is. In three years we will have here strong Mohammedan communities.

We now have in this country seven circles of the American branch of the Moslem Brotherhood. This brotherhood was organized by wealthy Moslems in Bombay and I have been deputized the head of the brotherhood in this country. The objects are to disseminate our doctrines throughout the Western country. The Unitarian Church is deeply interested and may embrace our faith as a church. We have also seven circles in the United States—two in New York, two in Brooklyn, one each in Washington, Woodcliffe, N. J., Pueblo, Colo., and there will soon be one in Chicago."

Views of an Author-Preacher.

The great Parliament of Religions has brought to Chicago no more lovable and interesting character than the Rev. Dr. H. R. Haweis of London, a clergyman of the Established Church. He is famous the world over as the apostle of music, and his books, "My Musical Memories," "Music and Morals," and others in the same line have won him a place in the hearts of all who love the sweet and gentle things of life. A little man with a broad, smoothly-shaven face and a halt in his gait is the distinguished divine and author. The publication of his recent "Life of Sir Morell Mackenzie," with the complications growing out of the attack made upon him by the surviving members of the great physician's family, have brought his name into a new but not so pleasant prominence. Dr. Haweis yesterday delivered an address at the Parliament of Religions which stirred the 3,000 people in the great hall to a height of enthusiasm. With typical English courage Dr. Haweis talked straight from the shoulder. He afterward declared in an interview that the failure of the Episcopal Church of England to participate in the great parliament is little less than a national disgrace. He explained the position of the Rev. Joseph Cook in a way which is at once satisfactory and epigrammatic. He said that the attack made upon him in connection with the publication of his story of the attendance of Sir Morell Mackenzie upon the Emperor Frederick is a libelous untruth. He speaks in glowing terms of the great Parliament of Religions, and outlines his belief that the church universal already exists and that at this great Parliament of Religions the people of the earth are just finding it out. Every word taken as it fell from his lips means something.

"I am much interested in this conclave of religions because it seems to be the embodiment of an idea which has been growing upon me; that we wish to discover—now that we know so much about religions of different peoples—the central thoughts—the few simple and comparatively clear thoughts that are centralized by the religions of the world, and when we see that there is practically but one religion which finds expression according to age and climate and circumstances in many different ways, and that all great religious teachers have worked around and in upon a few central thoughts, we get great points of union, and something like a common ideal."

"Do you see any hope in the immediate future of a universal church?"

"It seems to me that the strength of all the churches lies in developing that particular form of religion and emphasizing those particular parts of the universal doctrine which are most needed by their own communities, but that ought not to prevent them having a common stock and a wide platform upon which their representatives might meet and work for objects and interests equally dear to all, and that is what I look to. It is rather a union of heart and action for practical purposes with the simplest central thoughts, such as the sovereign will ruling the universe and the spiritual nature in man owing allegiance to that will and general responsibilities of brotherhood growing from that situation."

Disgrace to the English Church.

"What effect do you think this parliament will have on the historic churches, such as the Established Church of England?"

"I think that when the results of this parliament and this important interchange of thought and feeling become widely known, together with the high character of the men who have engaged in it, the Episcopal Church of England will feel that it has committed one more of its great historic blunders through its official head, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in holding itself aloof from this great and elevated union of hearts and heads. The great Roman Catholic Church has been far more wise in its generation, and it is little short of a national disgrace that the English Episcopal Church should alone amongst all the churches in the world be entirely unrepresented."

"Do you think, then, doctor, that in this sort of a conclave lies any danger to the institutions and traditions of the English Episcopal Church?"

"The greatest possible danger to the institutions and doctrines of any church that is not up to date and that refuses reform from within; the greatest possible safety to any church who is willing as fairly to reconsider its position as was the English Church at the time of the English reformation. The note of all established, or, indeed, non-conformist churches, should henceforth be not revolution, but reformation, and reformation from within."

"Some criticism has been made, Doctor, of the speech of the Rev. Joseph Cook in which he declared that he had gone to all the so-called heathen religions and found them lacking, and that the only hope for a universal church is the adoption of the principles of Christianity as he believed them. It was said that he was discourteous to the delegates of widely varying faiths who had assembled at the parliament."

"The only answer to that is that when people carry within them what they mean to say, they say just that and nothing else. It is possible to provide the reverend gentleman with facts, but we cannot provide him with spectacles."

The Rev. L. P. Mercer of the New Jerusalem Temple was requested to give the impressions of the work thus far accomplished by the Parliament of Religions. In response he furnished the following:

President Bonney's salutation, "Worshipers of God and Lovers of Men," acknowledging at once the universal idea of the divine and the bond of brotherhood, is the proper characterization of this wonderful assembly. Participating in this idea from its conception and actively interested from the first in the preparations for these congresses the fulfillment exceeds all anticipations, both in the dignity and earnestness of the speakers and in the popular enthusiasm called forth. And it is interesting to note where the applause comes in. When any speaker on any subject touches affirmatively either one of these great truths the audience uniformly expresses approbation—namely: The divine, immanence, operation, and power in the human soul; the immortality of the human person, and the law of good-will and helpfulness as the necessary condition of happiness for men. The audience says plainly by its demonstrations that men not only value these truths but want to be confirmed in them.

TWENTY FEVER CASES AT BRUNSWICK.

Mississippi and Texas Declare Rigid Quarantines—Scourge Will Last Till Frost.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—The situation at Brunswick, Ga., is serious, and the experts at the Marine Hospital service who have investigated the condition of the city agree that the pest has come to stay until frost stamps it out. Today the city is almost depopulated. On the principal street there remain only two open stores. The suffering of the poor is considerable, there being no possible way for them to obtain food except from the City Commissary, which is daily crowded with hundreds of hungry and destitute people of both colors. There has been, all told, twenty-six reported cases of fever, with five deaths. Quarantine regulations are rigidly enforced.

PRESIDENT POLK'S REMAINS REMOVED.

They Are Taken from Polk Place to Capitol Hill—The Exercises.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 15.—Simple but impressive ceremonies marked the removal today of the remains of President James K. Polk and wife from Polk Place to Capitol Hill. The caskets containing the remains had been incased in new cedar cases, and at an early hour were removed from the tomb to the parlors of the Polk mansion, where, in the presence of a few friends and relatives, prayers were offered by the Rev. J. Witherspoon, S. A. Steele, and J. H. McNeely. The caskets were then placed in hearses, and, escorted by militia and State and city officials, the postoffice employés, and relatives of the ex-President, were taken to Capitol Hill. After the caskets had been placed in the tomb on the northeast slope of the hill.

Music for Midwinter Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 19.—Dr. Ettore Patrizi, connected with the Italian section at the World's Fair, has written the Midwinter Fair committee that he can arrange to have the orchestra from La Scala Theater, Milan, come to the California Fair. Offers from the Elgin and Sousa's Band have also been received.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Rocky Mountain Dime and Dollar Savings Bank, Denver, Colo., has resumed.

An Esquimau village consisting of eleven persons have arrived in San Francisco en route to Chicago.

Collector of the Port Wise of San Francisco has refused to appoint twenty deputies without pay to enforce the Geary law.

Five prisoners escaped from the jail at Litchfield, Ky., by cutting through a brick wall and letting themselves down by means of blankets tied together.

Floods in Madison County, Va., have washed away four large mills and three dwellings. The village of Criglersville is almost swept out of existence. No loss of life has yet been reported.

It is reported at Montreal, Que., that the British Government has decided to abandon all efforts in the direction of state colonization as a result of the experiment of settling Scottish crofters in the Canadian Northwest.

Two hundred and one women voted at the school elections at New Haven, Conn. No woman had ever voted before in the State. The first ballot cast was at 6:05 a. m., as soon as the polls opened, by Mrs. Alexander Troop, wife of the editor of the *Union*.

HORROR IN THEATER.

ALMOST A SCORE OF PERSONS ARE BURNED, SOME FATALLY.

Fire Breaks Out in the Canton, Ill., Opera-House While a Performance Is in Progress, and Before the Audience Has Made an Exit the Stage Is a Mass of Flames—Slowness in Emptying the House Proves Fatal—Peter Curry, a Tailor, Is Missing.

CANTON, Ill., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The new opera-house at this place was burned to the ground tonight during the progress of a play and eighteen persons were burned, some of them fatally. No one is known to have been killed outright, but one man, Peter Curry, is missing and is thought to have perished in the flames. The estimated money loss is $100,000. The list of injured and missing is:

Missing.

CURRY, PETER.

The Injured.

BELT, JOHN.
BRADY, JOHN.
DOBBINS, WILBER.
DOWNING, PHILANDER.
HECK, JAMES.
HECKARD, JOHN.
KENNAN, PAT.
MORGANSON, PIERRE.
MARTIN, ELMER.
MILLER, RILEY.
MORAN, MART.
MCVAIN, ERNEST.
SEWARD, LAWRENCE.
STEVENS, ARTHUR.
THOMAS, JOHN.
WALGAMOT, W. C.
WALSH, FRED.
WILLS, DAN.

The fire was the most disastrous that ever visited Canton. It started at 9:30 o'clock on the stage of the opera-house, where the Baldwin-Melville company was playing "Michael Strogoff." During the battle scene in the third act the fireworks in use exploded, setting fire to the scenery.

Audience Stricken with Panic.

The flames at once burst into view and the audience in a panic started for the doors. The manager of the company faced the people, tried to calm their fears, and did succeed in quieting them to an extent that many persons took their seats again and all passed out toward the doors slowly. It was due to this delay that so many were burned.

In less than three minutes from the time the flames first appeared a sheet of fire burst from the stage, swept along the ceiling to the gallery, and enveloped those persons who had not yet escaped from that part of the house. The panic had again become intense, people on the main floor crowding in a mad rush toward the exit, pushing one another headlong, effecting many unnecessary injuries, and really impeding the progress of emptying the house.

Men Jump from the Galleries.

In the galleries, where the fire was gathering strength, many persons jumped to the balcony below, crushing and bruising themselves and those upon whom they fell. Then arose cries of anguish and terror that could be heard on the streets for a long distance. The fire made swift headway and the injured dragged themselves out or were assisted to get out just before the auditorium became a mass of roaring flame. The firemen were powerless to stay its progress, and in less than twenty minutes the roof fell in. By this time the flames had spread to the adjoining Opera-House Block and in a short time had destroyed it. For two hours the firemen worked before they secured control of the fire and made reasonably sure that it would be confined to the Opera-House Block.

Several strangers were attending the performance and it has not yet been determined whether or not they all escaped. It is thought there are bodies in the ruins, and the work of searching for any that may have lost their lives is only now beginning, after the fire has spent its force.

The third story of the opera-house block was occupied by the Masonic lodge. Only the records were saved. The second story was occupied by the offices of the Canton Masonic Mutual Insurance company, by Dr. Whiting, dentist, and by G. R. Cobleigh. But little was saved from the goods on this floor. The first floor was occupied by Woods & Wonderly, dry goods, and Schradzke & Sklarek, clothiers. The greater portion of these stocks were removed into the streets. The losses upon the opera-house block and the goods will aggregate $100,000.

The Baldwin-Melville company lost everything, the members escaping with only the costumes they had on. Walter S. Baldwin, the manager, lost $2,000 in cash which had been left in one of the pockets in his coat hanging on the stage. Some of the members of the company escaped from under the stage by forcing off the heavy wire gratings. All of them escaped serious injury.

CERASIMOS AND MALTEZOS LEAVE.

Loss Claimed by the Chicago Auction Fruit Company in the Flitting.

The Chicago Auction Fruit company has sustained a loss of $2,500, owing to the sudden departure of the firm of Cerasimos & Maltezos, which has been doing a small wholesale fruit business at No. 114 South Water street for a few months. The firm had bought considerable fruit of the auction company from time to time and paid promptly. Last Saturday one of the principals of the concern bought some goods at the auction house and wanted credit for the same till Monday. This was granted. When the auction company attempted to collect the bill Monday it is said Cerasimos & Maltezos had disappeared, leaving no attachable property or signs of life behind them at their place of business. The firm rented only a part of No. 114 South Water street, and was in no way connected with the reliable firm which is still doing business there.

Damage by Water in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—A water spout in Madison County, Va., has wrought great damage along the valley of Middle River. Four mills and several dwellings were washed away. At least three persons—children of a farmer named Lamb—have been drowned. The Village of Criglersville was nearly swept away.



REMOVING THE DEAD AND WOUNDED FROM THE BIG FOUR WRECK AT MANTENO.

Summary of Yesterday's Happenings.

Fishermen's Congress was begun in Music Hall—International fishing-boat procession on the lagoon around the Wooded Island—Organ recital given by Harrison Wilde in Festival Hall—French Bakery closed by Columbian Guards—Awards in sugars and sirups and lithographing—Director-General Davis' orders to fakirs that shouting be stopped was enforced in Midway.

Coming Events of Importance.

Sept. 20—Montana, Iowa, Sons of America, and Fishermen's day.
Sept. 21—Iowa and Fishermen's day.
Sept. 22—State Commissioners' day.
Sept. 23—Knights of Honor day.
Sept. 25—Christian Endeavor day. Exhibit of sheep and swine opens.
Sept. 26—Odd-Fellows' day.
Sept. 27—Indiana day.
Sept. 30—Irish day.

INDEX TO TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

Pages.
1 Plans to Sell 500,000 Chicago Day Tickets.
Mohammed Webb to Start Moslem Missions.
Eighteen Persons Burned in Opera-House.
Fixing the Blame for the Wreck.
2 Silver Men Aided by the Democrats.
Voorhees as an Humble Suppliant.
Van Alen's Money Proves Powerful.
3 Fight in a Russian Jewish Synagogue.
Three More Alleged Firebugs Arrested.
4 Fakirs on Midway Are Silenced.
Missing Steamer Alvo Is Heard From.
Minneapolis Financier Arrested.
The Rev. Dr. Haweis Defends Himself.
5 President Peixoto's Cause Greatly Weakened
Printers Visit the Fair.
Pan-American Medicos Entertained.
6 Western Crops Badly in Need of Rain.
Entire Family of Six Murdered.
Sam Wise's Timely Hit Beats the Colts.
Frank Ives Still Leads Roberts.
7 Clifford Wins the Desplaines Stake.
Westerners Hurt the Eastern Bookmakers.
Democratic Warfare Begins Today.
8 Cuts in West-Bound Freight Rates.
9 Iowa Begins Its Fair Celebration.
To Save World's Fair Buildings.
Sheep and Swine Show Begins Monday.
Dr. Haweis Speaks to Religious Parliament
11 Photography in Its Infancy.
First Organist of an American City.
World's Fair Art Galleries.
12 Editorial.
13 Administration Dominated by Lamont.
Voice of the People.
14 Work Being Found for Unemployed Men.
16 News from the Insurance World.

"CHICK" M'MULLEN FATALLY SHOT.

After Putting Bullets Into Officers Rowan and Fitzmorris He Gets One Himself.

Desplaines street Officers Rowan and Fitzmorris shot and were shot by "Chick" McMullen, a West Side character, early this morning while they were trying to arrest the latter in front of the saloon No. 494 South Halsted street. The policemen were shot in the groin. The three were taken to the County Hospital. McMullen was shot in the back, near the kidneys. The doctors think he cannot live. The officers were passing Martin Murphy's saloon on South Halsted street when they met McMullen and Nellie Foley. They were making a great disturbance. The policemen told them to keep still and they were answered with jeers. Then they grabbed McMullen and started to handcuff him. He is exceedingly strong. A lusty fight ensued. McMullen threw both the officers off. Then the Foley woman gave him a revolver or he whipped one out of his pocket. Before the officers could get hold of him again he had shot Fitzmorris twice and Rowan once, the latter receiving the most serious injury. As soon as McMullen arrived at the hospital a priest was sent for to give him absolution. McMullen is 25 years old and lives at No. 13 Miller street.

The excellent 1889 vintage of G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry is attracting great attention for its natural dryness, pureness, and quality.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.
CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1893.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, with variable winds

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION NEWS.

Red Letter Days.

May 1 (Opening day)	199,965
May 30 (Decoration day)	14,579
June 8 (Infanta day)	126,991
June 15 (German day)	165,069
July 4 (United States day)	283,273
July 20 (Swedish day)	129,973
Aug. 1 (Bohemian day)	131,971
Aug. 15 (Rajah day)	123,630
Aug. 19 (British day)	166,931
Aug. 24 (Illinois day)	243,961
Aug. 26 (Machinery day)	168,036
Sept. 2 (Roman Catholic day)	148,940
Sept. 4 (New York day)	243,760
Sept. 6 (Wisconsin day)	175,409
Sept. 7 (Pennsylvania and Brazil days)	302,460
Sept. 9 (Gymnodorion day)	190,746
Sept. 9 (California, G. A. R., Utah, Stationary Engineers, and Transportation day)	231,529
Sept. 11 (Kansas, Silver, and French Engineers' day)	160,126
Sept. 12 (Maryland and Kansas day)	167,109
Sept. 13 (Michigan and Kansas day)	180,221
Sept. 14 (Ohio and Kansas day)	184,770
Sept. 15 (Costa Rica, Vermont, Kansas, and Keeley day)	187,737
Sept. 16 (Texas, Railway, and New Mexico day)	199,321

Paid Admissions.

Total for May	1,050,037	Sept. 18 (Mon.)	132,586
Total for June	2,676,113	Sept. 19 (Tues.)	172,606
Total for July	4,760,393	Total week ending Sept. 16	1,043,395
Total for Aug.	3,515,203	Grand total	15,740,848
Sept. 1 to 17	2,414,843		
Sept. 17 (Sun.)	41,354		

Program for Today.

Iowa, Patriotic Sons of America, and Fishermen's days. Convention of the United Typothetæ of America in Colonnade Assembly Hall. Heliograph practice by United States Government Signal Corps on Administration Plaza; 1:30 to 3:30 p. m. International fishing-boat regatta east of Wooded Island. Exhibition of throwing fish spears. Ringing of Columbian Bell by representatives of the Congress of Religions. Special display of fireworks, illuminations, electric fountain display, and Transportation Building open at night.

LAST EDITION.

ASLEEP AT HIS POST

Ugly Rumor as to the Cause of Manteno Disaster.

ENGINEER IS INVOLVED.

Criminal Negligence Is Also Charged to the Flagman.

DEATH LIST IS NOW EIGHT.

Injured Number Eighteen, Three of Whom May Die.

OFFICIALS ARE INVESTIGATING.

Eight persons killed and eighteen injured is the record of the "Big Four" collision at Manteno, Ill. Three more deaths may yet be added to the list.

Daylight brought little mitigation of the horror of the accident. It decreased the list of the dead by one, but it increased the responsibility of those to whom were intrusted the lives of the passengers on the train. Monday night there was talk of a heavy curve in the track, of blinding clouds of dust, and of lights that could not be seen. Dawn showed many things. It showed a stretch of track straight as a taut bowstring and bedded with dustless road metal. It brought to light the testimony of a man who saw the lights on the rear of the ill-fated train, and with it all came the ugly rumor of an engineer asleep at his post and a flagman negligent of his duty.

Eight lives passed away in the wreck. All of those killed were in a day coach. No one in the sleepers was hurt. The corrected list of the dead follows:

DICKENDASHER, CHARLES, gardener, Columbus, O.
DUGAN, MISS MINNIE, Lower Albany, Ind.
JACKSON, DAVID, Cynthiana, O.
KIMMEL, CHRIST, Dayton, O.
POWELL, JAMES W., New Vienna, O.
SCHOLTER, MRS. MATTIE, Ripley, O.
SUMPER, JAKE, blacksmith, Columbus, O.
SWEET, L. L., Louisville, Ky., G. A. R. man; carried insurance policy for $5,000.

The Injured.

BELLERSON, BLANCHE, Sinking Springs, O., back and head hurt and fracture of base of skull; serious.
BLANTON, L. H., Indianapolis, Ind., merchant; bruised; not serious.
BLACKWELL, GEORGE, Wilmington, O., farmer; dislocated shoulder; both legs broken; will recover.
BRANN, J. W., Wilmington, O., dealer in buggies; leg hurt; not serious.
BRANN, MRS. MERCIE, wife of above; foot cut and side hurt; not serious.
COGGESWELL, ANNIE, Lower Albany, Ind.; head cut and bruised; cared for at Manteno.
EVANS, WILLIAM, Powaliton, W. Va.; spine seriously hurt, may die.
EVANS, MISS SALLY, daughter of above; slight bruises on face.
FOSTER, JOSEPH, Springfield, O.; bruised, not serious.
FOSTER, MRS. JOSEPHINE, wife of above; hips seriously wrenched, may die.
GALLATIN, MRS. ELIZABETH, Columbus, O.; cut and bruised, cared for at Manteno.
GALLATIN, MISS EMMA, foot crushed and chest hurt; cared for at Manteno.
JACKSON, MISS LIZZIE, Cynthiana, O.; shoulder hurt, not serious; her uncle killed by her side.
KIMMEL, MRS. CHRIS., Dayton, O.; hips sprained, not serious; her husband killed.
MEANS, JAMES WILBUR, Chester, S. C.; lawyer, slight cuts.
MORRIS, JESSIE, Cincinnati, O.; internally injured, arms crushed; cared for at Manteno; condition serious.
SCHOLTER, A. J., Ripley, O.; merchant, leg crushed flat, internally hurt; may die; his wife killed.
WISEMART, CAREY B., Frankfort, O.; clerk, bruised; not serious.

Train No. 45 leaves Chicago in two sections, ten minutes apart. Each train is made up of mixed sleepers and day coaches. Ahead of the first section Monday night was train No. 23 of the Illinois Central. A little south of Manteno No. 23 got a hot box and had to pull up. A flagman was sent back to flag the approaching No. 1 section of train 45. The signal was observed and this section stopped.

Statement of the Flagman.

Oliver C. Duncan, brakeman of this section, says he swung off his train and went back to flag the second section. Section No. 2 of 45 was pounding along behind at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, but the brakeman claims he had time to go back quite a distance. He says that he signaled the train, but adds that the train swung around a curve so suddenly that he had barely time to get out of the way. His alleged signal was not heeded and the second section tore down upon the rear of the train ahead.

The rear coach of the first section was a heavy Pullman sleeper, occupied only by the porter. Next to that was a common and rather flimsy day coach filled with people and ahead of that was another heavy Pullman chair car, in which were a score of passengers. The lightly built day coach was thus sandwiched in between two of the heaviest cars made.

It was these three cars which bore the brunt of collision. Engine No. 930, with Engineer Tom Ames at the throttle and with a long train behind it, forming the second section of 45, dashed at high speed towards the first section.

Track Straight for Miles.

The track was straight, and is straight for miles each side of the spot, yet it was not until the headlight of No. 930 gleamed upon the rear coach of the train ahead that Engineer Ames reversed his lever. As he did so he jumped. His fireman stuck to his post.

What happened then is soon told. Driven on by the ponderous weight of engine No.

930, backed by momentum, those two heavy Pullman cars simply came together. Caught between their mammoth mass was the little day coach, and the day coach went to pieces. It was annihilated. The roof was flung off bodily, and one side fell out, but of the remainder not a piece the size of a man's hand could be found.

Dead and Injured in One Car.

All the dead and all the injured were in the coach that vanished.

There was no telescoping of cars; engine No. 930 is a bit bent and the rear sleeper has lost its roof, but nothing else was damaged. It was only the one car that suffered, and of the people in it not one escaped injury. They were caught and crushed. Eight were tortured to death. This is why the bodies of those who lost their lives were terrible to look upon; this is why men who had seen a dozen wrecks turned aside, sickened with horror, as they looked on the faces of the dead. And then they turned and asked one another how it was that on a straight track, on a clear night, this thing had happened—and found no answer.

The wreck was soon cleared away. There was little enough of it, but every splinter bore blood and the guilt of it rested somewhere. Two physicians were on the train and others were brought from Kankakee. The work of getting out the people was easy. It was only necessary to draw away the Pullman coaches; the dead and the dying lay between them. The dead and the less seriously wounded were left at Manteno; the others were sent to Chicago.

Identifying the Dead.

Early yesterday morning four big pine boxes were sent down from Kankakee and into these the dead were placed, two in a box. Five of the bodies had been identified, two women and one man were still unknown. One of the women was identified at Kankakee by Miss Coggeswell. She was Minnie Dugan of Lower Albany, Ind., and had been on a visit to the Fair. The other woman was undoubtedly Mrs. Mattie Scholter, as the card of Mrs. E. Edwards, No. 42 Forty-third street, was found upon her. Mrs. Edwards is a friend of Mrs. Scholter.

The remains of Jake Simfer were identified only with the greatest difficulty, as the head had been crushed flat. Coroner E. J. Willman impaneled a jury and attempted to hold an inquest, but as no witnesses appeared the jury contented itself with counting the money found upon the persons of the dead, and then adjourned.

Believe the Engineer Was Asleep.

After the collision the crews of both trains vanished as though they had never been. Among railroad men in Kankakee the belief is openly expressed that the engineer of the second section was sleeping at his post.

Later in the day Oliver C. Duncan, the man who claims to have flagged the second section, was seen. He said:

We saw the second section would come into us unless it could be stopped in a hurry, and I seized my lantern and jumped from the first section while we were slowing up and ran back up the track, for I knew the other train was only five minutes behind us. I saw the train coming and swung my lantern, but I guess the engineer didn't catch the signal in time. I didn't disappear after the wreck, and it's false to say I did. I worked with all the rest and the men saw me there.

W. B. Tanner, one of the oldest conductors of the Big Four system, had chage of the first section. He said:

Our train was coming to a stop when we were struck. O. C. Duncan, the brakeman, leaped from the train while it was going fifteen miles an hour and started back to flag the second section. I saw him myself, and one of the colored porters saw him. Besides after the wreck I saw Duncan coming back after he had flagged the second section, which did not, for some reason unknown to me, heed his warning signal. Duncan's lights were still burning and I should say he had had time to get back a quarter of a mile toward the oncoming second section.

Denies a Light Was Sent Back.

J. T. Tamscott, fireman of the engine pulling the second section, flatly denies all this. He says no light was sent back and that the first section had no business to be where it was. He said:

The first section sent back no light. It was due in Kankakee ten minutes before the time when the accident took place and we never thought of its being just ahead of us. When we approached Manteno I saw Ames, my engineer, step to the side of the cab and look out. I also looked out and saw a little red light ahead that seemed to me to be a turned switch light. I had no time to jump. The next minute we struck the car ahead of us. The engineer jumped, but I stuck by the engine and came out all right.

CANNOT YET PLACE RESPONSIBILITY.

Superintendent Sullivan of the Illinois Central Investigates Cause of the Wreck.

A. W. Sullivan, General Superintendent of the Illinois Central road was at Manteno all day yesterday investigating the accident and last night gave an account of the wreck as he understood it. This statement is the only official report of the accident from a railroad source yet sent out. Mr. Sullivan said:

The second section of train No. 45 collided with the first section of the same train one-fourth mile north of Manteno at 10:20 p. m. yesterday, the 18th. First section was in charge of Conductor W. B. Tyner; Engineer Sampell, engine 935. Second section in charge of Conductor Eden; Engineer Thomas Ames, engine 930. The first section of No. 45 was flagged by train No. 23 when the second section of No. 45 ran into them. Mr. Head reports this morning that six men and two women were killed.

Dr. Scobey, company surgeon, of Kankakee, accompanied by nine physicians, was called, who gave the wounded immediate care, and fourteen of them were brought to the hospital on No. 2. Two others are reported injured, making sixteen in all. Engine 930 badly damaged in front and back; two coaches and one sleeper in first section of No. 45 badly damaged. Engineer Thomas Ames, in charge of the second section of No. 45, has been in the service of the company as engineer for ten years. Mr. Ames says that the first warning he had was the headlight shining on the rear of the first section, that he whistled, answered to flag, applied the air, and jumped off, alighting near where the flagman stood. Trainmaster Coopman reports that the flagman could not be found. The track was clear at 6:20 a. m.

"The name of the flagman was Duncan and he is supposed to have gone on with the train. Each section of Train No. 45 contained nine cars and after the accident the first engine took the uninjured cars to Kankakee and turned the train over to the Big Four. As yet no word has been received from that road. We notified its officials last night of the cause of the delay in delivering the train to them."

"Have you decided upon the responsibility for the accident?"

"Not yet. The cause can only be brought out after a careful investigation. Today the men most directly involved were not to be seen, and from all I could learn the different stories told were too conflicting to be reliable. From different sources we learn that Flagman Duncan was asleep, again that he was close to the train, and still again that he flagged the train according to orders. The Coroner's jury may bring out the facts. Of course the engineer may be at fault. The Big Four train does not stop at Manteno. The Illinois Central train that did stop flagged the first section of No. 45. The same conditions prevailed as regards the second section of No. 45, and it should have been stopped as easily as the first section. The track is straight and on a bed of rock ballast, so an engineer should have seen the rear lights of the first train in time to stop, even had the flagman failed to do his duty. Of course, that was the last place a train would be looked for by an engineer, and the glass on the rear lights may have been smoked.

"From appearances the second section of No. 45 could not have been going fast when it ran into the train ahead. Engine No. 930 lost its pilot, smoke-stack, and headlight. Otherwise it was uninjured and can be repaired at a cost of $200. Had the train ahead been vestibuled the damage would hardly have amounted to anything. Again, the sides of the track were covered with rock and still the engineer who jumped was not injured."

"What is the money loss and who pays the bill?"

"The damage to equipment was probably $2,000; the loss from dead and injured will be heavy. As for the company that pays the loss, that depends upon the investigation. The question properly belongs to the legal department. The crew on the train was a Big Four force, while our part of it was the engineer and firemen taking the Big Four trains from this city to Kankakee."

CARING FOR INJURED AT ST. LUKE'S.

Physicians and Surgeons Kept Busy at the Hospital During the Day.

St. Luke's Hospital was crowded all day yesterday with friends and relatives of the injured in the Big Four accident at Manteno that had been brought to the city in the early morning. There were also many who called in their search for missing friends, and Supt. Van Ingen was kept busy answering all kinds of questions. The operating table was used constantly from early morning until late in the afternoon before the last patient was taken care of. L. L. Losey, one of the Illinois Central personal claim agents, assisted Dr. Owens, the company physician, in taking care of the injured. Drs. Cheney and Stubbs attended to the delicate operations performed on several of the patients. Most of the injured were in St. Elizabeth's Ward.

George Brackney, a farmer from Wilmington, O., was on one of the cots with both legs broken and his shoulder dislocated. He was delirious until his son, George Brackney Jr., of No. 4158 Cottage Grove avenue, stood by his side. The patient soon after regained consciousness. He had been crushed into insensibility in the wreck and knew little of the events which followed until he recognized his son at St. Luke's.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Brann, who came from the same town as George Brackney, lay a short distance away. Mr. Brann's legs were injured, but not seriously. Mrs. Brann's feet and side were injured, but, like her husband, her injuries were not serious.

Joseph Foster of Springfield, O., received a slight bruise over his left eye, and after the dressing had been applied was put into a wheel chair and moved about in the corridors of the hospital.

Carey B. Wisehart of Frankfort, O., was bruised and cut about the face, but otherwise was all right. He had been thrown from one end of the wrecked car to the other with only slight bruises as a result.

A. J. Scholter of Ripley, O., was one of the most seriously injured. It may be necessary to amputate both legs. Scholter is 50 years old. He and his wife were in the car which telescoped into the rear sleeper. He was found in the mass of the wreck unconscious and taken to a farmhouse temporarily.

Miss Blanche Belleson of Sinking Springs, O., lay unconscious. Her injuries were serious, and include back and head and possibly skull fractures.

L. H. Blanton, a well-to-do merchant of Indianapolis, was bruised sufficiently to need medical attendance, but was not seriously hurt.

William Evans of Powellton, W. Va., was seriously injured in the back and his case is pronounced uncertain. His daughter, Miss Sally Evans, was not so seriously hurt, being slightly bruised in the face. Mrs. Joseph Foster was resting, with a serious strain of the hips.

Others at St. Luke's not seriously hurt were: Miss Libbie Jackson of Cynthiana, O., shoulder hurt; Mrs. Chris Kimmel of Dayton, O., hips injured; James W. Means, Chester, S. C., lawyer, superficial cuts.

CENSURED CHICAGO AND ALTON MEN.

Verdict of Coroner's Jury on Unknown Killed by a Train.

"We, the jury, severely censure the Chicago and Alton officials for not properly taking care of the bodies of persons killed by trains on their road."

This was the conclusion of the jury's verdict in the inquest yesterday on the body of an unidentified man killed at Summit Saturday by an Alton train. The body was left in a coal shed until decomposition made it unrecognizable. The Coroner was not notified until Monday afternoon and the train crew were not present at the inquest. The dead man had a wen on his forehead, and a paper wrapped around his lunch bore the name and address of J. M. Carroll, No. 471 Milwaukee avenue.

TWO FREIGHT TRAINS COLLIDE.

Pan-Handle Train Runs Against an Illinois Central at Riverdale.

A collision between freight trains occurred at the Riverdale crossing of the Illinois Central and the Pan-Handle tracks at 4:10 p. m. yesterday. No loss of life or bodily injury happened, but the engine and tender of the Illinois Central were thrown off the track and badly damaged. Some damage was also done to two coal cars and two empty stock cars of the Pan-Handle. The Illinois train was south-bound and had stopped for orders. The Pan-Handle train was north-bound and was running about fifteen miles an hour. The target man signaled to the Illinois Central train to come on, and it moved forward at six miles an hour. The Pan-Handle train did not slacken speed. Almost immediately it was seen that a collision could not be avoided and Engineer J. Rawlins and Fireman S. Crossley of the Illinois Central decided to jump off. Both escaped unhurt.

The wrecked engine lay full across the Illinois Central and Big Four tracks and for three hours every east-bound train was held. All the trains were filled with World's Fair visitors and a famine in Riverdale has resulted from their long wait.

Sweet's Identity Seems Questioned.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The family of J. G. Sweet of this city think him the L. L. Sweet killed in the Big Four wreck.

TRAINS ARE RUN IN MANY SECTIONS.

They Come and Go Regardless of Their Regular Schedule Time.

Owing to the number and length of the special trains coming into the Dearborn street depot last evening all the regular trains were from an hour to five hours late. The Chicago and Grand Trunk train, which was due at 9 o'clock, was not expected to get in before 2 o'clock in the morning. The Chicago and Erie was down to arrive at 7:55, but at 9 o'clock there was no prospect that it would get in much ahead of the Grand Trunk train. Another Grand Trunk train, with Lehigh Valley connections, due at 9:30, was over two hours late. Two trains on the southern division of the Wabash railroad, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, and the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, due within a few minutes after 10 o'clock, were late by nearly two hours.

Four special trains of Grand Trunk coaches drew in between 4:20 p. m. and 7:55 p. m. Two more were on the way to reach Chicago at some time in the early morning. On the Erie road there was a special at 7:55 p. m. and another at 11 o'clock. The Wabash had two due to arrive before midnight. Two sections of the Louisville train on the Monon route arrived in the evening and three sections of the same number train are on the way today, with two sections of another train.

All regular Lake Shore and Michigan Southern trains came along in two sections. Those going out also required two engines and crews instead of one. Five extras are due to come westward today. On an average each section carried between 400 and 500 persons, and it was estimated that at least 25,000 strangers made acquaintance with Chicago yesterday.

MAY HAVE A NEW WATER SYSTEM.

Resolutions Made at the Meeting of the Evanston Council.

Ald. Thompson presided in Mayor Mann's absence at the meeting of the Evanston Council last night. The Commissioner of Public Works submitted a communication advising the City of Evanston to accumulate a fund for the establishment of a new water system and providing for additional mains. It was suggested that $200,000 be spent for this purpose, and the matter went to the Water committee with instructions to report on or before Jan. 1, 1894. Ald. Kidder of the Water committee introduced a resolution establishing a new power-house and engine, the latter to pump 12,000,000 gallons a day. He recommended that bids be advertised for at once for such work, saying that it would cost $52,000, and that the matter be placed before the Finance committee with instructions to make a report not later than July 1, 1894. The resolution was passed.

Through Sleeping Car South Over Pennsylvania Short Line via Louisville.

The Pennsylvania Short Line runs three daily Express trains to Indianapolis, Louisville, and the South, leaving Chicago Union Passenger Station, Canal and Madison streets, 8:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m., and 9:00 p. m.—all trains stopping at Englewood, Grand Crossing, and South Chicago to receive World's Fair passengers and baggage.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping car on 8:00 a. m. train from Chicago to Louisville, Nashville, Montgomery, Jacksonville, and Tampa, Fla. This is the popular line and train to Florida.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping car on 4:00 p. m. train from Chicago to Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga, and Atlanta. This is the favorite train and line to Nashville, Chattanooga, and Atlanta, Savannah, and points in Tennessee and Georgia.

Special information may be had and sleeping or parlor car reservations can be made in advance by calling upon or addressing H. R. Dering, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Short Line, 248 South Clark street, Chicago.

Rocker Day.

Today, Wednesday, Sept. 20th, at The Tobey Furniture Company. See their advertisement.

REPEAL IS BLOCKED.

SILVER MEN'S POSITION DEEMED PRACTICALLY IMPREGNABLE.

Democratic Discord and the Plan to Wipe Out the Election Laws Aid the White Metallists—Compromise on the Faulkner Plan Again Talked Of—W. B. Hornblower Nominated to the Supreme Bench—Sugar-Men Want the Bounty Clause Retained.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Silver repeal is losing ground in the Senate. Unless the administration rallies its forces this week the President will be beaten in his demand for the passage of an unconditional repeal bill. If a score of Democratic Senators who are opposing repeal would agree to it, the bill might be brought to a vote. But they say, and their position is logical, that it is just as easy to embody the Faulkner compromise in an amendment to the pending bill as to wait for separate legislation. More than this, they claim they have pledges of forty-four votes for the Faulkner proposition, and this is a majority of the Senate as now constituted.

These things may not be pleasant reading for the business community, but they cannot be blinked out of sight. Swift changes are going on and the era of sensational moves is at hand. There is still a majority of the Senate for unconditional repeal if a vote could be had on that bare question. That is the way it stands now as to silver. It cannot be denied the prospect of repeal has been gravely hurt in the house of its friends through the forcing of a partisan issue by the majority party. The great business interests of New York are, with one voice, demanding silver repeal as the sole business of the extra session. Yet every Congressman from New York City is supporting with all his might partisan election legislation, which is bound to meet with passionate resistance from the minority. The lead in this work is taken by Ashbel Fitch, a renegade Republican, now the mouthpiece of Tammany. If the Democratic party was not in distress in the Old Dominion, through the inroads of the Populists, they could afford to wait till the regular session. But sooner than take the chances they are ready to sacrifice every advantage that has been gained for the cause of sound money.

Silverites Feel Encouraged.

These events are important, because they all tend to strengthen the silverites, who have used skillful tactics until now they have got the Federal election bill where they can use it as a buffer between the two parties. Without closure in the Senate they can talk on silver until the House passes the repeal of the Federal election laws. Then, when that measure comes to the Senate, they can start a fierce debate which will cause silver repeal to be lost sight of for a long time. If the measure, once entered upon in the House, is not passed, they will still have a leverage to work. The Southern Senators who have been getting offices through the administration, and in consideration thereof have been mildly in favor of silver repeal, will at once face about and back up the efforts of the silverites to prevent financial legislation.

A proper understanding of these things is necessary to appreciate what happened in the Senate today and what will happen tomorrow. Voorhees made another exhibition of himself by a dress-parade denunciation of the New York bankers and the newspapers which have criticised him for not pressing the repeal bill to a vote. He appeared in his old familiar rôle of a denouncer of the money power, etc. But the performance was hardly enough to set him right with the people whom he has taught free coinage. He also took occasion to encourage the silverites by bragging about his own part in talking the force bill to death and by declaring against closure. All he had to propose, and that is what he will propose tomorrow, is longer sessions of the Senate. That is all right as a beginning, but when the administration leader announces that it is all that he has to offer he openly invites the silverites to keep on in their tactics, because there has never been a time yet when a bare numerical majority has won in a test of physical endurance.

Harmony Is Wanted.

And there is no reason to think that it will win now, unless Gorman's steering committee fixes up something for harmony between the Democratic ranks which will not be unconditional repeal. So far as the debating is concerned Voorhees rather got the worst of it, as any public man is apt to do when a record of unvarying demagogy is thrown up in his face.

Then Voorhees does not take punishment well. When he is belted by the opposition he bleats like a sacrificial lamb. His actions today disgusted the repeal Republicans. These know that if the physical test fails the only thing is closure, and Voorhees' repudiation of that means of giving the majority a chance to vote was not relished by them. Senator Platt introduced a closure resolution which will come up tomorrow. It may give McPherson, Vilas, Gray, and other Democratic Senators who have been quoted as favoring limiting debate, a chance to define their position. Then, at least, it will be seen how the Senate stands. If it be shown that the Democratic majority in its entirety has absolutely no means of securing a vote then it will be incumbent on that majority to make the terms with the minority on which a vote will be graciously permitted. That is what Gorman's steering committee is working for now, and it is from that committee that comes the proposition for the Democrats who are against unconditional repeal to consent to it, with an absolute pledge that a separate bill will be passed immediately thereafter and will receive the President's signature.

If the President is willing to mortgage his signature in advance there does not seem to be any reason why the Faulkner proposition should not be embodied in the repeal legislation just as well as in a bill chasing the latter on the heels. It is just, however, to say that no official confirmation is found of this alleged willingness of the President to compromise. The fire which has been built under Voorhees and which has caused him to make the move for longer sessions was built by the administration. Secretary Carlisle has been saying bluntly that nobody had authority to talk of compromise on behalf of the administration and that it could not afford to compromise till it was licked in a fair field. He was willing to be licked if the other fellows would do it, but he was insisting that Voorhees must demonstrate to the country that the repeal forces will have to take the punishment before there could be any justification for compromise talk. Under this pressure Voorhees has at last got to the point of insisting on longer sessions, which he will do tomorrow.

Solicitous as to Republicans.

Much solicitation is shown by leading Democrats connected with the administration about the course of the Republican Senators. They are afraid that the splendid support given the administration in the House, where more than 100 Republican Representatives stood with it for unconditional repeal, will not be kept up in the Senate. The fears of these Democrats who want repeal out of the way, only that partisan legislation may be entered upon, are touching, but they are not well grounded. There are still twenty-five Republican Senators in favor of unconditional repeal, just as they were the day that Congress met in extraordinary session. There will be that number supporting the Democrats whenever an honest attempt is made to secure a vote by closure or otherwise, but in doing this there will be no lightening of the responsibility which rests on the majority or on the dominant party for injecting the partisan Federal elections repeal into the extraordinary session of Congress. The feeling against that action is undoubtedly growing stronger among the Republican Senators, but until a bill actually comes over from the House it will not cause them to turn aside from the straight course they have marked out towards silver repeal.

More than this, if the majority party decide to take up the Faulkner compromise, the Republicans will insist on its modification, so that if the outstanding silver liabilities of the United States are to be swelled to $800,000,000, the gold reserve shall be strengthened proportionately. While this is the position of the Republican Senators, it need not be supposed that any talk about partisanship will prevent them from taking measures to define the principles of their party and to enter their protest against the destructive spirit of the Democratic party running amuck now, when all the business interests of the country are praying for a single measure of financial relief and nothing else.

TO PUSH REPEAL OF ELECTION LAWS.

Democrats of the House Truckle to the Southern Brigadiers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Election law repeal is a resistless force with the Democratic majority in the House. At the caucus called immediately after the adjournment of the House this afternoon, there were 143 Democrats in attendance, and they had hardly been called to order ere Speaker Crisp was recognized. In a few short sentences he presented a resolution to the effect that all members of the House belonging to the dominant party should remain in Washington until accumulating business had been disposed of. An amendment by Mr. Enloe that they should be required to vote on propositions coming before the House was presented and adopted, it being understood that this act on the part of the gentleman from Tennessee was intended as a rebuke to backward New-Yorkers.

But the unanimity of the caucus was evinced when Mr. McMillin, also of Tennessee, introduced an amendment which he declared needed no explanatory words. It provided for the unconditional repeal of all election laws over which there was the slightest tinge of Federal supervision, and the proposition went through with a whoop and a hurrah. Not so fortunate, however, was a suggestion to set apart Thursday of this week for a vote on the election bill, Fellows, John De Witt Warner, and Hooker counseling more time for debate, their idea being to further fire the Southern heart.

Incidental to the talk about elections it was developed that the Democrats are pretty badly scared regarding the situation in Virginia. While they do not pretend to doubt the election of O'Ferrall as Governor yet they see signs of a reduced majority which are not pleasant to contemplate. As an additional argument for the immediate passage of the election law repeal it was urged that with this question out of the way the House could begin to do business with the tariff. To this, however, came the reply that the action of the caucus of the Democrats could only bind the members of their party, and that there was a respectable minority to be heard from on the Republican side of the chamber. All the activity and suggestions for immediate action came from the impulsive Southerners, who are anxious to see every vestige of the election laws wiped from the statute books.

Fithian of Illinois moved the following resolution, which was passed:

That when the House meets tomorrow it is the sense of this caucus that it remain in session continuously until a quorum is obtained, voting in favor of reporting the bills for the repeal of the Federal election laws.

Subsequently, in pursuance to the resolution, Speaker Crisp issued a call for a meeting of the Committee on Rules for tomorrow at 11 o'clock to consider the fixing of a date for taking up the repeal bills and determining the length of time that shall be allowed for debate. Speaking of the probabilities of the length of the continuous session agreed upon Speaker Crisp said:

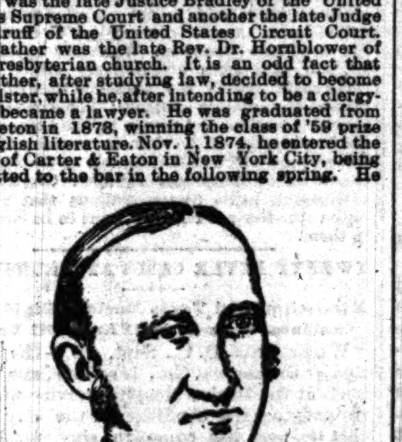
I do not look for anything extraordinary or uncomfortable. After we get a quorum, and I imagine that one will be on hand tomorrow, the Republicans cannot detain the House any great length of time. They may keep us until 7 or 8 o'clock, but we'll drive the report through as soon as a quorum appears.

HIGH OFFICE FOR MR. HORNBLOWER.

President Cleveland Nominates a Friend to the Supreme Bench.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—President Cleveland today nominated William B. Hornblower of New York City as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Justice Blatchford. The appointment is another illustration of the President's fondness for filling Supreme bench vacancies by personal appointments rather than by selecting jurists whose reputations are already made. Hornblower has taken an active part in politics as an anti-snapper and as a reformer generally. His selection will not please Senator Hill's friends. Senator Hill, however, could hardly defeat Hornblower's confirmation on the mere ground of personal or political antipathy. Mr. Hornblower was identified with a case which came before Mr. Cleveland when he was a referee in the Hotel Plaza land dispute in New York. There were upwards of 100 feet of valuable land in controversy, and Mr. Hornblower was attorney for the New York Life Insurance company before Referee Cleveland. His work in connection with that matter evoked the admiration of the ex-President, whose decision was overruled by the Court of Appeals at Albany, as had been a previous dispute decided by him as referee. New-Yorkers when told of the nomination were inclined to laugh at it.

[Mr. Hornblower was born in May, 1851; one, if not two, of his great-grandfathers had been signers of the Declaration of Independence. One grandfather was the late Joseph C. Hornblower, Chief Justice of the State of New Jersey, one of the most eminent jurists of the country. One uncle was the late Justice Bradley of the United States Supreme Court and another the late Judge Woodruff of the United States Circuit Court. His father was the late Rev. Dr. Hornblower of the Presbyterian church. It is an odd fact that his father, after studying law, decided to become a minister, while he, after intending to be a clergyman, became a lawyer. He was graduated from Princeton in 1875, winning the class of '59 prize in English literature. Nov. 1, 1874, he entered the office of Carter & Eaton in New York City, being admitted to the bar in the following spring. He



JUDGE WILLIAM BUTLER HORNBLOWER.

entered the firm of Carter, Hughes & Kellogg in 1876, remaining a member of it until Jan. 1, 1888, when he, with Messrs. Byrne and Taylor, organized the present partnership of Hornblower, Byrne & Taylor. Mr. Hornblower has been for many years counsel and for several years a trustee of the New York Life Insurance company, and has general control of its litigation all over the world. The wife of Mr. Hornblower, who was a niece of the late Judge Sanford of this city, died several years ago, leaving two sons and a daughter. Besides being President of the Princeton Alumni Association Mr. Hornblower belongs to the following clubs: Manhattan, University, Princeton, City, Democratic, Reform, and Metropolitan. He is a member also of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence and of the Bar Association. Being 42 years old Mr. Hornblower is six years younger than was Chief Justice Marshall when he ascended the bench. He is the youngest Justice ever appointed save Judge Story. Mr. Hornblower is a Cleveland Democrat, and was active in the movement in the Bar Association to have Judge Bookstaver impeached for his connection with the Flack case.]

DEMOCRATS HOPELESSLY DIVIDED.

An Indianian Quotes Senator Hill in a Sensational Manner.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—An important political announcement was made here today by ex-Representative Lee Wilson of Shelbyville, a personal friend of Senator David B. Hill. He has just returned from Washington and says:

The Democratic party at large is in sore straits. I was informed personally by Senator Hill that the passage of the repeal bill will amount to but little less than the dissolution of the Democratic party. The people of the South and West won't stand it. I also can tell you something somewhat of a startling nature. Congressman Bland has drafted a free-coinage bill to be presented to the House as soon as the Wilson bill is disposed of, and, although my assertion may seem inconsistent, it will be ushered through both Houses. This is settled. It will eliminate some of the bad features of the Sherman law and will be so formed as to be acceptable to all sides.

Mr. Wilson further said that he knew from a personal conversation with the President that Mr. Cleveland would favor the new bill and use his influence to secure its passage.

A Fine College Preparatory School.

On Sept. 20 Prof. Hiram A. Gooch will open his fine college preparatory school at No. 181 Bowen avenue, near Drexel boulevard. Pupils thoroughly prepared for the University of Chicago or any scientific school. A first-class gymnasium annexed and a full corps of male teachers employed.

Catalogues mailed upon application. For particular information please call in person at the school.

PLEADS FOR A VOTE.

VOORHEES AGAIN PITEOUSLY APPEALS TO THE SILVER MINORITY.

He Says the Majority Should Rule and That the Wishes of the People Be Concurred In—Dubois and Teller Retort Savagely and Defy the Hoosier to Do His Worst—Roger Q. Mills Speaks for Repeal and Takes Occasion to Extol the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—As soon as the Chaplain had concluded his prayer in the Senate this morning Mr. Squire (Rep., Wash.) arose and gave notice of a substitute which he intended to offer for the bill to repeal the silver purchase act, and it was read in full. It permits the deposit of silver bullion by its owners and the coinage thereof into standard silver dollars, of which he is to receive only the amount corresponding to its commercial value. The coinage is not to exceed $4,000,000 a month, or $200,000,000 in all. The dollars are to be legal tender, and no certificates are to be issued.

The bill to repeal the silver purchase act was then taken up, and Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.), in charge of it, proceeded to make a statement. He said he had been arraigned by public opinion for not terminating the debate on the repeal bill. As well might he be arraigned for not terminating the tides of the ocean or the blowing of northwest winds. He wished to emphasize the fact that a closure rule once prevailed in the Senate and had been deliberately abandoned, and that in abandoning it the Senate had placed its government on the sense of propriety, the patriotism, and the regard of the public interest of every Senator, and the Senate itself, with the certainty that no Senator would be found to abuse the patience of the Senate or to outrage the public business or the public duty. For eighty-seven years that condition of things had existed. From 1806 to the present time the Senate had proceeded under rules—might he say of self-respect, of high propriety, not to speak of Senatorial courtesy or Senatorial dignity, but of American manhood, of a sense of fairness to the public, a sense of decency to itself, enjoying all the rights guaranteed to it by the Constitution—of freedom of liberty of discussion, without the abuse of freedom of debate or of liberty of discussion.

Alleged Unfair Criticism.

So that, in his judgment, the criticisms of a certain class fell, and would fall, from the Senate as they fell from him. So far as personal criticism of himself was concerned he might as well embrace the present opportunity as another to say that they were met with absolute and stern defiance. And he treated with scorn and miserable contempt discussions coming from New York bankers or anywhere else as to the motives which governed him. That kind of criticism came (he added with much bitterness of tone) from a class of which the Savior of the world never spoke with respect, "and," said he, "neither do I."

Mr. Voorhees then, alluding to the resistance with which Democratic Senators (under the leadership of Mr. Gorman) had met the force bill, asked whether it was claimed that that bill had been debated to death? It had not been, he said. It had been amply debated, was displaced, unhorsed, defeated by a majority vote. A minority had its rights—guaranteed and imbedded in the Constitution. He respected the minority's rights and privileges.

Mr. Voorhees added impressively:

What governs in these United States? What governs in this body? A majority placed you, sir (addressing the Vice-President), in that chair. A majority placed in their chairs the officers in front of you. Every official within the sound of my voice is the creature of a majority. The law is voted by a majority. The foundations of liberty everywhere in this land and other lands are laid by majorities. Can the Senators who are opposing this measure to the bitter end and in extremis justify themselves (I do not believe that they will attempt to do so) in defying the great law underlying the principles of American liberty and underlying the proper government of the world?

After continuing at some further length Mr. Voorhees said:

A vote, I repeat, has to come. The force bill itself, which has been so often spoken of, is an evidence that the vote must come. I think I understand the rules as well as anybody, and now I pause to hear whether there is any response to the suggestions which I have made as to the agreeing to a time when the vote on this bill may be taken.

Dubois Makes Reply.

Mr. Voorhees had not long to wait for a reply to his challenge. Instantly Mr. Dubois (Rep., Idaho,) was on his feet. He said:

The Senator from Indiana has tried to illustrate by the force bill the position that a vote could not be prevented. The Senator surely did not mean that seriously. There never had been a vote taken on the force bill. Other business had been pressing and that bill had been displaced. The Senator spoke of the opposition to the repeal bill being in a minority. How did he know that? Mr. Dubois stated that many Senators had already given notice of their intention to speak and that it was well known that many others wished to be heard. Senators of the opposition were ready to join issue, whether it were for long sessions, continuous sessions, or closure. Senators in the opposition would follow his (Mr. Voorhees') lead, even if it were to a closure. And (he added, sarcastically) the senior Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) will carry the banner while the junior Senator from the same State plays the drum. The distinguished Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) will probably march at the head, while the others will keep close in line. [Laughter.] Probably even some Republican Senators who were now opposing the administration would succumb to the inevitable, so that on the election bill and the tariff bill they would be all ready to restrain debate and do the bidding of the administration without discussion. Therefore he opposed, under those conditions, the fixing of any time for closing the debate.

Mr. Voorhees again took the floor. He now gave notice that from and after tomorrow and beginning with tomorrow he should ask that the sessions of the Senate be extended, he would not say permanently, but that the Senate should sit longer, so that all might have a chance to debate the bill, and so that there might be no Senators in opposition to say they had not a chance to be heard.

Hoar Answers Dubois' Attack.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) resented the scornful allusions which Mr. Dubois had made to himself and other Republican Senators, and he read from "The Heart of Midlothian" a certain scene in which Lady Staunton offers a guinea to a Highlander whom she meets in a lonely place, exposing at the same time some silver pieces contained in her purse. The narrative goes on:

"The white siller, lady, the white siller," said the young savage, to whom the value of gold was probably unknown. Lady Staunton poured what silver she had into his hand and the juvenile savage snatched it greedily and made a sort of half indlination of acknowledgment and adieu. "Let us make haste now, Lady Staunton," said David, "for there will be little peace with them since they have seen your purse."

Having thus disposed of Mr. Dubois to his own satisfaction Mr. Hoar said he did not think it worth while to reply to the Senator's remarks on what he called the force bill, but which he (Mr. Hoar) called a bill to secure honest elections in the United States, and the right of the majority of the American people to govern themselves. But the Senate was busy about something else just now, and he did not think that it was in very good taste to be constantly casting apples of discord into the Senate when it was thinking of something else and doing something else. He desired a speedy vote, but thought that a rule could be drawn that would preserve the freedom of speech and of offering amendments, and at the same time preserve the right of the Senate to pass laws.

Platt's Amendment to the Rules.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) as if responding to Mr. Hoar's suggestions, took out of his desk an amendment which he said he proposed to offer to the rules, and he gave the necessary one day's notice of it. It was that whenever a bill or resolution is pending before the Senate as unfinished business the presiding officer shall, on the written request of a majority of Senators, fix a day and hour (and notify the Senate thereof) when general debate shall cease. The time is not to be more than five days after the submission of the request. A subsequent day is also to be fixed by the presiding officer when the vote shall be taken, without further debate, and that time is to be no more than two days after the time when the general debate is to cease.

Mr. Dubois replied to Mr. Hoar, and recalled the figures of Zach Chandler and Oliver P. Morton as true Republicans in the Senate Chamber. If they were to see the Republican Senators of today they might exclaim: "Shades of the mighty, can it be that this is all that remains of thee."

Teller Talks Again.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) took a hand in the discussion. The record of the Senator from Indiana was against him—his declaration that the question is the greatest that has come before the people in many years. He could not, therefore, call it a trivial matter. If the sessions were lengthened the friends of the bill would have to be present as well as its opponents. The senator from Indiana might take just such measures as he saw fit. Senators in opposition would not be frightened by the assertion of the Senator from Indiana that public opinion demanded action on the bill. He asserted, on the contrary, that public opinion was in favor of the defeat of the bill, which the Senator from Indiana was championing with all the zeal of a new convert.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) asks Mr. Teller to state frankly whether he was not satisfied that a majority in the Senate were in favor of unconditional repeal of the Sherman law.

Mr. Teller replied that Mr. Hill had no right to ask such a question. The sense of the Senate would be made known by its vote.

Mills Speaks for Repeal.

Mr. Mills of Texas then spoke, advocating repeal. The Sherman law was an unwise law and as such should be repealed. It had been said in this debate, he continued, that (according to the President) we stood face to face with bimetallism against a single gold standard. That statement was not accurate. The President had not made the issue. The facts had made the issue; and it was for Congress to determine between bimetallism on the one side and a single silver standard on the other. The President had been charged with having deserted the Democratic platform. The President stood squarely with both feet on the platform of the party that had elected him, and was ready to execute the pledges which his party had made to the people. The men who were attacking the President were the men who were off the platform. There was a demand in the country for the repeal of the Sherman law—for its unconditional repeal. The Democratic party had arraigned the Sherman law as an unwise law and declared that it should be repealed. The Democrats were pledged to revise the McKinley act. Was the Senate to wait before it repealed the Sherman act until the House of Representatives acted upon the tariff? It was said that Arizona and New Mexico should be admitted as States. Was the Senate to wait until this was done before it relieved the distress of the people?

He then proceeded to argue that bimetallism could not exist when intrinsic value and money value were not precisely the same. If they were not the same, how could they be made the same, except by international agreement? He was in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver, but free and unlimited coinage must result in bimetallism. And bimetallism would not be the result of the United States alone of all Nations of the earth opened her mints to coinage. In conclusion, Mr. Mills said he was going to vote for the repeal, and he would vote against every amendment to it that human ingenuity could suggest. He could not conceive of any amendment that could be offered that would not impeach the integrity of the President, and would vote against every one.

Mr. Stewart of Nevada then took the floor. He protested against any closure proposition. If the silver men went down they would go down protesting. Before Mr. Stewart concluded his remarks he yielded to a motion for an executive session. When the doors were reopened the Senate adjourned.

REPUBLICANS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

They Prevent Report of the Bill to Repeal the Election Laws.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—In the House today Mr. Flynn (Rep., Ok.) asked consent for the consideration of a resolution reciting that some of the settlers on the Cherokee Strip had been shot down by United States soldiers and requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House as to the circumstances, and, further, by what authority the troops were acting. He said the rules and regulations of the administration relative to the opening of the Cherokee Strip had been a disgrace to the civilization of the nineteenth century, and the capstone of that disgrace was that after keeping settlers where they could procure no water the strong arm of the military had been called in and the soldiers had been allowed to shoot down inoffensive men.

Mr. Tucker (Dem., Va.) objected to the resolution.

The Speaker directed the clerk to call the committee for reports, whereupon Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.), in his most dulcet tones, said that he had no idea there would be any objection to dispensing with the call of committees, with leave to members having reports to make to file them with the clerk, except such reports as related to the Federal election laws. As the oily words fell from Mr. Burrows' lips Mr. Tucker smilingly shook his head and Mr. Fitch (Dem., N. Y.) rose and objected. Mr. Burrows, in mock astonishment, said that he would be compelled to ask to dispense with the call and made a motion to that effect. The vote resulted—yeas none, nays 173—five less than a quorum.

Mr. Fitch moved a call of the House, which disclosed the presence of a quorum, and Mr. Fitch moved to dispense with further proceedings thereunder. On a division the vote was declared to be, yeas 120, nays 54. Mr. Burrows demanded tellers, and the vote by tellers stood 136 yeas, 19 nays, again breaking the quorum, and Mr. Burrows demanded the yeas and nays. The demand was seconded by a sufficient number and the clerk began another call of the roll, resulting—yeas 163, nays none.

Speaker Pro-Tem. Dockery announced that the yeas had it; that the motion to dispense with further proceedings under the call of the House had been adopted. Mr. Burrows, who had voted in the affirmative, moved a reconsideration, which led to another yea and nay vote. The vote, which was on Mr. Tucker's motion to lay Mr. Burrows' motion to reconsider on the table, resulted: Yeas, 163; nays, none.

At this point, rather unexpectedly, Mr. Fitch moved that the House adjourn, which was carried without division; and the House adjourned. Before the members could leave the hall the clerk read a call for the Democratic caucus to assemble immediately. The Republicans greeted the call with laughter and applause as they filed out.

Although Col. Ike Hill, the Democratic whip, reported 195 Democrat Representatives in the city this morning, seventeen more than a quorum of the House, there were but 173 of them present on the floor at any one time today.

REPUBLICANS AGREE TO RESIST.

Democratic Schemes in the House Are to Be Fought Tenaciously.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—At the joint caucus of Republican Senators and Representatives tonight a committee was chosen. Mr. R. R. Hitt was selected as the representative of Illinois. There was some talk about the policy of the Republicans in the House. Ex-Speaker Reed and others talked. It was the unanimous opinion that the Republicans should resist to the death the partisan legislation embodied in the proposed repeal of the election law; that they should insist on full discussion of every measure offered and that there should be full liberty of individual action in proposing legislation. There was a very strong undercurrent of feeling that some means should be taken to show the resentment of the minority at the bad faith of the Democrats in return for Republican support given the administration in securing silver repeal. Senator Sherman and other Senators who were present listened to this talk with keen interest, but took no part in the discussion of the policy of the House.

Following is the Congressional Campaign committee chosen, the unrepresented States to name their members at the convenience of their respective delegations:

California, Senator Perkins; Colorado, Senator Wolcott; Idaho, Representative Sweet; Illinois, Representative Hitt; Indiana, Representative, H. N. Johnson; Iowa, Representative Hull; Kentucky, Representative Adams; Massachusetts, Representative Draper; Michigan, Senator Stockbridge; Minnesota, Representative Fletcher; Missouri, Representative Bartholdt; Montana, Senator Power; Nebraska, Senator Manderson; New Hampshire, Representative Baker; North Carolina, Representative Settle; North Dakota, Representative Johnson; Ohio, Representative Caldwell; Pennsylvania, Representative Reyburn; South Carolina, Representative Murray; South Dakota, Senator Pettigrew; Tennessee, Representative Taylor; Vermont, Representative Grout; Washington, Representative Wilson; Wisconsin, Representative Babcock; Wyoming, Senator Carey; Oklahoma, Delegate Flynn.

The speakers advocated an aggressive fight all over the country and prophesied a reversal of the verdict of 1892.

Jenkins Bros.' Valves and Jenkins Standard Packing. 81 and 83 North Canal street.

POTENCY OF BOODLE.

RICHES SECURE AN OFFICE FOR MR. VAN ALEN.

Millionaire Nominated as Ambassador to Italy—He Contributed Freely to Cleveland's Campaign Fund and Now Secures His Reward—Belief General That the Nomination Is the Result of a Shameful Bargain—W. C. Whitney's Hand Is Seen in the Deal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—William C. Whitney is the boss of this administration. Convincing proof of this was given in the nomination today of Millionaire Van Alen to be Ambassador to Italy. It is doubtful if, in the history of the government, there has ever been a more shameful bargain and sale of a high diplomatic office. Foreign missions have been bestowed in the past and will probably be given in the future as political rewards. The men to whom they are given have ability enough to command position by virtue of their political influence. In the case of the Ambassador to Italy there is nothing of this kind. The man nominated today has become a byword in Washington. His sole claim to the office is a large cash contribution to the Democratic campaign fund last fall. The amount was placed anywhere from $50,000 to $250,000. The Democratic managers have always asserted that Van Alen, in the many tales he told, exaggerated the amount, so that possibly it was not more than $50,000. The money was given in an emergency, it was said, and Mr. Whitney undertook to see that the Newport millionaire got a first-class foreign mission in return.

Van Alen is a denationalized American. He used to tell his friends in Washington that about three months a year was all he could spend in this country, "don't cher know." He had a shooting-box in Scotland; a London residence; something or other on the Continent, etc. Last winter he came to Washington flushed with his coming diplomatic triumph. He made himself so utterly ridiculous that he became a byword in the social circles of the capital, while the diplomatic corps was convulsed with amusement and made cruel sport of him.

The appointment did not come immediately after the inauguration and Van Alen became indignant. He talked of Mr. Cleveland's ingratitude, and repeated what he had done for the campaign fund. A pretty tale was told at the time about Mr. Cleveland's indignation over the pretensions of Van Alen, and his haughty rebuke to the Campaign committee and to Mr. Whitney for their presumption in selling a foreign mission for cash. It was even said that this marked the decline of Whitney's influence with the administration. Nothing was heard from Whitney at the time, but Van Alen was told to keep quiet and wait. He did not keep entirely quiet, for lately the diplomatic corps has been in laughter again over his attempt to denounce the administration in bad French at Newport. As neither the President nor the Secretary of State talk French, good or bad, this may be the reason that they had not heard of it.

Anyhow, Whitney must have been at work, for today, to everybody's surprise, in came Millionaire Van Alen's nomination as Ambassador to Italy. It was of him, last winter, that Sir Julien Pauncefote said: "It is easy enough to understand why my government sends Englishmen to represent it at foreign courts. Why your government should do the same I can't understand." This was at a time when the Newport campaign contributor was giving Washington society the full benefit of his English accent, which was said to have been acquired by his long residence in London. An additional reason, it is stated, why the place was given to Van Alen is that he is connected by marriage with the Astors.

[Mr. Van Alen, who lives at Newport, R. I., is well known in New York society, being a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, Players', Coaching, New York Yacht, and Country clubs. He is a member of the Meadowbrook Hunt and of the American Geographical Society and a director of the Metropolitan Museum.]

Other nominations today were:

Assistant Naval Constructor—William J. Baxter, to be a naval constructor.

Abram Frakes of Kansas, to be Register of the Land Office at Wakeeney, Kas.

Allen B. Briscoe, to be Receiver of public moneys at Wakeeney, Kas.; and twenty-six recess appointments of Postmasters.

Commissions were issued to the following fourth-class Postmasters today at Western points: Michigan—Sheffield, Charles Sipple; Zilwaukee, Peter Hax. Nebraska—Lodi, George Mary. Ohio—Bee, Robert T. Hill; Glendale, Mary G. Devenney; Hemlock Grove, Richard D. Rawlings. Wisconsin—Dane, Ambrose Dickert; Woodland, Frank E. Tree.

VARIOUS NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

Treasury Statement Showing the Classified Assets and the Demand Liabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—The statement of the United States Treasurer showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities today is as follows:

ASSETS.	
Gold coin and bullion	$177,202,093.87
Silver dollars and bullion	332,144,522.30
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	150,702,458.04
Fractional silver and minor coin	13,904,460.01
United States notes	15,441,296.81
United States Treasury notes	2,955,736.95
Gold certificates	111,470.00
Silver certificates	3,636,428.50
National bank notes	4,085,930.[illegible]
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	12,692,539.37
Disbursing officers' balances	3,634,688.[illegible]
Total	$716,501,040.[illegible]

LIABILITIES.	
Gold certificates	$80,275,469.00
Silver certificates	329,229,504.00
United States Treasury notes	150,597,280.00
Currency certificates	6,245,000.00
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, etc.	48,351,382.09

Confirmed by the Senate.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Henry M. Smythe of Graham, Va., to be Minister Resident and Consul General to Hayti; William H. Cosgrove, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Roswell, N. M. Postmasters: Minnesota—John Montgomery at Lake City; Henry M. Hunting at Ada. Arnolphus B. Gordon at Warren; Michael T. Bray at Winnebago City. Wisconsin—John C. Kingston Jr. at Ashland.

National Capital Briefs.

Controller Eckels is advised that the Port Townsend National Bank of Port Townsend, Wash., suspended payment the 18th inst.

Secretary Carlisle has appointed James A. Nowell of Minnesota a Chief of Division in the Second Auditor's office, vice Thomas Rathbone, resigned by request. Mr. Rathbone has been in the service thirty years.

The issue of standard silver dollars from mints and Treasury offices for the week ended Sept. 16 was $451,115; for the corresponding period, 1892, $629,359. The shipments of fractional silver coins from the 1st to 16th inst. aggregated $447,168.

It is the expectation of Chairman Wilson and his colleagues on the Ways and Means committee that the tariff bill will be ready for presentation to the House by Nov. 1. Chairman Wilson has informed a number of persons who have applied for the privilege of appearing before the committee that it will be impossible to grant their request.

Hood's Cures



Mrs. Lizzie Smith

Wellsville, N. Y., was unable to do her household duties, was thin in flesh and felt languid. A friend gave her a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. New life came back into her system, her weight increased from 98 to 125 pounds, the lameness had gone, and

Sick Headaches

ceased. Her face resumed its former smooth appearance, and the rose-colored flushes came back into her cheeks. She says that but for

Hood's Sarsaparilla

she would now be in her grave. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1, 6 for $5.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

ROW IN A SYNAGOGUE.

TWO CROWDS OF RUSSIAN JEWS HAVE A RED-HOT BATTLE.

Maxwell Street Police Make Nine Arrests of Alleged Leaders in the Fight—Taylor's Battery Veterans Hold a Reunion at the Union League Club—Placing the Responsibility for the Damage by Fire in the First Regiment Armory—C. C. Kramer Attempts to Commit Suicide

The services at the Russian Jewish synagogue at Judd and South Clinton streets were interrupted last night by a factional fight and it was necessary to call in the police to quell the disturbance. Nine arrests were made and for a time the people who had been attending the meeting of the Hebrew holiday season were wrought up to a high pitch of excitement.

Although there are several versions of the affair all who witnessed the fight are agreed that it was caused by the arrival of 700 or 800 men and women, who, it is said, are regular members of the congregation. The church is not a commodious one, and by 7:45 o'clock every seat was occupied and the aisles were crowded. It is estimated that fully 2,000 people had gained admission. Shortly after 8 o'clock a delegation of people arrived who loudly clamored for admission. They insisted that they had equal rights of entrance, but they were told there was no more room in the little church. Those on the outside refused to take this as an answer and, as their numbers were greatly increased, they became more bold.

"Hold a meeting here," shouted a man from the crowd. This suggestion was received with applause and cries of "yes," "yes," and "speech."

When Max Harwich, who seemed to be the recognized leader of the outsiders, climbed up on the steps of the synagogue and commenced to speak disorder began. Incensed because they could not secure admission and spurred on by the excitement that prevailed his followers were loud in their cheers and taunting remarks. Harwich spoke in Russian, but some who also understood English said that his speech was of an incendiary nature. The interpreter said he maligned those inside the church and took occasion to insert in his talk sentences of an anarchistic nature.

As soon as Harwich had completed others were called upon to address the crowd, but they were not given an opportunity. Those inside the church had listened to the words of the leader and many were in favor of an effort to drive the crowd away from the corner. But they were without a leader and for a time nothing was done. Harwich and his friends at last became so outspoken, it is said, that it was finally decided to compel them to leave. The doors of the synagogue were thrown open and fifty stalwart men rushed out.

"Clear out of this!" some one yelled.

This was received with little show of fear, and Harwich's followers stood their ground and seemed determined to use force if necessary. The front lines of the two crowds, or factions, as some designated them, came together. There was a momentary struggle and many men and women were knocked down and trampled upon. None of them were seriously injured, although the majority scrambled to their feet nursing bruises and contusions.

"Call the police!" cried some one in the church. "Police!" "Police!"

The call had already been sent in, and, while the fight was at its thickest, the Maxwell street patrol wagon, filled with a dozen officers, came rumbling up. The police sprang out and in an instant they were pushing their way into the midst of the mob. Clubs were drawn and men thought to be the foremost in the fight were placed under arrest. They were Max Harwich, H. Marks, Joe Adelson, Max Glich, J. Felinsky, Sam Cohn, John Eulenberg, Samuel Fauer, and Nathan Davis.

Harwich was charged with obstructing the sidewalk and disorderly conduct; all of the others with obstructing the sidewalk.

The police say there are good grounds for believing the trouble was purely factional in its nature. They claim those inside the church objected to the Harwich contingent because of their alleged anarchistic notions, but this was denied last night by H. Lesser, an official in the church.

"The synagogue was crowded," he said, "and that is the reason we couldn't let any more in. There is no factional spirit."

TAYLOR'S BATTERY BOYS CELEBRATE

Members of the Famous Chicago Band of Fighters Hold a Reunion.

Veterans of war met last night in the banquet hall of the Union League Club. It was the World's Fair reunion and banquet of Taylor's Battery to commemorate the twenty-ninth anniversary of the return of its Andersonville prisoners. Above the spread of white linen and ferns and flowers and cut crystal glassware in the highest niche of honor were draped the flags which the old battery carried out from Chicago in May, 1861. The battery flag, in remnants from the shot it received Nov. 7, 1861, at Belmont, was the only one then owned by the Taylor battery now in existence. In the upper corner in a field of blue still remains intact the gilt lettering above a cannon girdled by thirty-four stars. The companion flag was the national ensign, and was the old headquarters flag.

A score of men who once followed these flags answered the roll-call by John M. Vernon last evening. The Rev. G. R. Van Horne made a brief prayer. The address of welcome was by Capt. Israel P. Rumsey, Vice-President of the Taylor Battery Association. After the reading of letters from the few absent comrades, E. H. Rexford sounded the supper call. The menu was a credit, even to the Union League steward, who knows something about menus, and was given the earnest attention of every one. But after the cigars were lighted and Charles G. Siller inaugurated the post-prandial exercises with a few stirring reminiscences of Andersonville the reunion began in earnest.

There was little of formality but much of good-fellowship in the program which followed. William C. Scupham made an address on "The Day We Celebrate," and the toast, "Our Absent Ones" was feelingly responded to by Henry W. Dudley. Then came camp-fire reminiscences from any volunteering comrade, until shortly before midnight "taps" was sounded. Among those present were:

Maj. Samuel E. Barrett, Capt. Israel P. Rumsey, The Rev. G. R. Van Horne, Charles E. Affeld, Charles W. Pierce, Mrs. Dr. William H. Turner, Dr. Edmund Andrews, Col. A. H. Ryan, F. H. White, Maj. E. L. Aymé, W. H. Prince, J. H. Moore, John Graham, L. F. Lake, Edward Rook, Charles Otis, Peter Schnus, John Peckham, C. R. Stevenson, R. J. Finney, W. C. Scupham, Alonzo Ramsdell, Abel Oser, Sidney Peckham, W. S. Stebbins, N. J. Young, Francis Lord, Albech Dickinson, J. M. Vernon, R. H. Hull, J. W. Fraser, William A. Sanborn, Arthur Burnham, F. Affeld, Thomas Smith, J. B. Dutch, C. H. Machin, Val Hathaway, C. T. Stark, W. S. Poole.

ARE PLACING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

Valuation and Insurance of Property Lost in the First Regiment Armory.

The responsibility of the First Regiment to the State for the property lost in the First Regiment Armory fire last May was adjudicated last night by a Board of Survey. The board consisted of Col. William N. Pelouze, Assistant Adjutant-General First Brigade; Maj. Frank Logan of the Second Regiment; and First-Lieut. David J. Baker Jr. of the Twelfth U. S. Infantry. The board met in the armory of the First Regiment at No. 1243 Wabash avenue and prepared its finding on the inventory of property charged against the regiment by the State, as all of it was lost in the fire which consumed the armory. The loss amounted to $60,000. Of this amount $40,000 was State property, consisting of 683 stand of arms and other supplies for the accoutrement of the regiment. The State's property was insured for $10,500. The regiment carried $15,000 insurance. The finding of the board will not be made public until it has been passed upon by the Governor. It is assumed, however, by those interested that the regiment will be given credit for the amount of the property lost which is now charged against it. The appointment of a board of survey in the matter is simply a matter of form to make the records in the Adjutant-General's office clear.

C. C. KRAMER TRIES TO KILL HIMSELF.

He Tells a Sensational Story Concerning His Reasons for the Act.

Charles C. Kramer of Los Angeles, Cal., attempted to commit suicide in his room at the Dearborn Hotel, No. 400 State street, yesterday afternoon. He was discovered by an employé of the hotel lying on his bed, gasping for breath, and the Harrison street ambulance was called to convey the man to the hospital. Dr. Harvey of the ambulance applied restoratives and another doctor was called in. In a short time they had restored Kramer sufficiently to take him to Mercy Hospital, where he was soon pronounced out of danger.

In Kramer's room at the Dearborn Hotel was found a scrap of white paper on which was written: "I have only one brother. He is W. R. Kramer of Ouray, Utah." When Kramer recovered sufficiently to talk, he said:

"I have another brother, but I do not regard him as such. He is G. W. Kramer, Manager of the Denver and Rio Grande Express company of Denver, Colo."

"Why don't you regard him as your brother?" asked Dr. Harvey.

"Because he and my wife have kept me out of the possession of $150,000 during the last three years," answered Kramer.

Kramer said further that his wife, who is now in Kansas City, left him two or three months ago and he had been drunk for five weeks. Last Sunday night, he said, he concluded to commit suicide and swallowed a large quantity of laudanum. Its only effect was to sicken him. Yesterday he swallowed three ounces of laudanum and half an ounce of aconite. This mixture also acted as an emetic. Kramer claims to be a chemist. His brothers at Ouray, Utah, and Denver, and his wife at Kansas City were notified by telegraph last night of the man's attempt on his life. Kramer is about 40 years of age.

WEDDING OF MISS CORA FLEMING.

She Is Married to George Stoneman, the Rev. W. M. Lawrence Officiating.

Miss Cora Fleming, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Fleming, was married last evening at 8 o'clock at the Second Baptist Church to George Stoneman. The ceremony, which was performed by the pastor, the Rev. William M. Lawrence, was witnessed by several hundred invited guests. Frank Pierce rendered a number of selections upon the organ. The bride wore a gown of white silk, with bodice trimmed with lace, and a tulle veil fastened with rosebuds. Her sister, Miss May Belle Fleming, the maid of honor, wore yellow silk and carried yellow roses, and the four bridesmaids, Miss Wood, Miss Scales, Miss Thomas, and Miss Dietrich, were dressed alike in gowns of white silk, with lace trimmings. The groom's best man was Frederick Cady, and the ushers were John Couffer, Bert Cady, C. E. Shepard, and James Erringer. After the ceremony a wedding supper was served to the bridal party only at the home of the bride's parents, No. 820 West Adams street. Mr. and Mrs. Stoneman left late in the evening for a journey North and will be at home Oct. 17 at No. 848 Warren avenue.

The marriage of Miss Carrie L. Bell, daughter of Mrs. Martha Bell, and Alexander M. Keddie was celebrated at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 255 Twenty-eighth street, at 7 o'clock last evening.

The Ryder club gave a large reception last evening in the parlors of St. Paul's Universalist Church in honor of Dr. John Coleman Adams of Brooklyn. Dr. Adams was a former pastor of St. Paul's Church and is a delegate to the Religious Congress. The Reception committee for the evening was Dr. A. J. Canfield and Mrs. Canfield, W. E. Lamb, F. N. Gage, and Miss Colby. During the evening an informal musical program was rendered and refreshments were served.

EPISCOPAL CLERGYMEN WILL MEET.

Bishop McLaren Calls for a Discussion of the Necessary Arrangements.

A meeting of the clergy of the Episcopal Church was called yesterday by Bishop McLaren at the Church club to make arrangements for holding a meeting of the Council of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. At the general convention in Baltimore last October the session of the council was appointed to be held in San Francisco, but at a meeting of the Board of Managers held in New York last week it was decided to change the place of meeting to Chicago.

A large number of the city clergy responded to the call and the meeting was presided over by Bishop McLaren. The Rev. Joshua Kimber, D. D., of New York, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Missions, gave the reasons for the change of place and the following gentlemen were appointed an Executive committee in charge of the arrangements:

The Rev. S. C. Edsall, Chairman; the Rev. F. W. Keator, Secretary; the Rev. Dr. Locke, the Messrs. Morrison, Tomkins, Rouse, Wilson, Wright, Snively, Pardee, Little, Rushton, Anderson, and Larrabee, and Messrs. Lyman, Ryerson, Brower, Dana, Sterling, Bailey, Dayton, Rattle, F. Pardee, Tuttle, and Houghteling.

The meeting of the council will be held in St. James' Church, beginning Sunday evening, Oct. 22, and continuing through Monday and Tuesday following. Special missionary addresses will be delivered in all the Episcopal churches of the city Sunday morning, Oct. 22, by the visiting Bishops and clergy and the same evening services in connection with the council will be held in Grace, Epiphany, St. Mark's, St. Andrew's, and St. Peter's Churches.

WELCOME MEDICAL STUDENTS BACK.

College of Physicians and Surgeons Opened with Formal Exercises.

Opening exercises of the College of Physicians and Surgeons on West Harrison, near Wood street, were held last night in the amphitheater of the main college building. This morning the twelfth annual course of instruction will begin. The exercises last night were attended by an audience of 500. Dr. William E. Quine, President of the faculty, had charge of the opening exercises. The address of the evening was delivered by Dr. Boerne Bettman. He was followed by Dr. W. E. Quine, who welcomed the new students. After the exercises the audience was given the freedom of the building and inspected its laboratories and museum.

Two hundred students have already been enrolled, this number being twenty more than were enrolled at this time last year. The new laboratory building, which was finished last year, is now fully equipped and will be placed entirely at the disposal of the students.

A hospital containing twenty-five beds has also just been opened in connection with the college, with a training school for nurses in addition. The faculty of the institution has been strengthened by the following:

W. S. Christopher, Professor of Pediadrics; Henry T. Byford, Professor of Gynecology; William A. Pusey, Professor of Dermatology; Moreau R. Brown, Professor of Laryngology; Dudley C. Trott, Professor of Anatomy; T. A. Davis, Adjunct Professor of Surgery; J. A. Wesener, Professor of Chemistry.

OBJECTS TO BEING PUT OFF THE CAR.

Judge Brentano Files a Complaint Against Police Officers.

Judge Brentano has been made the victim of a humiliating experience involving ejectment from one of the Chicago City railway company's cars by city officers. The double-fare charge on the Cottage Grove avenue line was the cause of it all.

Late Monday evening the Judge and several of his family and friends boarded a cable car at the Fair to come to the city. The Judge relates what then happened in a communication to Superintendent of Police Brennan yesterday. It is substantially as follows:

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Dear Sir: Last evening I, in company with my wife and family and a party numbering thirteen, boarded a cable car at Fifty-fifth street. At Thirty-ninth street we boarded a street car of the same line to go farther north. The conductor of the second car demanded a second fare from me, which, for reasons sufficient for myself (reasons that have in other instances had the sanction of the court of this county), I refused to pay. Upon my refusal the conductor of said car called upon police officers Nos. 450 and 412 to remove me from the car. These officers entered the car, and without awaiting my explanation, forcibly ejected me from said car.

I now desire to submit the question: "Since when are the police officers the judicial and executive officers of that mighty corporation, the Chicago City railway company?" I have always supposed the police officers are for the protection of the general public, and it is a novel experience that in a case where no breach of the peace has occurred, police officers have judicial powers to inquire into a matter of contract, to determine the same, and to act in the capacity of Sheriffs or Constables to execute their own finding in the premises.

I have no hesitation in saying that the action of these officers was grossly reprehensible, illegal, and without warrant of law, and should receive investigation by you. THEODORE BRENTANO.

Judge Brentano said that Assistant Superintendent of Police Ripley told him yesterday that the police have explicit orders not to interfere with affairs between the street railroads and passengers.

THEY WEAR BLUE ZOUAVE JACKETS.

Young Women Cadets from Iowa Land in the City.

A special train on the Iowa Division of the Northwestern railroad brought 353 cadets from the Iowa Agricultural College to Chicago yesterday afternoon. The train arrived at the Northwestern depot at 4:30 p. m. Col. J. R. Lincoln was in charge of the cadets. Of the 353 forty-four were young women, under the command of Maj. Miss E. E. Starr.

There was no trace of rouge, or need for any on the cheeks of the young women. Their features glowed with health and showed evidence of exposure to the sun. The only one of the girls that carried a sword was their commander, Maj. Starr. Her aides were Capt. Jessie Hudson, Capt. Helen Radnish, and Adjt. Grace Mills. The uniform of the young women cadets was composed of blue zouave jackets, blouse waists, blue skirts, and blue turbans, or military forage caps with the initials I. A. C. in gold on the front.

Buses were provided for the young women and they were driven to the Elevated railroad station, where a special car was reserved for them to take them to the St. Andrew House at Sixty-fifth street and Woodlawn avenue.

WESTERN RAILWAY CLUB DINNER.

Annual Meeting and Election of Officers Precedes the Evening's Pleasure.

The Western Railway club held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon and elected the following officers for the coming year: President, William Forsyth; Vice-Presidents, George Gobbs and G. W. Potter; Secretary and Treasurer, C. F. Street.

Last night the annual dinner was given in the Grand Pacific Hotel, and was attended by 150 members and guests. W. H. Lewis presided and delivered the address of welcome. The toast list was as follows: "Our Club," President William Forsyth; "Our Foreign Guests," D. L. Barnes of the *Railway Gazette;* "Impressions of American Railways," M. Demoulin, Chief of the French Machinery Exhibit; "Railway Press," Willard A. Smith, Chief of the Transportation Department; "Transportation," J. Elfreth Watkins, in charge of the Pennsylvania railway company's exhibit. Among those present were:

Ed Schrikell and Dr. Veiter of the German railway exhibit, Herr Lauter of Krupp's exhibit, J. N. Barr of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, G. W. Rhoades of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy lines, J. F. Chamberlin, Boston and Maine railway; W. H. Harrison and E. W. Greeves, Baltimore and Ohio, and G. O. Potter of the Fort Wayne.

GRAVE DIGGER WANTS A GOOD WIFE.

He Asks a Police Station Matron to Pick Up a Brunet for Him.

Matron Costello of the Desplaines Street Station was visited yesterday morning by a well-dressed man 45 years old, who begged her to secure a wife for him.

"All I want," he said, "is a fairly good-looking woman. She must be a brunet and not over 30 years old. My name is William Mandson and I live at Rosehill, where I am employed as a gravedigger."

"Have you any inducements to offer?" asked the matron.

"O yes. I am not a poor man. I have a comfortable home, and all I want is a wife who will care for my children."

Mrs. Costello promised to keep watch on all who had occasion to be brought into the station, and when an apparently suitable person appears he will receive due notice.

Keeley Quarrel Settled in Court.

The attachment suit of the Keeley League of Illinois against the Keeley League No. 12 of Illinois came up before Justice Brayton yesterday afternoon. The suit was brought by John M. Kelly, Secretary and Treasurer of the Keeley League of Illinois, to satisfy a demand for $200, claimed to have been loaned to League No. 12. It was set forth in the attachment writ that League No. 12 was about to fraudulently dispose of its goods, assets, and property, with the view of defrauding the Keeley League of Illinois. Will C. Davis, President of the Keeley League No. 12, filed an affidavit in abatement denying the charge. When the testimony was all in yesterday Justice Brayton said there was no evidence to support the complaint made in the attachment writ and ordered that the attached property, consisting of a charter, safe, and desk, be returned to Keeley League No. 12 of Illinois.

Literary Congress of Isabella Clubs.

The literary congress of the Isabella Association was continued yesterday at the Isabella club-house, Sixty-first street and Oglesby avenue. A historic review of the character, position, and persecutions of the Spanish and Russian Hebrews, written by Mrs. Mary E. Jacobs of New York, was read by Miss Marion W. Chapman of Brooklyn. Baroness A. Dohlerup of Denmark addressed the congress upon progress attained in mechanical arts among the working women of her native country. Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker of Connecticut gave an address upon the permanency of the organization. The session will close today.

Phonographic Association Will Meet Today

The National Phonographic Association will open its third annual session at the Victoria Hotel this morning at 10 o'clock. The morning session will be taken up with routine work. After the annual address by President Clancy of Chicago, Dr. R. S. Rosenthal of Chicago will read a paper on the "Phonograph in Education," after which the various phases of this subject will be taken up and papers read by members of the association. In the evening a visit to the World's Fair, including a trip on the whaleback and the inspection of the phonographic exhibit at the Exposition, will be made. The convention will be in session today and tomorrow.

Value of Forty Typewritten Sermons.

The Rev. Bernard Enis, a Catholic priest of Minneapolis, Minn., was awarded $417 for the loss of a valise by the Frank Parmelee Express company by a jury in Judge Baker's court yesterday. The valise and contents, it was claimed by the plaintiff, were lost by the expressman while in transit through this city. The reverend gentleman had in the valise forty typewritten sermons, upon which he placed the value of $240. These sermons were of his own composition. Three notebooks were also lost, which the plaintiff claims contained the result of several years' research. These books were valued by the plaintiff at $300.

Seat Sale for the Stoddard Lectures.

John L. Stoddard comes fresh from his travels in the Far East to tell of experiences in Japan, in China, on the Island of Ceylon, and in India. In all his years before the public he has never had so promising material with which to weave his story of travel. Moreover the elaborate plans of the tour covered the preparation of most extensive illustrations he has ever possessed. The coming series, necessarily entirely new, should easily prove the best and most interesting work he has yet done. The lectures begin Oct. 2 and the sale of course tickets will open tomorrow morning at Central Music Hall.

Prize-Fighter Costello Avoids the Courts.

Martin Costello, known as "Buffalo" Costello, the prize-fighter, was not in Justice Bradwell's court yesterday when the charge of assault preferred against him by Daisy Fleming was called. The case was again continued for a week to allow his bondsman to bring Costello in. Costello was recently indicted in Indiana for the part he took in the prize fight in the Columbian Athletic club arena at Roby. He is keeping out of sight to avoid the officers.

Simpson Is Wanted in Other Cities.

E. S. Simpson, who secured $200 from the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank on a fraudulent check last Saturday and was arrested Monday, was taken before the grand jury yesterday. He was promptly indicted on the charge of obtaining money by false pretenses. Lieut. Wood of the Central Station says Simpson is wanted in Philadelphia and Buffalo, N. Y., for forgery and obtaining money by false pretenses. When the authorities of Illinois are through with him he will be turned over to the authorities of the East.

Nichols Is Wanted in Kansas City.

Charles H. Nichols, President of Arcade Lunch company of this city, is wanted in Kansas City, where an alias capias for his arrest was issued by the Criminal Court yesterday. Nichols was indicted two years ago for alleged frauds in connection with the failure of the Nichols Bank in Kansas City. The manager of the lunch counter of the company said Mr. Nichols had gone to Kansas City to defend himself.

The Modern Beauty

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy she uses the gentle and pleasant liquid laxative Syrup of Figs.

MORE ARRESTS MADE.

ALLEGED FIREBUG ACCOMPLICES OF SMITH IN CUSTODY.

Insurance Frauds Are Said to Cover Six States—Otto Jirsa, Whose Store Burned in July, Says That He Is Innocent of Any Crime—Makes Serious Charges Against Cowie and Conway—Says They Attempted to Bribe His Wife—His Allegations Stoutly Denied.

In the cases of alleged wholesale conspiracies to burn houses to get the insurance, said to be headed by W. F. Smith, now under arrest, Insurance Inspector Cowie and Fire Inspector Conway made three additional arrests last night.

O. C. Churchill was first arrested. He has long been the confidential man of Goodrich, the disbarred divorce lawyer, and he had the store at No. 1018 West Madison street, where occurred one of the fires which was said to have been fraudulent—that is, set for the purpose of securing insurance.

D. Brown was arrested a little later. He had two stores belonging to Smith, both of which figure in these alleged incendiary fires.

Sam Herzog was the third man arrested. He was an auctioneer for Smith and was also manager for Jirsa of the store at Harrison and Leavitt streets, where the first mysterious fire occurred. The three men were locked up at the Central Police Station. They spent the night there. They will all be charged with complicity in this alleged conspiracy to burn stores to secure insurance. The inspectors say that the plot when unraveled will be shown to extend over half a dozen States and the amount that has been realized fraudulently from insurance companies to reach into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. Their plan of operations, it is said, was to stock up stores with cheap goods, insure them for double their value, burn them and collect the insurance. The inspectors say that in the alleged conspiracies to do this work there were engaged insurance adjusters, storekeepers, lawyers, and real estate men. These three arrests made by Inspectors Conway and Cowie are based, they say, on confessions. Further arrests will follow today. The two inspectors promise some astounding developments in the case.

The case promises to be complicated. Otto Jirsa, who the two inspectors say is concerned in the conspiracy, says he is an innocent and persecuted man. Furthermore, he says he intends to collect $14,810, which he says is due him from the insurance companies on account of the burning of his store at Harrison and Leavitt streets July 4, and which was awarded him by the insurance adjusters Cate and Peck. Mr. Jirsa has retained an attorney, Edwin K. Smith, and both client and attorney made flat-footed statements concerning the case.

Jirsa Denies the Confession.

Said Mr. Jirsa yesterday:

When I left town about Aug. 20 I left word with A. D. Kennedy, insurance man, and at No. 120 East Randolph street, and with other parties where I was going. I was never at Lawnsdale, R. I., in my life. By means of duress and intimidation I was subjected to an examination in Elgin, Ill., by F. G. Cowie and Fire Inspector Conway. I never agreed to turn over the policies for the insurance for a consideration of $1 each. I made no confession and I have no confession to make. My fire, as far as I know or am advised, was a legitimate one. Cowie took the insurance policies without my consent and said that he would return them to me. Induced by the threats that were made I signed releases of the policies and allowed Cowie to take them, Cowie agreeing at that time, on behalf of the insurance companies, that if my attorney advised me that the policies should be returned he would return them to me with the releases, there being twenty-four in all.

I am advised that Cowie has entered into an agreement with the insurance companies whereby he is to receive one-half of anything or any amount that he can save the insurance companies from paying on this loss. I have never entered into any arrangement or conspiracy. I know little about Smith and nothing of any previous fires. I have been told that any criminal prosecution would be dropped if I would only say nothing about my fire insurance and not proceed against the companies to collect it. I propose to sue the companies and enforce the collection of the policies and I am willing that the matter should be fully investigated. On account of the severe mental strain and the duress which was placed upon me I have been sick and suffered nervous prostration and am now only barely able to be around. My doctor is F. W. E. Henkel.

I am largely indebted to parties from whom I purchased goods that were destroyed by the fire and I am in need of the insurance money in order to pay them. Mr. Cowie offered my wife $2,000 if she would induce me to make a confession as to my arrangements in the store so that they could annul the policies and implicate the man Smith. Cowie and Inspector Conway both said that they knew that I was innocent, and that they believed that I was a mere tool in the hands of other parties.

I went out to Cary, Ill., on a vacation with my wife. On Thursday, Aug. 24, we went to Elgin, where my wife had friends. In returning to Cary Cowie and Conway overtook me. Inspector Conway said that he wanted to question me in regard to the fire. I said I was not prepared to answer questions out there. He arrested me. They insisted on me going to Elgin. We got in Elgin at about 1 o'clock and Conway immediately put me under oath and they questioned me until nearly 6 o'clock.

Attempted Bribery Is Alleged.

Then they offered my wife the $2,000. I begged to be allowed to telegraph my friend, Mr. Meyer, in Chicago, or to be allowed to see my attorney. They wouldn't allow me to do either. After supper they arrested me and said they would take me to Chicago with cuffs on and make it pretty hard for me. I came to Chicago with them. As a matter of fact I was not under arrest.

When they took me to the Central Station Friday morning Conway said: "Just as sure as you are lying there on that lounge, if you do not sign those releases I will have you convicted for perjury for fifteen years, and you will have nothing out of your policies either." My wife went down to the vaults with Cowie, and when she opened the box he scooped up the contents, and he has them now. He hasn't a spurious bill, and, in fact, has no bill of any kind.

Edwin K. Smith, attorney for Mr. Jirsa, said:

I have been retained in this matter but a few days. Cowie came to my office and he said that for some reason he believed that there was an incendiary fire over there and he made an arrangement with the insurance companies by which the companies should give him half what he saved them on the policies. The fact is that he then gets Conway to go up into the country with him and meets Jirsa and tries to bulldoze him and make him give up the policies, and then he would have half of the $14,000 for which the fire was adjusted. When he finds out that he could not get everything he offers Jirsa's wife $2,000 to induce her husband to make the confession to which Mr. Jirsa referred. He told me this himself. He said that if Mr. Jirsa was guilty he would protect him. I said to him: "This looks bad for you. You say that you will see that he is protected, whether he is guilty or not, and that he will never be punished. You are guilty of compounding a felony if this man is liable. It looks to me as if you are trying to beat this man out of his insurance.

In respect to the foregoing Inspector Conway said: "It is all false. There is not a word of truth in it."

The case will come before the grand jury in a few days."

BURNED BY GASOLINE EXPLOSION.

Mrs. O'Neil May Die from Her Injuries—Grade Crossing Accident Again.

Mrs. J. K. O'Neil was frightfully burned by the explosion of a bottle filled with gasoline yesterday morning. The physicians at the County Hospital entertain little hope of her recovery. She lives at No. 9 Brown street. While engaged in cleaning the woodwork in her house she lighted a match near the bottle of gasoline, and the explosion followed.

Peter Reimer, car inspector for the Illinois Central railway, was struck and killed yesterday morning by an express train at One Hundred and Sixteenth street crossing. His body was removed to his home on One Hundred and Fifteenth street.

Edler Nics, a clerk in the Calumet Pharmacy at Riverdale, was found dead in the store yesterday morning. It is thought he committed suicide by taking poison. His home was No. 330 Milwaukee avenue. An inquest will be held this morning.

Charlie Connelly, 5 years old, while playing yesterday afternoon at No. 614 West Seventeenth street, fell into a barrel of hot tar. He was removed to his home, No. 224 Center avenue, where he died. The Coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

Mrs. Maud Sapp, a waitress at the Farwell House, committed suicide Monday night by taking a quantity of chloral hydrate. She was found in her room by a chambermaid who was sent to awaken her Tuesday. Mrs. Sapp was 30 years old.

Blaze in Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s Restaurant.

A pan of grease on the range in the restaurant under Siegel, Cooper & Co.'s store burst into a blaze at 7 o'clock last night. The flame ran up a ventilating shaft on the outside of the building. A dozen steamers and trucks responded to an alarm, but the blaze was out before most of them arrived. A glass in the door was smashed by the firemen. This was the only damage. Ten thousand people crowded the corners.

Synod of the Reformed Church.

The opening conference of the International Synod of the Reformed Church was held last evening in the Reformed Tabernacle at Dauphin Park. The Rev. A. Casselman of Lyons, Kas., President of the Synod, preached the annual sermon, after which the session adjourned until tonight. About thirty members are present. The sessions will continue until Saturday.

Will Prosecute in Dakota.

Judge Collins yesterday refused to issue an injunction restraining Mrs. Elizabeth R. Dunham from prosecuting her divorce suit against her husband in Sioux Falls, Dak. As Mr. Dunham now has not time to contest his wife's case she will probably get her decree by default in Sioux Falls today.

Falls from His Window While Asleep.

Joseph Quinlan of No. 116 Sixty-first street met with a serious accident yesterday morning. He was asleep near the window in his room when he lost his balance and fell to the ground, a distance of sixteen feet. He was hurt about the spine and his left arm was broken.

Items.

The Yerkes electric fountain in Lincoln Park will play tonight from 8 to 9 o'clock.

John Sternsdorff of Omaha has begun suit in the Circuit Court against Percy S. Eustis, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, for $20,000 damages.

The excursion steamer Nebraska was sold under an order of court by the United States Marshal yesterday. The Milwaukee Dry Dock company was the purchaser for $12,000 cash. Its insurance valuation is more than $60,000.

Letters testamentary were issued in the Probate Court yesterday to Cornelia W. McCloury in the estate of Thomas A. McCloury of No. 3039 Grand boulevard. The estate consists of personal property to the amount of $59,200.

The Hyde Park Thomson-Houston Electric Light company, which furnishes light south of Forty-seventh street in Chicago, held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House. The following directors were elected: President, H. N. Hubbard; Vice-President, O. F. Lindman; Secretary, J. H. Ware.

To recover a claim for detective work performed the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency yesterday brought suit in the Circuit Court against J. H. Van Vlissingen & Bro. for $2,000. The plaintiffs were employed by the real estate firm to run down F. L. Harper, who had charge of Van Vlissingen's business at Roseland. It was charged that he had embezzled $9,875 of the firm's money, and had left the country.

H. S. Cochren's Trial Again Postponed.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 19.—Henry S. Cochren, the embezzler of thirty gold bars from the mint, was again arraigned today, but owing to the absence of counsel the case was postponed until Thursday. Cochren's bail was fixed at $17,500, in default of which he was taken to Moyamensing prison.

Express Passenger Trains from Chicago Over the Pennsylvania Short Lines.

Through coach, sleeping, and parlor car trains run daily over the Pennsylvania Short Lines from Chicago Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison streets, stopping at Englewood, Grand Crossing, and South Chicago to receive World's Fair passengers and baggage as follows:

For Indianapolis, Louisville, and the South, leave Chicago 8 a. m., 4 p. m., and 9 p. m.

For Dayton, Cincinnati, and the South, leave Chicago 9:45 a. m., 1:30 p. m., and 9 p. m.

For Columbus, Wheeling, and the Southeast, leave Chicago 9:50 a. m. and 9 p. m.

For Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York, leave Chicago 9:50 a. m., 10:45 a. m., 3:15 p. m., 5 p. m., 9 p. m., and 11:30 p. m.

For tickets, sleeping or parlor car reservations, or for special information call upon or address "Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Short Lines," 248 South Clark street, Chicago. H. R. DERING, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

Money Is Easier.

Because the people are putting it to its proper usage. The best piano investment that is now offered in Chicago is a new upright piano of Eastern make, warranted for five years, for $155 cash. Others of various makers, little used, for $120 to $135 net cash, at the warerooms of W. W. Kimball Co., Wabash avenue near Jackson street.

Don't hesitate. You know the old saying, "He who hesitates is lost." When you know you are right, don't hesitate to say it. When you go to buy a bottle of Carter's Little Liver Pills don't hesitate to say you want "C-a-r-t-e-r's." Demand the genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria

Teeth, $8; best quality and skill; no beginners to experiment; new method; gold filling half usual rate. Drs. McChesney, 78 Clark-st.; open evenings.

"The best pill I ever used," is the frequent remark of purchasers of Carter's Little Liver Pills. When you try them you will say the same.

With nerves unstrung and heads that ache
Wise women Bromo-Seltzer take.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. and W. "Leota." E. and W.
A full-dress collar.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—Forecast for Wednesday:

For Illinois and Indiana, fair, slightly cooler in extreme south portion, variable winds.

For Upper and Lower Michigan, fair, northwest winds.

For Wisconsin, fair, slightly warmer in extreme west portion, variable winds.

For Minnesota, fair, warmer, winds becoming south.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n 12 hours
Abilene	29.92	88	92	S. E.	Clear	
Bismarck, N.D.	30.00	58	64	S. E.	Clear	
Boston, Mass.	29.74	66	70	W.	Clear	.18
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.82	68	72	S. W.	Fair	
Cairo, Ill.	30.08	80	90	S. W.	Clear	
Charleston, S. C.	30.06	80	92	N. W.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.90	64	68	S.	Clear	
Chicago	30.08	66	76	E.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	30.00	86	92	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Cleveland, O.	29.94	72	80	W.	Fair	
Davenport, Ia.	30.06	72	78	S. W.	Clear	
Denver, Colo.	29.90	72	80	N. W.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.04	74	78	E.	Clear	
Detroit, Mich.	29.96	70	86	N. W.	Clear	
Dodge City, Kas.	29.88	82	90	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Duluth, Minn.	30.12	56	64	N.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex.	29.90	82	86	S. W.	Fair	
Erie, Pa.	29.86	74	76	W.	Fair	
Galveston, Tex.	30.06	82	86	S. E.	Fair	
G'd Haven, Mich	30.08	62	70	N. W.	Clear	
Green Bay, Wis.	30.10	64	72	N. W.	Clear	
Helena, Mont.	29.80	54	60	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Huron, S. D.	30.02	64	70	S. E.	Clear	
Indianapolis	30.06	78	88	N. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Jacksonville	30.10	82	94	S. E.	Clear	
Kansas City, Mo.	30.00	72	76	N. E.	Cl'udy	.12
Knoxville	30.10	78	88	S.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis.	30.12	62	74	N.	Clear	
Little Rock, Ark.	30.06	84	94	S. E.	Clear	
Louisville, Ky.	30.04	84	92	S. W.	Clear	
Manistee, Mich.						
Marquette, Mich	30.10	52	64	W.	Clear	
Memphis, Tenn.	30.08	84	94	S.	Clear	
Miles City	29.62	74	78	S. E.	Clear	
Milwaukee	30.06	66	76	E.	Clear	
Minnedosa	30.06	44	56	S. E.	Fair	
Montreal	29.72	60	66	W.	Cl'udy	
Moorhead	30.12	52	60	E.	Clear	
New Orleans, La	30.10	82	90	E.	Clear	
New York City	29.78	76	84	S. W.	Clear	
Omaha, Neb.	30.02	74	76	E.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	29.80	64	66	W.	Clear	.50
Palestine	30.02	82	96	S. E.	Fair	
Pierre, S. D.	29.94	66	70	S. E.	Clear	
Pittsburg	29.92	72	88	N. W.	Clear	.20
Port Huron	29.94	70	84	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Pueblo	29.90	72	74	E.	Fair	
Rapid City	29.84	68	74	S. E.	Clear	
St. Louis	30.04	82	90	N. E.	Fair	
St. Paul	30.12	62	66	W.	Clear	
Salt Lake City	29.74	74	78	S. E.	Clear	
Santa Fe	29.94	68	74	S. W.	Fair	
Sioux City						
Springfield, Ill.	30.06	72	82	W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Springfield, Mo.	29.98	82	94	S.	Clear	
Toledo	30.00	70	88	N. W.	Clear	

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 75 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 76; 10 a. m., 77; 11 a. m., 78; 12 m., 78; 1 p. m., 79; 3 p. m., 77; 6 p. m., 72. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.45; 6 p. m., 29.53.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Arrived—Darmstadt, from Bremen; Westerland, from Antwerp. Sailed—Nomadic, Liverpool; Lahn, Bremen via Southampton; Burgundia, Naples. Arrived out—Didam, Boulogne; Saale, Bremen. Sighted—Veendam, New York, for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed Isle of Wight; Majestic, for New York, for Liverpool, passed Browhead.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Antoni Bondzenski, Tekla Jasaita	32—24
John Miller, Carrie Hueston	24—21
Aaron Byrom, Josephine Emerick	60—36
Kate Sapinska, Joseph Rusch	19—22
Pasquale Murano, Theresa Russitta	40—25
Jacob Schnelzer, Augusta Engarther	26—25
Albert Schulze, Catherine Barry	24—22
Wajciech Samberdan, Mary Golabieska	28—23
Edward Kattek, Sadie Wellermann	21—18
William McCarthy, Addie Thorp	30—30
Andrias Walczak, Mary Ann Poczekay	25—19
William Downs, Mary Broderick	28—22
William Rehwall, Mary Withowska	22—18
Max Steinman, Betsie Tiger	25—22

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

James Key, Martha Hegy	32—32
Josef Klagman, Berthas Kovarsky	21—19
Michael Scanlan, Johanna Murray	33—28
Henry Pullen, Ella Simmons	44—27
Charles Anderson, Alma Antenson	25—19
Otis Graves, Margaret Ross	21—19
William Aubt, Mary Semsen	26—25
Henry Siter, Jeannette Smith	28—21
Charles Smith, May Katowitz	30—25
Frank Vanderbruggen, Desdemonia Young	21—17
Samuel Thomonig, Kittie Bowles	40—40
Thomas Sullivan, Nora Gorman	27—27
William Foote, Juanita Baldwin	32—25
James Miller, Jessie Cross	25—20
Adolph Pederson, Catherine Cooksen	34—25
George Hill, Walker Quail	27—24
John Nagle, Margaret O'Reilly	29—27
Vallar Smid, Mary Meas	22—19
Jindazy Staszauski, Katarzyna Tamborski	23—20
Joseph Halik, Francis Cerny	22—20
Fred Browne, Lillian Patterson	22—22
Florenze Benner, May McNichols	21—19
Albert Buhres, Zelma Strom	26—21
William Brown, Mernevia Hudson	35—29
George Schreider, Sadie Woods	29—27
George Corbett, Annie Anderson	21—18
Daniel Lynch, Nellie O'Hearn	26—26
Olaf Olsen, Carrie Hang	33—24
Ulysses Horton, Nellie Schipper	26—20
Joseph Branneis, Bertha Bluemel	26—23
Wincent Skiba, Tillie Gurnlick	22—18
Klut Ripley, Anna Gustafson	22—19
John Goodell, Anna Dete	23—21
Martin Molenaar, Annie Steward	26—22
Fredrick Koppenhofer, Agnes Steiger	24—30
Frank Redely, Letitia Hamilton	26—20
John Winslow, Helene Unvenicht	30—38
Frank Hall, Nellie Morley	24—20
William Blake, Amelia Brant	30—28
John Andersen, Susie Korn	22—23
Louis Weidlung, Elizabeth Carroll	25—22
Matthans Schurr, Annie Holfeldt	25—21
Edw. Klee, Annie Gerling	36—26
Levi Cartwright, Laura Chandler	24—31
George Cann, Euphemie Farnsley	23—19
John Gorman, Alice Reilly	24—20
James McKee, Mary Richardson	24—23
Tony Thomas, Lena Jamba	24—20
Borneo Holsapple, Carrie Schaible	26—20
Anthony Poliqium, Alice N. Appell	24—20
Anthony McSwiggin, Lizzie Fitzpatrick	24—22
Karl Bengtssen, Jennie Swenson	25—20

DEATHS.

KOURIAN—Sept. 19, Catharine Kourian, beloved wife of Michael Kourian, and mother of Mrs. Charles Baumstark, C. D. Herrmann, Mrs. H. Isaacs, and Ed Kourian. Funeral Thursday, at 1 p. m., from the residence of Charles Baumstark, 803 Elston-av., thence to Graceland.

McCORMICK—Sept. 18, at 3533 Union-av., John McCormick, beloved husband of Johanna McCormick, nee Gleeson, native of Parish Hospital, County Limerick, Ireland, aged 49 years. Funeral Wednesday at 9 a. m., to Church of Nativity, where high mass will be celebrated; thence by carriages to Calvary.

MONAHAN—Sept. 19, M. R. Monahan, at 17 Stanley-terrace, beloved husband of Daisy Monahan (nee Neff), aged 29 years. Funeral Thursday, at Tipton, Ia.

SCHWEEN—Infant daughter of Joseph and Laura (nee Dethke) Scheewn, Tuesday, Sept. 19, aged 1 month. Funeral (private) Wednesday, at 2:30 p. m., from residence, 1139 Belmont-av.

TIPPING—Sept. 18, Robert Tipping, aged 41 years. Funeral from late residence, 665 West Lake-st., Thursday, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock a. m. Members of Foresters' Court No. 49, as also T. M. A. No. 4 and I. B. T. S. E. are invited to be present.

VERNON—At his residence, 306 Claremont-av., Tuesday, Sept. 19, Charles W. Vernon. Notice of funeral hereafter. Benton Harbor papers please copy.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN AND traveler for an old, reliable house to sell to the retail and wholesale grocery trade; must have a knowledge of the grocery business; must be honest, bright, and willing to work hard and for moderate wages at first; to such a one a steady position with eventual good salary is assured. Address, stating age, experience, and full particulars, Manufacturer, Z 377, Tribune office.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO . . . RACING . . . ASSOCIATION.

(HAWTHORNE TRACK.)

FALL MEETING—1893.

RACING EVERY DAY, RAIN OR SHINE.

Five or More Races Each Day. Books Made on Foreign Races.

Special Race Trains via Illinois Central and C. B. & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 25 minutes. Ill. Central Trains leave depot foot of Randolph-st. at 9:41 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 12:25 p. m., 1:00 p. m., 1:30 p. m., and 2:00 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st., Wabash-av., 22d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning, trains leave the race track at 4:40 p. m. and immediately after the races. C. B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 12:15 (Bookmakers'), 1:05 p. m. and 1:35 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points. Regular train, leaving depot at 2:10, will transfer passengers for the track at Hawthorne Station. Returning, trains will leave race track at 12:45 p. m., 4:50 p. m., stopping at Blue Island-av., and immediately after the races. Return Tickets (both roads), 25c.

RACING BEGINS AT 2:15.

ADMISSION INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND...$1.00

McVICKER'S THEATER—21 Exits.

Last Wednesday Night—Last Wednesday Matinee. DENMAN THOMPSON THE OLD Homestead

Monday, Sept. 25—WM. H. CRANE in Brother John.

EXTRA—NEXT WEEK—SEPT. 25. SALE OF SEATS NOW IN PROGRESS. WM. H. CRANE In his recent success, BROTHER JOHN. BY MARTHA MORTON.

THE AUDITORIUM—Tonight. MATINEE AT 2. IMRE KIRALFY'S MASTERPIECE, AMERICA. ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL & GRAU, Prop's and Mgrs. GORGEOUS PAGEANTS AND BALLETS AND THE WONDROUS 7 SCHAFFERS In Extraordinary and Indescribable Acts. Branch Office, Inter Ocean.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—Fireproof. Cor. Clark and Washington-sts. Mr. David Henderson........Sole Manager. Nightly at 8. Matinees Wed. and Sat. LAST TIMES. American Extravaganza Co. ALI BABA Or, Morgiana and the 40 Thieves. MATINEE TODAY. 600th TIME. 1,000 FEATURES TO PLEASE THE CHILDREN. Admission 50c. Next Attraction—"SINBAD."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. HARRY L. HAMLIN........Manager. —21st WEEK— Engagement of the Eminent Comedian, MR. Sol Smith Russell In the beautiful play, 'PEACEFUL VALLEY' By Edw. E. Kidder. Every Evening. MATINEE TODAY.

50 CENTS 50 Cents To St. Joe and Benton Harbor, Mich., and return, SUNDAY, SEPT. 24, By the new steel side-wheel passenger steamer CITY OF CHICAGO. Leave 10 a. m. and return to city 10 p. m. Graham & Morton Trans. Co., Dock and Office foot of Wabash-av. and State-st. bridge. P. S.—Tickets now on sale.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn. Third and Last Week of the CHARITY BALL BY MR. DANIEL FROHMAN'S LYCEUM THEATER CO. Next Week—THE WIFE, and last week of Company.

SCHILLER THEATER—Tonight. Chicago's Handsomest Playhouse, presenting MISS ROSE AND MR. CHARLES COGHLAN In Sardou's Famous Comedy, DIPLOMACY! Supported by the GREAT COGHLAN CO. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15 P. M.

EMPIRE THEATER—West Madison & Union-sts. SADIE HASSON Matinee Today at 2—every Evening at 8—in A KENTUCKY GIRL. Next Sunday—"By the World Forgotten."

WINDSOR THEATER—N. Clark & Division-sts. 10 minutes' ride from City Hall on N. Clark-st. cable. TONIGHT AT 8. MATINEE SATURDAY. A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS. Freddie Huke—IN—For a Million. Next Sunday—Frazer Coulter—Grace Thorne LIGHTS O' LONDON.

THE ALHAMBRA—Tel. South 142. H. R. JACOBS........Sole Manager. Matinees Sunday, Tuesday, and Saturday. ALL THIS WEEK The Diamond Breaker. ETELKA WARDELL And a Great Cast. Niel Florence's Big Sensation. Next Week—The Pulse of New York.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL—STODDARD. —THE— Stoddard Lectures. 14TH SEASON—BEGINNING MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2, The Grandest Series ever projected—the Outcome of MR. STODDARD'S TOUR AROUND THE WORLD—COURSE OF 5 WONDERFULLY ILLUSTRATED LECTURES revealing JAPAN—CHINA—INDIA With an Exhaustless Store of MAGNIFICENT ILLUSTRATIONS. These lectures will be Given in SEVEN COURSES EXACTLY ALIKE. A MONDAY COURSE—Evenings of Oct. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30. A TUESDAY COURSE—Evenings of Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31. A WEDNESDAY COURSE—Evenings of Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25, Nov. 1. A THURSDAY COURSE—Evenings of Oct. 5, 12, 19, 26, " 2. A FRIDAY COURSE—Evenings of Oct. 6, 13, 20, 27, " 3. A SATURDAY COURSE—Evenings of Oct. 7, 14, 21, 28, " 4. A MATINEE COURSE—Saturdays, Oct. 7, 14, 21, 28, " 4.

I. EASTERN JAPAN. WEEK OF OCT. 2. II. WESTERN JAPAN. WEEK OF OCT. 9. III. CHINA. WEEK OF OCT. 16. IV. FARTHER INDIA. WEEK OF OCT. 23. V. NEARER INDIA. WEEK OF OCT. 30.

COURSE TICKETS, each covering reserved seat for 5 lectures—$1.50, $2.00, $2.00, $4.00. BOXES HOLDING FOUR—$10.00, $15.00, $20.00. SALE OF COURSE TICKETS BEGINS TOMORROW (THURSDAY) MORNING. For the greater public convenience the box-office will be opened at 8 a. m. on the first day of sale. The $3.00 and $4.00 seats will be sold at the regular office and the other seats in the adjoining room. BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST And Congress of Rough Riders of the World. 62d and 63d-sts., Opposite World's Fair. EVERY DAY—RAIN OR SHINE (Sundays included)—at 3 and 8:30 p. m. Driest, Cleanest, Neatest, and Most Comfortable Resort in Chicago. No mud, no dust. Best place to go on rainy days; 20 feet from all railroads.

The [key] To All. Voted a World Beater! THE BATTLE OF THE LITTLE BIG HORN, Or CUSTER'S LAST CHARGE. Admission, 50c. Children under 10 years, 25c. Reserved Seats........25c and 50c extra. Boxes and Box Seats on sale at McIntosh's Library, 31 Monroe-st. Popular price Restaurant on the grounds.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL, State and Randolph-sts. MR. MOODY and other well-known preachers speak today at 11 o'cl'k. Rev. John McNeill at 12 o'c. Bible Institute, 80 Institute-place, near La Salle and Chicago-avs. LECTURES EVERY MORNING. 9 o'clock—Dr. JOHN RIDDELL of Glasgow. 11 o'clock (today), MR. H. VARLEY; (Thursday), DR. H. M. WHORTON; (Friday), MAJ. WHITTLE. Pastor ADOLF STECKER of Berlin, preaches to Germans in Chicago-av. Church (cor. La Salle-av.), at 8 o'clock tonight.

ROOF GARDEN HUNGARIAN CAFE. Near Cottage Grove entrance —MIDWAY PLAISANCE— BALL WORLD'S FAIR BALL GRAND MARCH OF ALL NATIONS. Saturday Evening, Sept. 23. Tickets (Gentleman and Lady), $1.00. On sale at hotels, etc.

HOOLEY'S—Matinee Today at 2. MR. E. S. WILLARD This Wednesday Mat., Last Time, The Middleman. TONIGHT, Thursday, and Saturday Evening, THE PROFESSOR'S LOVE STORY. Friday Evening and Saturday Matinee, (first time here), A FOOL'S PARADISE. Sunday next—EVANS & HOEY in THE NEW PARLOR MATCH. Sale open Thursday.

TROCADERO. Michigan-av. and Monroe-st. TROCADERO The Greatest Bill of the Season. Every evening at 8 the Peerless SANDOW, Jules Levy, Mrs. Alice Shaw, and 100 Vaudeville Stars—100. Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday Matinees. Admission 50c. Secure Reserved Seats in advance.

THE GROTTO. THE GROTTO MICHIGAN AVENUE, NEAR MADISON ST. America's Representative Vaudeville House Crowded Nightly. SAMPSON and 30 Strong Specialties. Music—Mirth—Mimicry. Quality—Quantity. Entire Change of Bill Weekly.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis. West Madison and Halsted-sts. SIMPLY CAUGHT THE TOWN. THE DAZZLER! More good fun than you can tell about in a week. JOE OTT, ANNIE LEWIS, the Clipper Quartette, and a host of good people and pretty girls. Next Sunday—The sensation of the dramatic age, THE SPAN OF LIFE. Seats ready Thursday.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG. Do not fail to visit the Grand Panorama of the "BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG." It has been before the public for the last ten consecutive years. Opened DAILY from 8 o'clock a. m. until 10:30 p. m., Sundays included.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT LIBBY PRISON. THE GREAT NATIONAL WAR MUSEUM. The most interesting and wonderful exhibit in America. Open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily and Sunday. Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.

SAM T. JACK'S OPERA-HOUSE Madison-st., bet. State & Dearborn. Tel. Main 2198. Every day at 2. Every night at 8. MAY RUSSELL Burlesque Co., headed by Famous Pauline Batcheller. The Fun of Two Continents and the Sights of Midway Plaisance, all combined. Prices—Matinee, 25c, 50c. Night, 25c, 50c, 75c.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone South 127. THE HOME OF FARCE-COMEDY. Week Commencing Matinee Today, BARNEY FERGUSON —IN— M'CARTHY'S MISHAPS. Next Sunday—John L. Sullivan.

NANA—219 State-st.—Today. NANA THE FAMOUS $85,000 PICTURE is the leading pictorial attraction for visitors to the World's Fair. The entire press of Chicago is unanimous in its testimony as to the artistic value of this vision of beauty. On exhibition every day from 9 a. m. till 11 p. m. Admission, 25 cents.

MIDWAY PLAISANCE. GERMAN VILLAGE, Midway Plaisance. AFTERNOON AND EVENING. GRAND MILITARY CONCERT By the IMPERIAL GERMAN GUARD INFANTRY and GERMAN GARDE DU CORPS CAVALRY, in full uniform. Collection Of Typical German Peasant Homes. The only shady Garden in the Fair. Excellent cuisine. Elegant wine restaurant. Interesting Ethnographic Museum. The Zschille collection of arms and armors.

OLD VIENNA—Midway Plaisance. Historically true reproduction of the "Graben," as it appeared 200 years ago. From 10:30 to 4 CONCERT by the celebrated HUNGARIAN BAND "Hazai Natzi." From 5 to 10 Concert by the famous Hoch und Deutschmeister Military Band, under the leadership of Hofkapellmeister C. M. Ziehrer.

MIDWAY PLAISANCE. HAGENBECK'S Wonderfully Trained Wild Animals. Performances at 2:30, 4:30, and 8:30 p. m.

WORLD'S FAIR DISTRICT. ISABELLA THEATER. 61st and Cottage Grove. Prices, 25c, 35c, and 50c. DUNCAN CLARK'S FEMALE MINSTRELS. 40—LOVELY LADIES—40. Hottest Show in Town.

FAKIRS ARE SILENCED

DIRECTOR-GENERAL DAVIS' ORDER ENFORCED ON MIDWAY.

Obedience Not Secured Until the Patrol Had Trundled Many of the Shouters to the Police Station—Instead of the Wonted Crying Pantomime Takes Its Place—Some Amusing Incidents Connected with This Substitute—Clown at the Hungarian Cafe.

The voice of the fakirs on Midway Plaisance is hushed, and in consequence Dahomey Village is closed. The orders of Director-General Davis that there be no more shouting or advertising in front of the Midway shows was carried out yesterday morning after a protracted skirmish, lasting all the way from the entrance to the side-show end of the Fair in front of the Woman's Building through to Cottage Grove avenue. There were a dozen fights, and several wagonloads of fakirs and their sympathizers were hauled to Woodlawn Station.

The Dahomey Village negroes were on the outer wall shouting as usual when two stalwart Columbian Guards came along and ordered them to quit. They understood no English and they did not quit. The guards attempted to arrest them and a lively skirmish ensued. Finally Manager Pene called them down from the wall, put up every door and shutter about the place, and locked it tighter than a drum. Then he hurried over to the Administration Building. He saw Director of Works Burnham, Mr. Millet, and some others, but got no satisfaction from any of them. He said, "No shout, no show," but it appeared to make no impression whatever upon the Exposition officials. Manager Pene says he is going to quit and leave with his Dahomey villagers for New York in five days. The probability is, however, that Mr. Pene and his Dahomey people will be here to the end of the Fair, and that the Exposition people will force him under the contract he has signed to open his gates and go on with the show today.

The Columbian Guards had to arrest the shouters in front of Lapland, the Persian Village, and two or three other places before the show people could be made to understand that it was a genuine order and was to be strictly enforced. At Lapland Buckskin Joe made a desperate fight, but was finally overpowered and thrown into the patrol wagon and started off to Woodlawn Station, where he gave bail, but, with all the others who were arrested, suffered the loss of his Exposition pass and had to pay to get into the grounds again.

Yesterday afternoon on Midway the sight was amusing. The man whose voice could be heard beyond the Mississippi was dumb as an oyster and in strange and weird pantomime endeavored to lure people within by gesticulation instead of voice. The man at the Aztec village was particulary ludicrous. Tall, gaunt, lean, and cadaverous, his voice has ordinarily swept Midway like a cyclone. Yesterday he kept one eye on the guard, the other on the passers-by, and with silent and majestic gesture motioned them in—motioned them in. Diamond Dick, the long-haired scout of the plains, was in the depths of despair. His occupation was gone. A Columbian Guard kept tab on him all day long and the Indian village was bereft of his services as a shouter, and Gifford, of the Ostrich Farm, was forced to make dumb play where ordinarily his shouts have resounded through and beyond South Park.

Columbian Guards descended upon the criers last night and arrested every one of them who disobeyed the recent order. Those who were given a ride in the patrol wagon were:

Newton Wilson, owner of the Hungarian theater and restaurant; Harry Brady and Winston Smith, his employés; M. Pene, manager of the Dahomey Village; the criers of the Wild East show; John Welsh, the drawing card of the Lapland Village; and the strong-lunged hot waffle peddler of the Turkish Village, whose cries of "hot, hot, hot" have made him famous.

All of the prisoners were given a lecture for disturbing the peace of the Midway and with the exception of the owners were sent over to Woodlawn Station. The proprietors of the concessions hastened to consult with lawyers what to do in way of injunctions.

A merry war broke out last night between the Columbian Guards and Manager Wilcox of the Hungarian Café in Midway. Manager Wilcox has persistently disobeyed the order and instructed his men to keep up the war cry. The Columbian Guards warned him yesterday that he was nearing the danger line. He declined to heed them. They arrested him five times. As quickly as he was released another arrest followed. Then two of his men became bold in their employer's service, and turned their voices loose in exalting the good name of the cake and cream of the café, when they were locked up. Then Manager Wilcox put a clown, a pantomist of renown, out in front of his place, who drew the attention of passers-by to huge signs, such as "One hundred dollars reward for any one who will not talk."

At 10 o'clock last night Wilcox stood just inside the line of his place of business defying the Columbian Guards to come in and take him, and the guards were whetting their heavy Roman swords on the fire plugs and daring the manager to holler out loud or shout forth the virtue of his eating place.

ADDITIONAL AWARDS FOR SWEETS.

Ohio Carries Off Most of the Medals for Maple Goods—The Other Winners.

The Executive Committee on Awards announced yesterday an additional number of winners of medals in the Departments of Agriculture and Machinery. The additional awards in agriculture are in group 3, and include sugars, sirups, and maple products. Exhibitors from Ohio carried off more medals on maple sirup and sugar than all of the other States combined and a number of South American countries. Argentine Republic ranked next in sugars and Brazil third. The awards are:

Sugars, Sirups, and Maple Products.

Argentine Republic—Eruman & Sons, Tucuman, sugar from "San Felipe" factory; Aroz & Leach, Jujui, sugar from "Esperanza" factory; Juan Videls, Tucuman, sugar from "Manautial" factory; C. Bouvier & Co., Formosa, sugar from "Santa Elena" factory; Refineria Argentina, Rosariede, sugar refined; Rosetti, Catalina, Misinnes, Rapadura (ordinary); R. and C. Hardy & Co., Chaco, sugar from "Las Palmas" factory; San Garmez-Pedro, Santiago del Estero, San Garmer factory; Sociedad Anonims, Misiones, San Juan factory; E. Anginer, Formosa, San Hilario factory; Mayer & Bone, Formosa, Formosa factory; J. L. Scott & Co., Formosa, Viste Alegre factory; Leon Rouges & Co., Santa Rosa factory; Abraham Modina, Cruz Alta factory; Abraham Modina, San Vinente factory; Wenceslas Possa, Superenza factory; Vicente Garcia, El Paraisa factory; Federico Moreno, Santa Lucia factory; Nangues Hermanos, San Pablo factory; Mendes Salvatiena & Co., Trinidad factory; Guzman & Co., Concepcion factory; Hileret & Rodrique, Santa Anna factory; Vileret Clodomiro, Lules factory; Paolla Anos, Mercedes factory; Sociedad Anomina, La Providencia factory; Avila Manuel, sugar cane flowed; all from Tucuman.

Ohio—Maple sugar: H. S. Ford, Burton; A. J. Patch, South Newberry; E. Robinson & Son, Middlefield; Horace M. Clark, Hudson; Henry F. Johnson, Burton; A. J. Morris, Southington; A. E. Crane, Garrettville; W. G. Bacon & Co., Cortlands; E. S. Johnson, Garrettville; H. J. Ford, Parkman; Orlo Nickerson, Litchfield; H. D. Higley, Windham; Wilbur Hoyt, West Fairfield; H. Nettleton, Windfall; A. R. Clapp, Chatham Center; Downing & Ferris, Chardon; D. A. Carpenter, Windsor; H. E. Leach, Litchfield; A. E. Hurd, Bennett's Corner; B. F. Thompson, Chardon; G. W. Smith, South Newberry; N. D. Matthews, South Newberry; W. H. Chapman, South Newberry; O. E. Ludlow, Auburn; G. W. Stafford, Auburn; Loreas G. Rivhard, Auburn; E. W. Wells, Claridon; S. A. Bowley, Claridon; Edward Alderman, Windsor Mills; Y. M. Haines, North Lewisburg; H. M. Haines, West Middleburg; H. H. Raymer, East Liberty; J. M. Marker, East Liberty; Seth W. West, East Liberty; D. Hall, Bloom Centre; J. M. Wilmot, Claridon; Charles Minnick, Windsor; L. B. Power, Windsor; R. E. and B. Wiswell, Windsor Mills; H. J. Adams, Windsor; C. B. Wilson, Windsor; F. J. Noble, Windsor; Kinsman Refining company, Kinsman; S. B. Smith, Claridon; Walter A. Burnett, South Newberry; L. Green, Russell; C. P. Nichols, Freedom.

Maple sirup—Hiram Potter, Ford Postoffice; Pomeroys Northway, Windsor; W. H. Adams, Windsor; A. R. Clapp, Chatham Center; A. B. Hurn, Bennett Corner; B. F. Thompson, Chardon; L. L. Reed, Auburn; H. M. Haines, Mingo; George Antrim, New Jerusalem; H. G. Bacon & Co., Cortland; H. E. Ford & Son, Burton; John F. Lukens, West Mansfield; Warren Evaporator company, Warren; W. H. Raymer, East Liberty; Sheldon & Reed, Windham; H. D. Higley, Windham; C. P. Nichols, Freedom; H. A. Gladding, Windsor Mills; Emma Jones, Windsor Mills; Tuttle & Harmon, Burton; H. A. Gladding, Winsor Mills, sirup; C. P. Nichola, Freedom; Orlo Nickerson, Litchfield; Enna Jones, Windsor Mills; A. E. Crane, Garrittsville; L. P. Taylor, West Middlebury; John A. Devore, East Liberty; Richard Painter, West Middlebury; Oliver Marquis, West Middlebury; R. S. Kitchen, Bellefontaine; William Landens, Zanesfield; J. B. Johnson, West Middleburgh; David Henry, New Jerusalem; Horace M. Clark, Hudson; M. Abraham & Co., Bellefontaine; George A. Henry, Bellefontaine; O. P. Baker, Bellefontaine. Other sirups—Renstrom Bros., Cincinnati; Lemon sirup, orange sirup, grenadine, gooseberry, vanilla, raspberry, strawberry sirup.

Vermont—S. H. Foster, N. Calais, maple sugar; A. J. Croft, Enosburg Falls, maple sugar; Alpha Messer, Rochester, maple sugar; E. L. Bass, W. Randolph, maple sugar; B. A. Bowker, Bloomfield, maple sirup; E. H. Thurber, W. Halifax, maple sirup; A. M. Foster, Cabot, maple sugar; J. A. Miller, E. Dummerston, maple sirup; Penn W. Strong, N. Pomfret, maple sirup; Victor I. Spear, Braintree, maple sirup; W. W. Grout, E. St. Johnsbury, maple sugar; Miles & McMahon, Stowe, maple sirup; W. H. Dean, Winchester Center, maple sirup; J. B. Leach, Fletcher, maple sugar; George Williams, Hartland, maple sirup; and Perry Chase, E. Fairfield, maple sugar.

New York—Adams & Sons, Brooklyn, Adams' Red Rose, Adams' Black Jack, Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti, Adams' Tutti Frutti; National Starch Manufacturing company, New York, 45° Beaume glucose, concentrated corn seed, gluten, meal, grape sugar.

Illinois—Confectioners' & Bakers' Supply company, Chicago, almond paste for making cakes, tools and supplies for confectioners, bakers, etc., chocolates.

Costa Rica—Federico Finoco, Alajuelita, cane sugar, 6 samples, Verbena; Santa Ana, Canton de Mora, Panela, Panela o dulce (concrete molasses); Pio J. Fernandes, Grecia, cane sugar, Asucan de 10 and 20 (sugar); D. Federico Finoco, Alajuelita, Asucan de 10 and 20, laberbena (sugar).

Great Britain—Crosse & Blackwell, London, England, fruit sirups.

Brazil—Carooso & Trinan, F. F. Pinto, Quin & Co., J. Pereira Araiys, T Central Tuima, Pernambuco, sugar; Burno Rio Bonito, Pareno, sugar; Conn do Bahia, Bahia Ca Brogresso Agricola, Marauhoa, Con. Santa Catherina, Sta. Catherina, Estode de Ceara, Ceara, E. Ferro Leopoldine, Minas Geraes, Compa T. Productor Neo, Bahia, sirup; Comf. Rice Catherina, Sta. Catherina, Compa. Drogas Pem Ca, Perambuco, T. Honoris S. Rebello, Para, Comm. de Marauhoa, Marauhoa, sirup; E. Cent. Guisuaman, E. Cent. Lorena, E. Cent. Rio Ronito, E. Cent. Sapucaia, Comp. Central Brazil, Burav B. de Mirauda, Der Bideles A. Azevedo, Comm. Rio de Janeiro, Fab. Cent. Bour Jardin, Joan A. Tavares, Rio de Janeiro, sugar; Comm. Minas Geraes, Minas Geraes, sugar; Uzina Arma Florencia, Minas Geraes; Loya & Moreira, Recipe; E. Central Pureza, Rio de Janeiro; Amarim & Ca., Recipe; J. Joagm L. Silva, Marauhoa; E. Central Lorena, Seo Paulo, sugar.

Guatemala—Ramon Murgo, Amatillan, sugar cane; T. T. Rodriguos, Capitillo Saeatepequez, sugar; Ravo Menza, San Duebie Amatillau, molassas; Ramon Menza, Petapa Amatillau, brown sugar and loaf sugar; Rosa Emilia, Val de Teil Raemilla, sugar.

Fire Apparatus and Lithography.

The awards granted in the Department of Machinery were in Group 70, fire engines, apparatus, and appliances for extinguishing fires; Group 75, lithography, zincography, and color printing; Group 76, photo-mechanical and other mechanical processes of illustrating, etc. Two Chicago firms carried off the medals granted in Groups 75 and 76.

The awards in all groups follow:

United States—American Fire Engine company, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Columbian Steam Fire Engine, Clapp & Jones Fire Engine, Silsby Steam Fire Engine, No. 15 steel house heater, rotary fire pump and piston fire pump, hose, pipes, fireman's tools, etc. Ahrens 20-size steam fire engine; Carderelli & Dicks, Sumter, S. C., electric light crane; Coburn Trolley Track Manufacturing company, Holyoke, Mass., sliding or traveling ladder; Samuel Eastman & Co., East Concord, N. H., fire hose nozzles and holders and leather fire hose; Fire Extinguisher Manufacturing company, Chicago, appliances for fighting incipient fires and for use in connection with fire engines, Babcock Ariel turntable hook and ladder trucks, double cylinder four-wheel champion engine, combination chemical engine and hose wagon; General Fire Extinguisher company, Providence, R. I., automatic sprinkler; Harden Hand Grenade Fire Extinguisher company, Chicago, Harden hand grenades, tubular hand grenades, fire extinguishers; Kansas City Fire Department Supply company, Kansas City, Hale swinging harness, Hale adjustable horse collar and suspension device; Manchester locomotive works, Manchester, N. H., fire engines; Waterbury Rubber company, New York, spring armored hose.

Canada—J. D. Ronald, Brussels, Ont., village fire engine.

Germany—Daimler-Motoren-Gesselschaft, Connstadt, fire engine; Loeb, Bernhard Jr., Berlin, apparatus for protection of eyes and lungs from dust and smoke; Magirus, C. D., Ulm on the Danube, photograph of German fire apparatus; Polte, E., Magdeburg, hose coupler and hydrant.

Great Britain—Messer & Thorpe, London, fire buckets and cases for storing the same.

United States—Duplex Color Disk company, Chicago, disk for printing two colors at one impression; Ewen, Warren Jr. & Co., Chicago, exhibition of multi-color dry process.

SIR RICHARD EVERARD WEBSTER.

New President of the British Commission Takes Charge of Victoria House.

Sir Richard Everard Webster, the new President of the British Commission, who arrived in Chicago Monday night, made his appearance yesterday morning and entered on the discharge of his new duties at Victoria House. Sir Richard, now in America for the first time, said he could not talk about the Exposition, because he had not yet seen it, and could not talk about the Bering Sea Commission, because professional courtesy forbade it. He did say, however, that he contemplated no change in the affairs of the British Commission. Sir Richard was born in 1842, was educated at King's College, the Charter House Schools, and Cambridge, and was called to the bar in 1868. In 1878 he was appointed Queen's counsel. In 1885 he was appointed Attorney-General in the first government of Lord Salisbury. He is a widower. He is accompanied to this country by Miss Webster, Miss Dora Webster, and F. W. Webster. He has taken rooms at the Lexington.

STATE ASSESSMENT 25 PER CENT.

Board of Equalization Passes Resolutions Declaring That Amount.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—At this morning's meeting of the State Board of Equalization the following resolution offered a week ago by Mr. Bishop came up as a special order:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board the real and personal property of the State as returned by the local assessors for the year 1893 is assessed at an average rate not exceeding 25 per cent of its fair cash value.

Mr. Funkhouser moved to amend by making the per cent 33⅓ instead of 25. This led to a discussion of some length. Mr. Glenn said he was satisfied that the property of the State had not been assessed by the local assessors on an average as high as one-fourth of its actual value. Most assuredly 33⅓ per cent was far too high. The purpose of the resolution evidently was to be a standard for the assessment for railroads and the capital stock of corporations. He did not think any such resolution need be adopted, but if it was it should state the truth as nearly as it was possible to ascertain it in order that no class of property might suffer any injustice. Mr. Cullerton said that as the assessment of railroads and corporations had been made on the 25 per cent basis for several years past there was no good reason for imposing any heavier burden. Judge Scott read a decision of the Supreme Court in effect that it is the duty of the Board of Equalization to ascertain the basis on which real and personal property is assessed by the local Assessors and then assess railroads and the capital stock of corporations on a like basis. He was willing to agree upon a 25 per cent basis, although he believed that to be higher than the truth warranted. Speeches were also made by Biggerstaff, Dahlman, Hearn, Bishop, Works, Maxwell, Bocock, Long, and others. The 33⅓ per cent amendment was voted down and then the resolution adopted, the vote resulting:

Yeas—Bishop, Bocock, Collier, Eldridge, Glenn, Hearn, Martin, Maxwell, McKnight, Pearce, Scott, Works—12.

Nays—Biggerstaff, Cullerton, Dahlman, Funkhouser, Long, Owen, Gore—7.

Mr. Hearn then moved that the Railroad and Capital Stock committees be instructed to assess the capital stock of corporations and railroads at 25 per cent of their fair cash value. Mr. Cullerton thought this superfluous. Mr. Maxwell, Judge Scott, and one or two others feared that a motion of that kind would not only not look well in the record but might invalidate the assessment of such property, the law contemplating that all property should be assessed at its fair cash value. Mr. Hearn finally consented to allow his motion to go over until tomorrow. Mr. Works referred to the death of his predecessor, Maj. James I. Neff, and on his motion the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee of five to draw appropriate resolutions.

Col. Howe of the Wabash and Dr. Norton of the Baltimore and Ohio appeared before the Railroad committee in behalf of their respective roads.

Unknown Killed by a Train.

The train which left Aurora at 5:05 p. m. yesterday for Chicago over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road killed an unknown man at Riverside. The train was running thirty miles an hour when the man stepped onto the track out of the way of a freight train. The gates were down, and no blame was attached to the engineer, who brought the train to a stop in a few car lengths on seeing the man's danger.

Black the Vogue.

Black, it is said, both here and abroad, will be more popular than ever before, and the colorings of a costume will come from the trimmings and accessories.

HEARS GLAD TIDINGS.

NEWS OF THE MISSING STEAMER ALVO FINALLY RECEIVED.

Belief Is Entertained That Her Crew and Passengers Are Safe—Indications That the Vessel Is Ashore Near the Mouth of the Magdalena River—Mayer, Engel & Co. of Chicago Granted an Extension by Creditors—Unusually Heavy Demand for Sugar.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—[Special.]—A shaft of radiant hope has pierced the gloom of doubt and despair which has so long enshrouded the steamship Alvo, almost unanimously believed to have been lost with its passengers and crew. "Salemos salvacion," which, literally interpreted, is, "We know safety," were the two words in a foreign tongue which flashed over the wires today to Juan Ribon at the Westminster Hotel in this city, conveying the first intimation that those given up for dead are still in the land of the living. Juan Troncoso Ribon, who was a passenger on the Alvo, is a nephew of Juan Ribon, a South American who deals in machinery in Jersey City. The South American end of the business is in the hands of Luis Ribon, his brother and the father of the young man who sailed on the Alvo. He lives in the Town of Mempod on the Magdalena River in Colombia. The anxious father beneath the equator and the worried uncle in New York have been exchanging cable messages ever since the day passed when the steamship was due at its destination.

This message was sent from Mempod to Bogota, the Capital of Colombia, thence to the Pacific coast, from there to Panama by cable, then to Galveston, and by telegraph to New York. The message was shown to Climaco Calderon, the Colombian Consul-General in New York, and to Jeorge Pombo, the Special Commissioner of the Republic of Colombia to the World's Exposition at Chicago. These three gentlemen arrived at the conclusion that the Alvo must have come ashore somewhere in the vicinity of Barranguilla, a port near the mouth of the Magdalena River, the nearest point of information on the coast. They expressed themselves last night as inclined to believe that the vessel was saved with those on board.

It was Aug. 16 that the Alvo left its pier at the foot of West Twenty fifth street and sailed away for South America. It was bound for Haytian and Colombian ports. Its first stopping point was to be the Bahamas, where it was to take aboard laborers for Gonaives, Hayti. It was very likely within a short distance of the Bahamas when it ran into the terrible August storm which reached New York Aug. 23, and which did such enormous damage.

EXTENSION TO MAYER, ENGEL & CO.

Eastern Creditors Agree Not to Press for Immediate Payment.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The New York creditors of Mayer, Engel & Co., wholesale dealers in clothing at Chicago, it is said, have granted the firm an extension of six, nine, and twelve months. A member of the firm came here, had a consultation with the creditors, showed the condition of affairs, and requested the extension on the ground that the firm had become hard pressed on account of the financial stringency. The firm claimed to have ample assets to pay every claim if it could gain the necessary time to sell the stock and collect outstanding accounts. The statement submitted to the Eastern creditors, it is said, showed nominal assets, $520,000; liabilities, $275,000; surplus, $245,000. The amount due creditors in this city is placed at $112,000. The firm is well known in this city. The general partners are Nathan Mayer, Bernard Engel, and Isaac Livingston. Alexander J. Mayer of this city is a special partner for $75,000. The business was started in Chicago in 1881. Nathan Mayer had previously been in business in Brooklyn.

TO SETTLE THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The Rev. Michael Walsh Offers a Plan for Public Consideration.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—All the principal newspapers in this city are interviewing prominent clergymen and educators on the plan proposed by Dr. Michael Walsh, editor of the *Catholic Herald*, for the solution of the vexed school question. The plan summarized is this:

Let the State appoint a sufficient number of school inspectors to visit and examine once a month or oftener if necessary every school that applies for help from the school tax. Let the inspection and examination be fully up to the public school standard; and for every class and every scholar that passes a satisfactory examination let them be awarded a pro rata allowance, equal in amount to the cost of similar instruction in the public schools. This plan would preserve our parochial schools in all their integrity and make them part of the public school system. The education for which the State is bound to provide is secular education, and if the parochial schools give the required education in the necessary and useful branches of natural knowledge the State ought to pay for it. If the teachers in these schools season their instruction to a certain extent with religion the State is not asked to pay for such seasoning. Let the State, through its school inspectors, watch the teaching and see that, as secular teaching, it is worth its pay.

Its author said today:

This plan is designed not only for Catholic parochial schools, but for the educational institutions of the Hebrews, Episcopalians, and of such of the Protestant denominations who support schools of their own and do not depend upon the public schools for the education of their children. If schools of a denominational nature supply secular education up to the public school standard they should not be compelled to pay for the maintenance of the public schools. The quantity and quality of this secular education, the plan contemplates, shall be determined by the proper municipal or other authorities. It is not designed for New York and Brooklyn only, but for the country at large.

Copies of the new plan were sent to Mgr. Satolli and to the Archbishops while at Dubuque. It is possible the proposition may take the form of a bill in the next Legislature. It is considered especially timely by reason of the recent collapse of the Faribault system in Minnesota and Hoboken, N. J.

NEW YORK'S MARKET STANDS STILL.

Stagnation Sends Many Brokers to the World's Fair.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The stock market remains at a standstill. A few stocks are tossed about by room traders, but nothing more important is discernible. The execution of an order for 500 shares of stock has become a notable event and is sufficient to start what the phrasemakers of the street call a "movement." There is no prospect of any immediate change from this dreary situation, either. Many of the foremost members of the Stock Exchange, taking advantage of the almost utter stagnation now prevailing in the market, are enjoying themselves at the World's Fair. There are renewed assurances from banking circles of easy money's approach. Mr. Addison Cammack says that funds will be a drug and lenders anxious to make all sorts of concessions. Meanwhile, railway earnings go on decreasing with unflagging regularity. Louisville and Nashville's statement for the second week of September, out today, shows a decrease of over $91,000, or upwards of 20 per cent. Reports from other roads show about the same proportionate decrease. Exchange rates continue to stiffen. Representatives of foreign banking houses say one reason for this is that Europe has been quietly unloading stocks in this market during the last thirty days. Wall street is still paying a good deal of attention to what is going on down at Washington—or rather to what is not going on. The proposal of Senator Platt of Connecticut to amend the Senate rules so that the majority shall be able to stop debate and force a vote whenever it gets ready cheered up some of the room traders into a spasm of liveliness just as the market closed, and as they met no opposition they pumped prices up considerably without having to buy much stock. H. ALLAWAY.

WORKERS IN THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE

Christian Prohibitionists to Fight Strong Drink from the Pulpit.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The second annual conference of the Christian Prohibitionists was called to order this morning by the Temporary President, the Rev. Charles Roads of Philadelphia in the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The object of the conference is to perfect a permanent organization of ministers to advocate prohibition from the pulpit. There were about thirty delegates present. The following officers were elected for a term of one year: The Rev. Charles Roads of Philadelphia, President; the Revs. J. C. Hogan, Forest City, Pa., and D. P. Lyndsley of New York Secretaries; W. J. Demorest of New York, Treasurer. For the purpose of drawing up a constitution and bylaws a committee of eight, with the Rev. Axel Gustafson of New York as Chairman, was appointed to report as early as possible. The Rev. Dr. G. W. Bryan, the colored divine of St. Louis, was one of the principal speakers. He compared the "rum curse" with the "slave curse" of a quarter of a century ago, and suggested as the only means of overthrowing the traffic that the churches stand solidly together and fight determinedly until the giant is overthrown.

KILLED HIMSELF WITH POISON.

Robert Hanna's Death Followed by Dr. Holliday's Illness.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The police of the Seventeenth Precinct of Brooklyn were notified today that Robert Hanna, 35 years old, a journeyman cooper, had committed suicide at his home in Pacific street Sunday morning last by drinking carbolic acid. Mr. Hanna lived with his widowed mother and two married sisters. Shortly after 9 o'clock Sunday he entered the dining-room, talked to his mother a moment, and then went upstairs to his bedroom. Soon afterward his mother heard cries of agony. With one of her daughters, who had also heard the cries, she rushed up-stairs. On the bed, in great agony, was Robert. In his right hand, tightly clutched, was an empty bottle labeled carbolic acid. This told the story. He died a few moments afterward.

Robert Hanna was one of the founders of the Beecher Memorial Church of Brooklyn, of which the Rev. S. B. Halliday, who for many years was Mr. Beecher's assistant in the Plymouth Church, was pastor. Hanna was also President of the Board of Trustees of the church and Treasurer of the building fund. A week before his death Mr. Hanna, in conversation with several friends, said that up to several weeks ago he was engaged to be married to Miss Milly Halliday, the youngest daughter of Pastor Halliday. There had been a little trouble between them, the nature of which he did not disclose, but he said that everything would come out right and the wedding would occur soon. He admitted that since the breaking of the engagement he had not attended church or attended to his duties in the Board of Trustees.

The Rev. Mr. Halliday was stricken with apoplexy this afternoon in the lecture room of Plymouth Church. Worry, occasioned by the suicide of Robert Hanna, is believed to be the direct cause of his illness. Some of the ladies connected with the church gave a reception to the Welsh singers, who came on to participate in the international celebration at the World's Fair, in Chicago. Mr. Halliday had just said he had never been feeling so well in his life and had scarcely uttered the words when he became very pale and was speechless. Dr. Smith pronounced his disease apoplexy. Dr. Smith said Mr. Halliday had been much upset about the death of Hanna for the last two days and attributed the stroke to that. His mind is clear and he is now able to raise his right arm.

PARAGRAPHS FROM THE METROPOLIS

Career of a Well-Known Civil Engineer Ended by Suicide.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Few persons knew the identity of "Frank Palmer," who, while suffering from melancholia, committed suicide a few days ago in a cheap Greenwich street hotel. Only a small number of friends were aware of the fact that the man who had wearied of life was Capt. Francis I. Palmer, whose name was upon the lips of every member of the Chamber of Commerce a few years ago. He was a brilliant civil engineer and a former officer in the British navy, who had made a reputation for himself on both sides of the Atlantic; a progressive genius, yet unfortunately of such a visionary turn of mind that he died in positive want and was regarded as more of a dreamer than a practical man.

Insurance Companies Criticised.

The prospectus of the American Union Life Insurance company of New York made its appearance today. It indulges in considerable criticism of the management of some of the older companies and advances these propositions: That the accumulations in existing companies are greater than the necessities of the business demands. That the assets in a certain company are at least 45 per cent more than sufficient to pay all its outstanding contracts at maturity. That American life companies have not experienced as heavy a loss ratio or as low a rate of interest as existing tables of mortality call for. The company is to be organized under the laws of New York State with a capital of $500,000.

Suit of the Rev. Francis Dent.

Judge Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, issued an order directing the appointment of a commission to take testimony in Rome in the suit of the Rev. Francis Dent against the St. Francis Order of Friars Minor for $50,000 for illegal expulsion. The object is to inquire into the authenticity of a rescript which the Rev. Mr. Dent produced at a former trial and which declared that his expulsion was illegal.

Yacht Race Date Changed.

The much-discussed question of the date of the great international yacht race for the America's cup between the English cutter Valkyrie and the American Vigilant was settled today. The first race will be sailed Oct. 5. The delay in the arrival of the Valkyrie in these waters had made it a matter of considerable doubt whether the British yacht would be able to get ready for the contest by Sept. 28, the date arranged for by the America's cup committee. At 1 o'clock Wednesday morning the Valkyrie had not been sighted off Sandy Hook. Nautical men are of the opinion that it has taken the Long Island Sound course.

Gotham Gleanings.

At a meeting of the bondholders of the Chicago, Peoria and the St. Louis railroad, held today in this city, the following committee was appointed to look out for the interest of all classes of bonds: E. Ellery Anderson, W. D. Guthrie, Thompson Dean, and D. S. Hatch.

The Clearing-house Loan committee has canceled $400,000 additional loan certificates, making the total outstanding $32,405,000. Applications have been received for the cancellation of $200,000 tomorrow.

RECEIVES LETTERS FROM THE POPE.

While at Pittsburg Mgr. Satolli Meets Father Rooker—Will Not Be Made Public.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 19.—Mgr. Satolli, the apostolic delegate to the United States, arrived in Pittsburg this morning. He is the guest of the Rt.-Rev. Richard Phelan at the episcopal residence. The stay of the distinguished prelate in Pittsburg is limited, as he is due in Washington, D. C., Thursday. Immediately upon the arrival at the episcopal residence Mgr. Satolli retired to the private chapel and celebrated a low mass, which lasted about half an hour. His mass was served by Father Canevin and was entirely private. The Papal legate then received several clergymen. A few minutes before 12 o'clock Father F. Z. Rooker, Vice-Rector of the American College at Rome, was announced and presented to Mgr. Satolli, to whom he delivered a sealed package. The delivery of this package had been intrusted to Father Rooker by the Pope. One of the documents was a copy of an encyclical letter of the Pope to the Bishop of Hungary. In keeping with the customs copies of encyclical letters are placed in the hands of all Bishops for their information. There was nothing in the letter, Mgr. Satolli said, that was of public interest in America. The package also contained a private letter from the Pope. After reading its contents the Monsignor said it did not contain official business, that it was entirely private, and its contents would not be made public. No public ceremony or reception will be tendered the distinguished gentleman while in Pittsburg. Father Rooker leaves this evening to visit the World's Fair. Having a month's vacation at his disposal he will visit points of interest in the West, returning to Baltimore by Oct. 18, where on that date he will present a token of esteem, sent by the Pope, to Cardinal Gibbons, in recognition of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Cardinal's consecration to the office of Bishop.

Three Express Trains from Chicago to Cincinnati Over the Pennsylvania Short Line.

A new coach and parlor car train to run daily has been placed in service over the Pennsylvania Short line from Chicago to Cincinnati, leaving Chicago at 1:30 p. m., and reaching Cincinnati at 10:15 p. m. There are therefore three express passenger trains from Chicago to Cincinnati over the popular Pennsylvania route, leaving Chicago Union Passenger Station, Canal and Madison streets, at 9:45 a. m., 1:30 p. m., and 9 p. m., stopping at Englewood, Grand Crossing, and South Chicago to receive World's Fair passengers and baggage. Direct connections with through cars for Dayton and Springfield.

The 1:30 p. m. train will pass the World's Fair ground about 2 p. m., and will doubtless be a popular accommodation for Cincinnati passengers.

For particular information call upon or address H. R. Dering, Assistant General Passenger Agent for the Pennsylvania Short line, No. 248 South Clark street, Chicago.

TO FOOL THE PUBLIC.

WM. S. STREETER CHARGED WITH DECLARING FALSE DIVIDENDS.

He Is the Vice-President of the Northwestern Guaranty and Loan Company—County Attorney Informed That Streeter Was Preparing to Skip the Country and Ordered His Arrest—Claims Against the Company Aggregate $1,700,000, Which Are Alleged to Be Almost Worthless.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—William S. Streeter, the Vice-President of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan company, was this morning brought into the Municipal Court to answer the charge of declaring a fraudulent dividend. The complaint charges that Streeter on or about Jan. 1, 1893, declared a dividend to the stockholders when there were not sufficient funds in the treasury of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan company to cover all the liabilities, and that the dividend was so declared in order to deceive the public regarding the condition of the company. He waived examination and after a little conference his bail was fixed at $4,000.

The immediate cause for the arrest of W. S. Streeter grew out of information coming to the office of the County Attorney to the effect that he was making hurried preparations to leave the city before his case was inquired into. Subpœnas to the number of twenty have been issued and served upon some of the most prominent business-men in the city, notably officers of the various loan and trust companies, to appear before the grand jury, and the records of the meetings of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan company will be ordered into court. Other subpœnas will be issued, and it is thought that fully a score of local financiers will be called to give evidence.

Others are now beginning to offer their services in the various bank matters, and beginning with tomorrow the grand jury will be deep in the mysteries of financiering. The amount of claims against the Guaranty Loan company on notes alleged to be valueless and the signers of which cannot be found, it is stated by an attorney who has been investigating the matter, amounts to over $1,700,000. The greater part of this paper is held in Caledonia, Orleans, and the counties in the immediate vicinity, in Vermont. Nearly every lawyer in the city has a claim. Harrison & Noyes have claims amounting to $100,000, most of them belonging to persons residing near St. Johnsbury and Bethel, Vermont. Another lawyer having a large batch of claims said that the paper was not worth five cents on the dollar so far as the securities of the Guaranty Loan company were concerned. The notes were signed by persons whose names could not be found in the directory, though they were drawn on blank notes made by Minneapolis stationers. A peculiar thing about these notes is the fact that they are supposed to be secured by Washington property, but inquiry at the points where the property is located fails to secure the names or whereabouts of the persons signing them.

RECEIVERS FOR LOMBARD COMPANY.

Heavy Claim Holders Appointed, Among Them Ex-Secretary Fairchild.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 19.—It was announced here tonight that before Judge Henry C. Caldwell, at St. Paul, Minn., yesterday, receivers were appointed for the Lombard Investment company. They are Charles S. Fairchild of New York, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; M. B. Whitney, a banker of Westfield, Mass.; Sanford B. Ladd and Frank Hagerman, attorneys of Kansas City; and H. E. Mooney, Vice-President of the Lombard company, also of this city. The complainants are the New York Security and Trust company, Maria H. Hotchkiss, and George Burnham.

The New York Security and Trust company is trustee of property deposited with it to secure two series of debentures issued by the Lombard company of Missouri amounting to $200,000. Mrs. Hotchkiss is the owner of loans guaranteed by the defendants amounting to $150,000 and is also the owner of 416 shares of stock in the Lombard company of Missouri. Mr. Burnham is the owner of 900 shares of the Lombard company of Missouri amounting to $90,000. The company has offices in Kansas City, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

Owes Its Workmen $10,000.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The Michigan Trust company as assignees filed a statement of the affairs of the Nelson, Matter & Co. furniture house. The assets amount to $497,023 and the liabilities $508,862. The assets include the plant valued at $146,000, lumber and material worth $73,024, and $33,660 worth of manufactured goods. The heaviest item in the liabilities is $363,573 in bills payable. The company owes its workmen $10,361.

Financial Notes.

Mast, Buford & Burwell, carriage manufacturers, St. Paul, Minn., assigned.

Port Townsend, Wash., National Bank suspended. Liabilities, $10,000; assets, $120,000.

The Chicago and Naperville Brewing and Malting company, Naperville, Ill., has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

NO LEGAL JURORS FOR COURT WORK.

Further Delays That May Last Through the Week—Where Fault Lies.

Lack of a sufficient number of legal jurors entailed another day's loss of time in Judge Hutchinson's branch of the Criminal Court yesterday. Judge Dunne was unable to do anything from the same cause, and it appears that nothing will be accomplished in the two branches during the present week. Monday noon, after the Judges sitting in the Criminal Court decided to discharge their entire panels owing to the illegal manner in which they were drawn, a special venire of seventy-five jurors was ordered for each Judge. It was late in the afternoon when the names were drawn from the box, three hundred in all, and all the clerks in the Criminal Court were put to work to make out summons. Every available man in the Sheriff's office was sent out to serve the papers, and it was after midnight when the last one had been served. The writs were returnable at 2 p. m. yesterday.

Of the seventy-five summoned for Judge Hutchinson only about forty-five responded, the returns in many cases showing that the persons summoned were either dead or moved from their former residences. Several couldn't speak English; ten or twelve were over 60 years of age, and several were not citizens of the United States. Just where Mr. Pecha, the jury clerk, got the names of these last was a puzzler to the court, and the Commissioners may give him a chance to explain. Such names were certainly not taken from a poll list. After trying in vain to get enough jurors out of the lot to do business, Judge Hutchinson gave up in despair and ordered another venire of fifty men returnable at 2 p. m. today. The same discouraging by-play was gone through before Judge Dunne, with this difference, that about 4 o'clock he had succeeded in retaining enough material out of his venire to call a case.

Deputy Flynn of the Criminal Clerk's office is caught again. He appeared to draw the fifty extra cards from the jury box, but Chief Clerk Riderburg of the County Clerk's office wouldn't allow him to draw the cards unless he did so in the presence of the County Judge. It was then late in the afternoon, and up to 5 p. m. neither Judge Scales nor Judge Donnelly could be found. Thus, the drawing will have to be done after 8:30 o'clock this morning and it will be impossible to serve all the writs and make returns by the afternoon.

In the courts of Judges Goggin and Clifford, where common law cases are on trial, little business was transacted and no objection was raised against the jury panel.

S. W. Riderberg of the County Clerk's office said yesterday:

I am glad THE TRIBUNE is bringing the clerks to time, so that they will draw regularly. I fear, however, that at the rate special drawings are being made to make up for the mistakes of the Clerk of the Criminal Court the box will be emptied in a short time.

Commissioner Root, Chairman of the Public Service committee, said:

I hope THE TRIBUNE will hammer the court clerks and the jury clerks until they attend to business. If we, the Commissioners, are directly responsible for any jury bungling I want a reformation at once. To be candid, I hadn't given this subject any consideration before.

The Chief Jury Clerk claims that he is rushing things in his office in order to be prepared for other special venires.

MASONS OF THE HIGHEST DEGREES.

Annual Session of the Supreme Council of the United States.

Men who have gained the highest distinction known to the Masonic order filled the lodge rooms of the Oriental Consistory in the Masonic Temple yesterday at the annual session of the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America. The Supreme Council selected Chicago as its place of meeting this year because the World's Fair was sure to attract Masons of high degree from every part of the world and the session has been planned with a view to entertaining a large number of distinguished visitors.

Already in addition to the most distinguished Masons that America can boast several have registered from foreign countries, and before the session closes Thursday night it is expected a large number will enjoy the hospitality of the Chicago Masons. Among the foreign thirty-third degree men who are already in the city are the following: J. M. Raymond, Grand Secretary of the Supreme Council of France; E. Delisle, delegate of Supreme Council of Switzerland; E. J. Kildare, Guatemala; I. J. Matson, Hamilton, Can.; John Vollis, St. John, N. B.

When the Supreme Council was called to order yesterday morning at 10 o'clock there were 250 delegates present from as many different consistories. Sovereign Grand Commander Judge Henry L. Palmer of Milwaukee presided, and Clinton F. Paige of Binghamton, N. Y., who is Grand Secretary, was at his desk. The routine work of the council was done, and then Sovereign Grand Commander Palmer read his annual address, reviewing the affairs of the jurisdiction. This closed the morning session, and the Princes adjourned for dinner, which was served in the banquet hall of the consistory. In the afternoon reports of the committees and officers were read. Beginning at 7 o'clock last night the thirty-third degree was conferred upon fifty-three candidates.

Today will be given to sociability and the World's Fair. As the guests of the Oriental Consistory the Supreme Council and visiting Masons will be given a coach ride to Jackson Park, starting from the Temple at 11 o'clock a. m., and lunching at the Illinois Building at 2 o'clock. Tomorrow the Supreme Council will convene again to complete its business, and the session will close with a grand banquet at Kinsley's at 7:30 o'clock, at which Gen. J. C. Smith of this city will preside. Following are the officers of the council and a few of the delegates:

Newton D. Arnold, Grand Treasurer-General; C. F. Paige, Grand Secretary-General; Lucius R. Clenachan, Grand Master-General of Ceremonies; R. E. Patterson, Grand Marshal-General; W. R. Highby, Grand Standard-Bearer; G. Otis Tyler, Grand Captain of Guard; J. P. Abel, Assistant Grand Secretary-General; J. L. Seward, Grand Prior; J. H. H. Ward, Grand Marshal of Camp; H. C. Urner, Grand Marshal of Camp; Andrew Nemboch, Grand Organist; C. H. Heyzer, Grand Seneschal; Daniel Sickels, Brooklyn; H. C. Banks, New York; D. B. Tracey, Detroit; Josiah H. Drummond, Portland, Me.; G. W. Bentley, Connecticut; Herman Ely, Ohio; John Caven, Indiana; W. A. Stevens, Chicago; Q. Brown, Ohio; A. R. Hall, Pennsylvania; F. A. McKean, New Hampshire; C. M. Cottrell, Wisconsin; G. M. Carpenter, Rhode Island; J. I. Buchanan, Pennsylvania; Samuel Wells, Massachusetts; H. L. Palmer, S. C. Lawrence, M. F. King, Maine; G. W. Currier, New Hampshire; M. O. Perkins, Vermont; Benjamin Dean, Massachusetts; C. W. Carter, Connecticut; John Hodge, New York; A. B. Erosee, New Jersey; A. E. Stocker, Pennsylvania; Hugh McCurdy, Michigan; E. T. Carson, Ohio; N. R. Ruckle, Indiana; J. C. Smith.

The Northwestern Association of Booksellers and Newsdealers was to hold a two days' session at Athenæum Hall, beginning Monday, but the attractions of the Exposition were so great to the incoming delegates that no quorum was had until yesterday morning. A resolution binding the members not to cut the price of periodicals below the advertised rates was passed and the following officers elected for the coming year:

President, Alexander McNis, Winona, Minn.; Vice-President, F. W. Iddings, Grand Forks, N. D.; Secretary, C. D. Raymer, Minneapolis; Treasurer, George W. Sayres, Minneapolis.

This morning the National Convention of Booksellers and Newsdealers will convene at the Athenæum Hall. Charles B. Swift of Philadelphia is President and E. C. Rahme of Peoria Chairman of the Executive committee. The officers expect an attendance of several hundred members.

The first annual meeting of the Order of Railway Train Dispatchers opened at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. W. W. Olcott of Pine Bluffs, Ark., is Chief Dispatcher of the order, and A. L. Emlay of Lake Charles, La., Secretary and Treasurer. The convention is being attended by fifty delegates and will come to a close today.

FUNERAL OF SAMUEL SURDAM.

Friends of Pioneer Days Attend the Services at the Residence.

With a simple but solemn ceremony the funeral of Samuel J. Surdam was conducted yesterday at the residence, No. 3027 Michigan avenue. The services were led by Prof. N. Butler of the University, who was a warm friend of the deceased. In the parlors of the family residence lay the rich black cloth casket amid a bank of flowers. Around that casket, beside the immediate relatives, were gathered the pioneer's friends among whom were:

A. G. Burley, ex-Gov. Hubbard of Minnesota, Adison Ballard, E. Frankenthal, R. North, Enos Ayres, A. Biglow, Frank D. Gray, L. P. Hillard, Charles Peck, Joseph Gray, A. D. Dwin, Charles Denison, Henry Sayres, and F. D. Gray.

Mr. Surdam was for ten years a member of the volunteer fire department and always took great pride in that organization. The appreciation of those who were associated with him was evidenced by the attendance of the old firemen, among whom were:

D. J. Swenie, Anton Berg, Matthew Benner, ex-Chief, Joseph Stoltz, Joel A. Kinney, De Witt H. Curtis, Charles Peck, and C. R. Vandercook.

The remains will be interred at Graceland Cemetery this morning, employés of the hardware firm of which Mr. Surdam was senior member acting as pallbearers.

Sir Alexander T. Galt.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Sir Alexander T. Galt, G. C. M. G., LL. D., died this morning of general debility. He was born in London, Eng., in 1817. In 1849 Mr. Galt entered Parliament as the representative for Sherbrooke and took part in the annexation movement of that troubled period and was one of the signatories of the famous manifesto. After the burning of the Parliament buildings in Montreal he retired to private life and became a partner in the syndicate which built the Grand Trunk from Toronto to Sarnia. In 1858 he was again elected to Parliament and subsequently became Finance Minister under Sir John Macdonald and as such brought the colonial finances from a state of chaos to one of order. Sir Alexander was one of the fathers of confederation, for which service he was knighted in 1869. In 1880 he was appointed High Commissioner for Canada at the Court of St. James at a salary of $10,000 a year and a residence, but the position was never congenial to him and he resigned the post in 1883, when Sir Charles Tupper succeeded him. Since Sir Alexander's return to Canada he has been in private life.

The Rev. A. C. Clemens.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The Rev. A. C. Clemens died this morning, aged 72 years, at his farm residence, north of town. He was taken ill Friday last. Mr. Clemens was known throughout Northern Ohio, having preached on the streets of most every town. He was thoroughly versed on religious topics, but was considered a crank, and was quite wealthy, and owned a great amount of land.

David Buchanan.

BRAZIL, Ind., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—David Buchanan, one of the oldest and most prominent farmers of the county, was found dead in his bed this morning at home, south of the city. When he retired last night he was apparently in good health.

NEARLY ALL THE STOLEN MONEY FOUND.

Recovered in a Saloon Where One of the Train Robbers Leaves It.

HANCOCK, Mich., Sept. 19.—All but $400 of the $70,000 stolen from the Mineral Range railroad train Friday last is said to have been recovered. La Liberte had taken it out of the trunk and disposed of it, as he thought, to his own satisfaction. The money went through both Hancock and Houghton behind the pacer Champ B., that King was driving and was left at Corbellis's saloon in East Houghton, where La Liberte boarded. The trunk that the money was put in belonged to Mrs. Jack Chelliew, but as she was in custody it could not be shipped in her name, and it was consigned to Cannon at Marquette. La Liberte left on the same train with the trunk. He opened it at Marquette and carried the money to Shea's saloon, where most of it is said to have been discovered. There are under arrest now seven persons at Marquette, besides La Liberte and seven here, and three more arrests are expected to follow today.

HOW A BOOK GOT OUT.

DR. HAWEIS SAYS HE VIOLATED NO PRIVATE CONFIDENCE.

Author of the "Life of Sir Morell Mackenzie" Defends Himself from Charges Against a Publication He Had Agreed to Suppress—Says the Royal Family, Desirous of Pleasing the Empress, Used Him for a Scapegoat—Publisher Acted in Self-Defense.

The Rev. Dr. H. R. Haweis of London, who is attending the religous parliament, author of the "Life of Sir Morell Mackenzie," about which so much has been printed lately, was asked yesterday if it was true that he had violated the confidence of the family by printing the story of his attendance upon the late Emperor Frederick of Germany.

"The family alone are responsible for the publication of the book," said he. "It was undertaken at their request. They furnished me the material. When it was all in proof the Empress Frederick objected to that portion recalling the dealing with the illness of Emperor Frederick. The family at the last moment were accordingly moved to ask me to suppress the book. The publishers having spent money on advertising and printing proposed to be recouped. The family offered a lump sum, including a small honorarium to me, for the suppression of the book. I had bestowed five months' constant labor upon its production at their request. I consented to suppress the book on their own terms. They immediately withdrew their terms and refused to pay the publishers' expenses. The publishers immediately ordered the issue of the book, without my knowledge, in self-defense. The family, who were desirous to please the Empress, made me their scapegoat and charged me with violating private confidence and publishing a book against their will. These are the simple facts. No attempt has ever been made to answer them, and I am sorry to see that a libelous statement which has been exploded in England should still find currency in the States."

"I shall not call a special session of the Legislature and Wyoming will have but one United States Senator until the meeting of the Legislature that will be elected next fall." So said the youthful Gov. John E. Osborne of Wyoming at the Grand Pacific yesterday.

When the Legislature failed to elect a Senator last spring the Governor appointed Mr. Beckwith. The Senate declined to accept any of the appointees from Wyoming, Montana, and Washington.

"Would the five Populists unite with the Democrats in selecting a Senator?"

"They did unite in the last session. You know, I was elected on a fusion ticket with the Populists."

"Then what is to prevent you from calling a special session?"

"Well," rejoined the young Governor, "there are a number of local causes. The expense alone is one. The last Legislature passed a new appointment act and we would have to hold an election first."

"But, Governor, it's the old Legislature that would hold the election, is it not?"

The Governor mopped his forehead and remarked he felt awfully hot. He was asked if it was true he was permitting the election to go over for fear that a silver man would be selected, who would annoy the administration and defeat the repeal act.

"There is not a bit of truth in that report," he replied. "We are all silver men out there and we are opposed to any act that strikes down silver."

The Governor expresses his preference for Chairman New of the Democratic State committee to the Senatorship, but Mr. New is not acceptable to the Populists.

Judge H. W. Blodgett, who was one of the United States representatives to the Bering Sea arbitration at Paris, arrived at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday with his daughter. He left for Waukegan at 3 o'clock. As he believed the Bering Sea troubles were finally adjudged by the Paris tribunal he did not care to discuss the question.

B. Weber is at the Palmer House with his seventh party of European tourists. Prominent among the party are Baron V. Sieghart, a Colonel of the King of Saxony's forces; Dr. Statzer of Berlin, Chief of the Forestry Department of the German Government; and M. Poesch of Russia, a friend of the Czar and a manufacturer.

MARCHING BACK TO THE OLD HOME.

All Roads Now Lead from the Cherokee Strip.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 19.—Last week all roads led to the Cherokee Strip. This week all seem to be leading away from it. Over 1,000 ex-boomers passed through the Union Depot today en route home, making a total of at least 4,000 for the last three days. Out of this number not a score could be found who secured a claim. Yesterday a regular simoom swept over the strip and some of those who returned today were boomers who, although they had secured a chance for a claim, were unwilling to longer endure the hardships of the strip for the sake of a piece of land. The great majority, however, as on preceding days, were men who had been completely left in the mad scramble.

The tales told by all the boomers are similar. They are greatly disgusted and do not hesitate to express themselves regarding the mismanagement of the opening. They tell of scenes of misery, excitement, bulldozing, bribery, and bloodshed. They are for the most part well-to-do and reliable farmers of the central States who had been lured to the strip by the halo of romance thrown about it and who under the law were not entitled to a full quarter section, but expected to take up enough land to make their total possessions 160 acres.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kas., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The towns in the strip were not twenty-four hours old before there had commenced an agitation of a political nature. The sooners entered into this with spirit, and for chance meetings they were more like a solid organization with an understanding than was ever seen before. The political contest will come between the Democrats of Oklahoma and the broken-down political hacks of Kansas, who are already figuring for future places.

In Perry there must be 1,000 sooners. They have secured the property and witnesses that will enable them to hold on when others starve out and leave. A partial canvass shows that these fellows are solidly Democratic. It is certain that the sooners did cover the land, and that they have evidence in their pockets that will effectually protect them in contests.

Investigation reveals the existence of a real estate syndicate with headquarters at Cross, which offers bottom farms on the Chickaskia for sale at prices ranging from $300 to $1,000. A man who desired to purchase was shown the land today and when he made inquiry as to the means of getting possession the claimant was called up and ordered to vacate, and the real estate man proceeded to let the purchaser take possession and take the claim, which he did, until he reached Cross, where he took the train for this city. Jewel, the Rock Island rainmaker, is at work at Caldwell sending up his chemicals and electricity. The experiment is being watched with the greatest interest and anxiety.

ENID, Ok., Sept., 19.—Baker Tomlinson left his wife and two children at noon today and came here to file his claim at the land office. While absent a prairie fire overtook his wife and children burning them terribly. Mrs. Tomlinson and one of the children cannot recover. Fourteen hundred dollars which the settler had left in his wagon were also burned.

FACTORY INSPECTORS ARE IN SESSION.

Paper by Mrs. Florence Kelly on Labor Legislation in Illinois.

Seventy men and women assembled at the Council Chamber yesterday morning to participate in the seventh annual convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors. Vice-President John Franey called the convention to order and delivered an address of welcome.

Mrs. Florence Kelly read a paper on "Factory Legislation in Illinois." It was devoted mainly to an account of how the new law came to be passed and the pressure which was brought to bear to get it before the Legislature. Owing to the hard times many Illinois shops have been closed since the law became operative and the inspectors have not had the opportunity of giving it the widest trial.

After a discussion of the paper the convention adjourned today.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

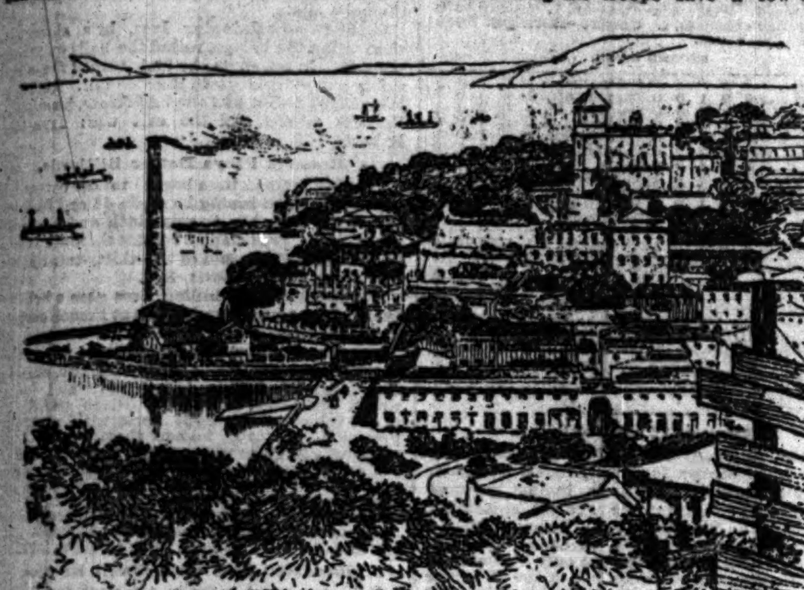
PRESIDENT PEIXOTO'S CAUSE IN BRAZIL GREATLY WEAKENED.

He Is Left Without a Fleet Through Successive Defections—Second Bombardment of Rio—Shorn of His Power the Political Overthrow of the Executive Expected—Cholera in Three English Ports—Army of South Victorious in Austrian Maneuvers.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 19.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The Brazilian Minister to Uruguay has not received any communications for two days concerning the progress of the revolution. This is regarded as unfavorable to the cause of President Peixoto, Brazilian residents here argue that the absence of official communications indicates that the revolutionists are in control of the City of Rio Janeiro and that the President's power has been so weakened that his defeat will soon follow.

Private messages have been received from Lisbon stating that the Brazilian warships Riachuelo and Benjamin Constans will soon sail from Toulon to aid Admiral Mello. The officers and crews of both vessels have declared in favor of the revolutionists. Peixoto suspected the loyalty of the men attached to those vessels and recently sent crews from Rio of whose loyalty he was convinced to man them and relieve those in charge.



ARSENAL AND NAVY YARD, RIO JANEIRO.
[Which were shelled by the warships.]

News has also been received confirming the previous reports of the shooting of Deputy Seabra and a Lieutenant in the navy by order of Admiral Mello. The Lieutenant was steering a boarding boat and had both of his arms shot off. He was then taken on board of the Aquidaban and shot through the head, by order of the Admiral.

No further news has been received about the second bombardment of Rio.

All of the ships of the Brazilian Lloyds are now in the control of the revolutionary party. The United States cruiser Charleston sailed for Rio tonight.

It is reported here that steamers off Rio Janeiro are unable to communicate with the shore. Nevertheless mails continue to be dispatched from Montevideo in the hope that some means will be found to land them.

The American Minister to Argentina will send duplicates of all messages to Rio with his official correspondence under cover and send them to Minister Thompson in Rio.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The cable companies this afternoon sent out the following notice: "The Eastern Telegraph company has just received from Rio: 'The government has removed restrictions on telegrams, which must all be in plain language, and not referring in any way to political events in Brazil.'"

ARMY OF SOUTH VICTORIOUS.

In the Austrian Mimic Warfare It Drives Back Its Enemy.

GUENS, Sept. 19.—Fighting began at 7 o'clock this morning. The Third and Thirteenth Army Corps then marched from the Villages of Battersdorf, Mannersdorf, and Kloster Marienburg, which they occupied yesterday, to oppose the Second (Vienna) and the Fifth (Pressburg) Corps, which constitutes two-thirds of the Army of the North. The attacking line of the Army of the South was formed with the Third Corps on the left and center and the Thirteenth Corps on the right. The front of the attacking and defending lines, when drawn out in battle array, extended over three miles, and the opposing forces numbered more than 180,000. At 10 o'clock the Hungarians and Pressburgers of the northern army were swarming through the streets of Pullendorf, a village north of Mannersdorf.

The General in command of the Third Corps, Army of the South, ordered the Eighty-seventh Infantry (Triestes) and the thirty-first regiment of sharpshooters (Laibach) to advance and capture the village. Four thousand strong they swept across a narrow stretch of intervening field and charged with fixed bayonets down the crooked streets. They were received with hot firing, but pushed ahead. Amid cheering and wild excitement on both sides they forced the Hungarians steadily back to the Bullendorf cemetery. There a short halt was made by the pursued and a stubborn fight followed. Eventually the Hungarians and Pressburgers left the two regiments from the Third Corps in possession of the village and its environs.

A fierce artillery duel had begun meantime on the right of the attacking line between the Second and Thirteenth (Agram) corps. It lasted until nearly 1 o'clock. An attack of infantry followed the silencing of several of the Second's batteries and at 1:20 o'clock the whole Second corps was seen in full retreat over the hills back of Pullendorf. The victorious army of the South is camping tonight on the captured ground. The weather this morning was cold and somewhat hazy. Towards 1 o'clock it brightened and from 2 to 6 o'clock was beautifully clear. The Emperors, King Albert, the Princes, and Archdukes reached the field near Pullendorf between 7 and 8 o'clock. The Duke of Connaught watched the fight from the extreme left of the attacking line.

Operations Full of Surprises.

The operations yesterday and today have been full of surprises and despite the shortness of time remarkable results have been accomplished. These developments are regarded by military authorities as prophetic of the prevailing features of the next war. They say that nowadays the movements on both sides are so elaborately prepared with a view to rallying all possible resources with the utmost rapidity that the decisive result will be reported in much less time than even in 1870-'71.

An engagement of the advance guards yesterday is one of the best instances of the surprises in question. The umpires had already declared the Northern army victorious in the afternoon when the enemy made a sudden flank movement with dismounted troops, assisted by infantry. The result was that the cavalry of the Northern army, including Emperor William's Own Hussars, instead of enjoying its new laurels, was forced to retreat in hot haste, while the triumphant army of the South marched through Guens in keen pursuit.

The operations are regarded as especially instructive in showing the ability of infantry armed with rapid-fire rifles to assist cavalry. Several competent officers said this evening that infantry armed with the Mannlicher repeaters could support or cover cavalry even better than could heavy artillery, as hostile cavalry would not be able to withstand infantry fire at short range.

The Army of the North made a stand at the River Stob, which it had crossed by means of pontoons, and attempted here to hold them in check. Field Marshal von Reinlander, commanding the Army of the South, ordered up his artillery and attempted to drive the enemy away from the river. The latter had artillery stationed on the bank of the river and for a time the mimic war waged furiously. Finally some of the guns of the Army of the North were silenced, and under cover of its own guns the Army of the South threw pontoons across the river and effected a landing on the opposite side, the enemy being forced to withdraw.

Emperor William is displaying much enthusiasm over the maneuvers. He is at present, however, incapacitated from taking active part in the movements. He witnessed the battle today on foot. He used a telescope to better see the movements of the troops. He was particularly impressed by the evolutions of the Honveds, and while watching them remarked to Emperor Francis Joseph, who was standing beside him: "What splendid horsemen your Honveds are!" Archduchess Maria Theresa, sister-in-law of Emperor Francis Joseph, is following the troops on horseback.

The battle was mainly an artillery combat. Both armies have thus far borne the fatigues of the campaign remarkably well and no sickness among the troops save a few cases of minor disorders has come to the attention of army doctors. In these maneuvers the experiment of using bicycle riders and dogs for the conveyance of dispatches is being tried and have proved highly successful. Another novelty is the use of waterproof silk tents in place of the cumbersome canvas tents hitherto used. The silk tents have been found in every way superior.

Emperor William today gave an audience to Count Kalnoky, Austro-Hungarian Prime Minister. At luncheon Emperor William had quite a lengthy conversation with Dr. Werkle, the Hungarian Prime Minister, and Count Tisza, Hungarian Minister, near the King's person.

CHOLERA AT THREE ENGLISH PORTS.

Official Statement Made in the House of Commons—Plague on the Continent.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Further questions were asked in the House of Commons today regarding the presence of Cholera in Great Britain. In reply to these questions the Rt.-Hon. Henry Fowler, President of the local board, stated that with the exception of three ports on the east coasts all the ports of Great Britain were free from cholera. There was not the slightest reason, he added, to suppose that there was an epidemic of Asiatic cholera in any part of the United Kingdom. No cholera cases had occurred at Southampton. The medical experts attached to the local government board hold that there is no danger of infection from a ship which has been out fourteen days from Great Britain and which had a clean bill of health.

There were two deaths from cholera at Hull yesterday.

BUDA PESTH, Sept. 19.—Six cases of cholera and three deaths from the disease occurred in this city yesterday.

VIENNA, Sept. 19.—In the Province of Galicia there were twenty-six cases of cholera and sixteen deaths from the disease yesterday.

HAMBURG, Sept. 19.—Although the spread of cholera is not anticipated here, and there have been only isolated cases of the disease, the Hamburg-American Steamship company has decided in pursuance of advice to dispatch their steamers from Cuxhaven, where steerage passengers will have to stay five days under medical control before embarking for the United States. The health authorities of Hamburg are confident that the cases of cholera discovered here are merely sporadic.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 19.—A choleraic epidemic is spreading rapidly in Dampremy and Marchiones au Pont, small towns in the Province of Hainault. Since Monday there have been thirteen cases and eight deaths.

RESULTS OF CUBAN ELECTIONS.

Returns Show the Reformists in the Lead—Monetary Stringency.

HAVANA, Sept. 19.—The result of the elections just held to renew half the provincial deputies is as follows:

Reformists, 22; Autonomists, 18; Anti-Reformists, 10; indefinite, 10.

Forty Deputies are in favor of the reforms proposed by the Spanish Minister of Colonies and ten are against them.

It is feared that the monetary crisis will interfere with marketing the next crop owing to the difficulty planters will have in raising funds to begin grinding. The leading newspapers urge the government at Madrid to assist the Banco Espanol, whose failure of suspension of payments would have a serious effect throughout Cuba.

AMERICANS IN FRENCH CAPITAL.

Variable Weather for Sight-Seeing in Paris—Child Burned to Death.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Sept. 19.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Americans registered today are: J. Goodemore, Henry Sill, Mrs. Madigan and family, Richard Williamson, New York; A. Hancock, Woods Caulson, Philadelphia; E. Sullivan and E. Eugene, San Francisco; Chester Rowell, H. Bloomington, and Dalton Kelly, Nashville; Otto Minot and Mrs. and Miss Mansfield, New Haven.

The weather was fine, then cloudy, then overcast. The thermometer registered 59° to 71.6°; barometer 29.72 and 29.76.

The sad accident reported Aug. 28 about the daughter of J. H. Tying burning to death is a mistake. The child killed belonged to a friend temporarily occupying the apartments.

BLOCKADE OF RIO CONTINUES.

British Warships Protect the Landing of Passengers and Mails.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—It was stated today by Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, who was replying to questions on the subject asked in the House of Commons, that while the rebel fleet continued the blockade of Rio de Janeiro mails and passengers for or from British vessels would be embarked and disembarked at that port by the British warships there.

OPENS THE STATES-GENERAL.

Speech of the Queen Regent Recommends an Electoral Reform Bill.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 19.—The Queen Regent today opened the States-General, the Parliament of the Netherlands. The speech from the throne opening the session urged that the first measure to be considered by the chambers should be an electoral reform bill. This should be followed by bills for the sanitation of factories and for the reform of the administration of the Dutch East Indian colonies. No change in taxation was recommended.

Banquet to French Generals.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Gen. Loizillon, Minister of War, last night gave a banquet at Beauvais, Capital of the Department of Oise, to the military chiefs who are taking part in the maneuvers of the Second and Third army corps under command of Gen. Billot, and to the military attachés of the various embassies in Paris who are watching the evolutions of the troops. During the course of the banquet Gen. Loizillon praised the efficiency of the French army, and said he rejoiced at the sentiments of esteem and fellowship that had been evinced by the alacrity with which the military attachés had accepted the invitation to attend the maneuvers.

Charged with Poisoning Their Children.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—An Austrian named Humm and his wife, residents of Goettingen, have been arrested there for having poisoned their four children and Mrs. Humm's father. All five victims died suddenly without having suffered from illness until a few hours before death. The stomachs from all the bodies were analyzed and the remains of heavy doses of poison were found in them. Humm and his wife were locked up, but as yet have said nothing to throw light on the motive of the murders.

Daly's Fall Season in London.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Augustin Daly's theater in Leicester square was opened this evening for the autumn season. The play was "Dollars and Sense." The house was crowded, although but few persons conspicuous in London society were present. The company was received cordially, although there was no exceptional demonstration. Ada Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, and James Lewis gained the principal honors of the evening. "Dollars and Sense" will be acted for twelve evenings and two afternoons. Oct. 3 "The Foresters" will be given.

Anti-Semite's Appeal Rejected.

LEIPSIC, Sept. 19.—The Court of Appeals sitting here today handed down its decision on the appeal of Rector Ahlwardt, the notorious anti-Semitic member of the Reichstag, against the sentence imposed on him for libeling the Hebrew firm of Loewe & Co., gunmakers, in charging that the firm had supplied the government with half a million defective rifles. The court decided that the appeal was not justified and therefore rejected it.

Steamer Horn Head Overdue.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Considerable anxiety is felt in maritime circles regarding the safety of the British steamer Horn Head, Capt. Scott. The Horn Head sailed from Baltimore Aug. 19 for Dublin, and went out of Hampton Roads the following day. It should have arrived at its port of destination two weeks ago, but nothing has been heard of it since it left Hampton Roads. Reinsurance was effected upon it yesterday at the rate of 80 per cent.

Warned of American Forgers.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The police here have intimated to all of the London banks that a gang of expert American forgers are on their way to London. It is said that the members of the gang possess the secret of effacing handwriting from checks. The warning of the police is intended to place the bank officials on their guard against any attempt to victimize them.

Gen. Vasquez Chosen President.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PANAMA, Colombia, Sept. 19.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—News from Tegucigalpa announced that the Honduranian Congress has accepted President Leivas' resignation. Gen. Vasquez has been elected President of the republic.

SUGAR MEN PLEAD FOR THE BOUNTY.

Reasons Given Why the McKinley Provision Should Be Continued.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—A. H. Gallaghue of New York opened the hearing before the Ways and Means committee today by presenting the petitions of the Associated Trades and Workmen's Reform League of New York City, demanding that the duty on vegetables, products of the Bermuda Islands, be removed or greatly reduced, so that the middle class and working people may be able to purchase and use the fresh vegetables which are necessary for their health in the early spring.

Henry T. Oxnard of Nebraska spoke next against the repeal of the sugar bounty clause. For the last forty years we have been paying out millions to foreign producers for sugar. In 1880 there was only one beet sugar factory in this country, producing 350 tons of sugar annually. In 1890 capital was put into the business and the output was 2,800 tons; in 1891 this amount doubled; and in 1892 it was increased 120 per cent over the previous year. In 1893, the current year, the output would reach 25,000 tons. He asked that the subject be left out of politics and be treated as a business question.

In reply to a question he said that raising beets paid the farmer better than corn or wheat and that they could be raised here in almost all of the States. If the manufacturer here could use his by-products, as was done abroad, he could do without the bounty. They would never have entered the business unless the bounty clause had been enacted.

T. R. Cutler, a Utah beet sugar manufacturer, and E. P. Fowler, representing the Anahein Coöperative Beet Sugar Association of California, also spoke against repealing the bounty clause.

Prof. W. C. Stubbs of Louisiana opened for the Louisiana cane sugar planters, and asked that no change be made in the tariff, as such changes would imperil the industry in his State. John A. Hubbard of Louisiana, representing the rice growers of his State, also appealed for the retention of the present tariff, stating that it was absolutely necessary to allow the industry to be continued in Louisiana and the Carolinas. It gave employment, he said, to 25,000 men, upon whom fully 100,000 people depend for support. G. Earnst of Louisiana, an importer and manufacturer of rice, advocated no change in rates.

J. S. Vandusen of Elmira, N. Y., representing an association of tobacco farmers in New York and Pennsylvania, spoke for a retention of the present rates on tobacco.

A delegation from Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, and Virginia represented the bituminous coal interests. Ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia was the first speaker. He believed that the duty should be raised rather than lowered. Mr. Davis told of the extent of the English competition and said that if the duty were reduced or taken off entirely the only way to meet the competition would be to reduce the laborers' wages and freight rates.

E. H. McCullough, President of the Westmoreland Coal company of Pennsylvania, spoke of the advance being made by the handlers of Nova Scotia coal and the low rate at which it could be laid down at Boston and New York. His company in the rates made for the year placed coal in Boston at $3.75 per ton. The Nova Scotia coal, he was informed, could be placed there at $2.50 a ton, duty paid. If the duty was removed it would ruin the industry or oblige them to squeeze the laborer and the railroad.

W. D. Walbridge, President of the American Coal company of Maryland, said that his company employed 10,000 men, all citizens of the United States. They sent about 2,000,000 tons of coal to the seaboard for use in New England. If the duty was destroyed they could not do this, as the Nova Scotia coal would be laid down so cheaply there that they could not compete with it.

John Abbott, representing the miners of the Cumberland region, and Gov. McCorkle of West Virginia appealed for the retention of the present duty.

Mr. Tarsney asked the latter if he was not a Democrat and a believer in tariff reform. He replied that he was and did. Mr. Tarsney asked what duties he would reform. He replied that he would take New England manufactures. He would make a fair reduction, not singling out any one industry.

Mr. Reed said he wanted him to help him (the New-Englander) whose mills were closed, while his mines were still running. He wanted him to address an argument to the committee requesting it to help them (the New-Englanders).

Mr. Bryan asked the Governor to name some West Virginia products on which the tariff should be reduced. He replied that he did not recollect any at present.

Mr. M. E. Miller, mine operator in Virginia and West Virginia, concluded the hearing in favor of the retention of the present duty, and the committee adjourned until tomorrow, when the hearing will close.

Asking Special Legislative Relief.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The County Board of Supervisors this afternoon adopted a resolution asking the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature to relieve the county from the financial embarrassment in which it is placed through the failure of the county depository and the financial embarrassment caused through the failure of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company Bank. Three of the city banks today loaned the city $150,000.

TYPOS SEE THE FAIR.

MEMBERS OF UNITED TYPOTHETÆ OF AMERICA IN THE CITY.

They Drive to Jackson Park in Coaches—On the Way They Eat a Luncheon in the Washington Park Clubhouse—First Vice-President P. F. Pettibone Makes an Eloquent Address of Welcome—Responses Are Made by Richard Ennis and Theodore S. De Vinne—The Delegates and Alternates.

A procession of fifteen great coaches, each drawn by six bob-tailed horses, rolled through Jackson Park yesterday. They were loaded inside and out by delegates of the United Typothetæ of America and their wives and formed quite an interesting attraction for the thousands of World's Fair visitors. In many respects it was far and away the biggest day the master printers' association has had during its six years existence. The Chicago members, with C. H. Blakely, Thomas Knapp, and Andrew McNally at their head, had prepared something in the nature of a jolly surprise for their fraternal brethren from other cities, and it is safe to say no body of strangers visiting the Exposition City this year has had a more enjoyable trip to, or half-day in, the dreamland of white palaces. At 9 o'clock the company, numbering 492 persons, clambered into and on top of the coaches, and, starting from the corner of Jackson street, were thirty minutes later spinning away to the south over Michigan avenue, bringing up at noon at the Washington Park clubhouse, where a luncheon was served.



R. R. DONNELLEY. ANDREW M'NALLY. W. H. WOODWARD.
W. P. DUNN. P. F. PETTIBONE. CHARLES E. SEWARD. C. H. BLAKELY.
W. B. CONKEY. AMOS PETTIBONE. B. B. HERBERT. WILLIAM JOHNSON.
W. C. ROGERS. CHARLES BUSS. FRED BARNARD.

From there the journey was resumed towards the Fair. At 1 o'clock the procession entered Jackson Park at the Fifty-seventh street gate and drove directly to Agricultural Assembly Hall in the Esplanade, down by the Woman's Building, Horticultural Hall, Transportation and Mining Buildings, across Administration Building plaza, along the east end of Machinery Hall, and finally stopping in front of the Obelisk, where the party dismounted and repaired at one to the meeting hall. Seated in a four-horse break, Messrs. Blakely and McNally and W. H. Woodward, President of the United Typothetæ led the way from start to finish.

When they were assembled in the hall, which had been specially decorated with flags and a portrait of Benjamin Franklin for the occasion, Mr. Blakely called the meeting to order and introduced Amos Pettibone to make the welcoming address.

Mr. Pettibone Speaks.

Mr. Pettibone was flowery and eloquent. In part he had this to say:

The well-known and well-loved President of our local organization, who always claims exemption from public speech because his voice cannot be as big as his heart, as full as his head, and as far-reaching as his sympathies and thought, has delegated to me the delightful duty and distinguished honor of speaking to the delegates of the United Typothetæ of America in convention assembled a few words of welcome on behalf of their honored host, the Typothetæ of Chicago.

In its usual unobtrusive fashion, Chicago, with its myriad of unspoken greetings, is welcoming you as in these days it welcomes the world. It arches above you its sunniest skies. This bright and joy-inspiring atmosphere through which you have come from the murky city is of its choicest and cleanest, especially filtered and tempered to suit the lungs of those not yet accustomed to the regular Chicago mixture. The freedom of the city is yours. Its broad boulevards, home-bordered or park-environed, beckon you along their level leagues of beauty. For you the parks have kept their velvet verdure, their glory of color, and wealth of bloom and fragrance. For you even old Lake Michigan omits the seasonable premonitions of equinoctial tantrums, subdues its uncertain temper, and lies yonder in inviting loveliness, mantled in dimpled iridescence, flashing from every dimple a sunlit smile, and along pebbled beach and on through still lagoon, even to your very feet, sending her gentlest waves to welcome and to woo you. This is the welcome which Chicago, not the Typothetæ, gives you today! That is what it hopes to give you for every day that you shall honor it with your sojourn; but if on tomorrow the weather authorities at Washington shall conclude that Chicago has had enough, and shall darken our sky, chill our air, fret old Michigan to fury, and blow upon us all the smoke of St. Louis and Milwaukee, it will not be our fault, nor will it be the first time that Washington has interfered with a nice and innocent plan which Chicago had prepared. But Chicago sometimes survives disappointment and surmounts obstacles, and no clerk of the weather shall chill the warmth of our welcome or obscure the brightness of our fellowship.

And then the welcome of this wondrous White City—exponent of all the highest attainments in arts and industries; "choice and flower of all things profitable," epitome of the greatest and grandest achievements of genius and skill and energy; full fruition of our highest hopes and ambitions; full discharge of every pledge; full satisfaction of every just expectation and demand; pride and joy of every patriotic American heart—this glorious dream city by the sea takes you to its very arms and home with a welcome which princes in vain may covet. The banners from ten thousand flagstaffs wave you a welcome; the golden figure of the Republic, apotheosis of Liberty, mindful of the debt which freedom and progress owe your art, flashes upon you the radiant splendor of her beauty. Old Ben Franklin, lonesome over there among his chance acquaintances the electricians, from his lofty pedestal smiles a benignant welcome as we pass him by, wondering the while, I fancy, how it has come about that we, the steadfast friends of all his life; we, who have so long and so loudly claimed and proclaimed him as our patron saint, should now, of all times, abandon him to the dangerous and often shocking company of those electrocuting scientists. The Liberty Bell, conscious of your coming, clangs a joyous greeting and the chimes from yonder tower ring out the Nation's hymn.

All Are Brothers.

But these and many other gracious greetings, external and incidental, as they seem, do but interpret and illustrate and emphasize the welcome, which, coming now into our own sanctuary, we, your brothers, would make you to feel as you come, the United Typothetæ, back to the place of your nativity. We congratulate you upon the successful years since here you sprang, full-armed, into life. We welcome you for what you are—honored representatives of a large, useful, and honored industry—an industry indispensable to modern civilization, and of immeasurable historic interest and import. Standing under yonder dome, and peering upwards into its hazy heights to read the allegories and inscriptions which embellish its lofty arches, you shall see upon the paneled zone from which they spring emblazoned records of the discoveries and inventions which, in the judgment of mankind, mark the great epochs of history and measure the mighty strides in the march of civilization to the heights where now we stand, and among them all is there any inscription more significant and inspiring than these simple words, "Gutenberg introduced the art of printing from movable type in 1450"?

We welcome you in the name of the good which this organization, both in its local relations and in its national and international relations has wrought—in the name of the truine motive which inspired and justifies your existence—fraternity, education, assistance; in the name of the manly friendships, and the mutual respect and confidence which grow under the opportunities of our association. More than all, we welcome you in the name and under the spell of the memories of the welcomes with which at your own hearthstones you have welcomed us.

Then President Woodward assumed the Chair, and introduced Richard Ennis of St. Louis to make the responsive address. Mr. Ennis was quite as eloquent as the gentleman who spoke before him. He was free, despite his loyalty to the metropolis of the Southwest, to characterize Chicago as the imperial city, and said:

We are grateful to the magnanimity of its citizens for giving us the grandest Exposition the world ever saw or probably ever will see again. No other city, and I say it boldly, could have built this World's Fair on such a grand scale and pushed it through to the triumphant success that Chicago has achieved.

Theodore L. De Vinne, the New York publisher, was also called out but he declined to say anything more than that he felt flattered at being thus honored and return his thanks to the Chicago brethren for a delightful reception.

Business Session Opens.

This concluded the festivities. The Typothetæ then opened the first business meeting of its sixth annual session. President Woodward read his annual address, the officers made their annual reports, and the usual committees were appointed, after which the members and their wives scattered out among the buildings and grounds on sight-seeing tours.

As Secretary for the unexpired term Everett Waddy read the report of ex-Secretary Rodgers; Charles Buss, the Treasurer, presented a statement regarding the financial condition of the organization, showing a balance of $1,292 in the treasury, and the Executive committee made a report that was devoted chiefly to a history of the Pittsburg fight. The President then appointed the following committees:

On Credentials—W. P. Dunn, Chicago; W. L. Becker, St. Louis; and James A. Rodgers, New York.

On Auditing of Accounts—W. P. Carpenter, Mr. Rutter of Toronto, and Mr. Tracy.

On Distribution of Subjects for Discussion—J. J. Little, George Balman, George H. Ellis, George E. Mathews, and John W. Wallace.

On nomination of officers for the ensuing year—John R. Rankin, New York; C. S. Cushing, Boston; C. H. Blakely, Chicago; R. J. Morgan, Cincinnati; Stewart Scott, St. Louis; J. R. Jones, Philadelphia; Robert Whittle, Memphis; W. A. Shepard, Toronto; P. H. Tiernan, Kansas City; F. L. Smith, Minneapolis, and W. H. Bates of Memphis.

A new roster of officers will be elected the last day of the convention. The last meetings of the association were held in Toronto, Ont., Aug. 16 to 19 of last year. It is thought probable many of the officers then elected will be held over. The list is as follows:

W. H. Woodward, St. Louis, Mo., President; John R. McFetridge, Philadelphia, Pa., First Vice-President; James Murray, Toronto, Ont., Second Vice-President; B. F. Briggs, Providence, R. I., Third Vice-President; C. H. Murdock, San Francisco, Cal., Fourth Vice-President; N. L. Burdick, Milwaukee, Wis., Fifth Vice-President; W. H. Bates, Memphis, Tenn., Sixth Vice-President; W. C. Rogers, New York, Secretary; Charles Buss, Cincinnati, O., Treasurer. Amos Pettibone, Chicago; Edwin Feegard, St. Louis, Mo.; John C. C. Rankin, New York; Theophilus Sproull, Pittsburg, Pa.; H. T. Rockwell, Boston, Mass.; John F. Ely, Detroit, Mich.; A. M. Geesaman, Minneapolis, Minn., Executive committee.

The local Typothetæ will naturally take a leading part in the convention. It is one of the strongest chapters or local bodies in the country, and comprises all the leading printing houses in the city. Its officers are:

Charles E. Leonard, President; P. F. Pettibone and Fred Barnard, Vice-Presidents; Thomas Knapp, Secretary; Franz Gindele, Treasurer; C. H. Blakely, Andrew McNally, William Johnston, R. R. Donnelley, and W. P. Dunn, Executive committee.

Delegates and Alternates.

The list of delegates and alternates is as follows:

Chicago—Delegates: W. P. Dunn, Charles E. Leonard, Andrew McNally, R. R. Donnelley, Thomas Knapp, B. B. Herbert, Fred Barnard, George E. Cole, Franz Gindele, J. B. Huling, W. B. Conkey, C. H. Blakeley, P. F. Pettibone. Alternates: Robert Marten, W. D. Boyce, Leon Hornstein, Charles E. Strong, S. L. Rubel, George E. Marshall, George A. Poole, W. P. Henneberry, George P. Englehard, J. S. McDonald, Bradley Dean, A. R. Barnes, William Johnston.

New York—Delegates: J. J. Little, Theodore L. DeVinne, John Polhemus, John C. Rankin Jr., Douglas Taylor, E. Parke Coby, James W. Pratt, James A. Rogers, Henry Bessey, R. A. Tyrrel, F. E. Fitch, A. V. Haight, T. R. Hopkins, R. R. Ridge, William Green, L. D. Gallison. Alternates: Herbert Jenkins, F. L. G. Gillis, Chauncey Holt, L. Middleditch, J. B. Stilwell, William Freeman, H. E. Hallenbeck, W. J. Pell, A. W. Kellogg, James Stewart, Joseph E. Hinds, Louis A. Lehmaier, Theo. B. De Vinne, W. R. Worrall, L. H. Biglow, C. C. Hine.

Troy, N. Y.—Delegates: E. H. Foster, E. H. Lisk, Joel W. Smith. Alternates: Cohns Republican, A. Meekin, M. B. Wallace.

St. Paul, Minn.—Delegates: M. Tracey, David Ramaley, George M. Stanchfield, J. W. Cunningham, H. R. Curtis, C. W. Hornick. Alternates: E. P. Penniman, E. F. Repke, H. L. Collins, A. F. Osterlind, C. H. McGill.

Cincinnati, O.—Delegates: A. H. Pugh, C. J. Krehbiel, W. B. Carpenter, R. J. Morgan, John F. Earhart, W. W. Russell. Alternates: John Sullivan, R. T. Morris, John J. Dittgen, A. J. Braunwart, S. Rosenthal, William A. Webb.

New Haven, Conn.—Delegates: C. S. Morehouse, W. H. Marigold, E. E. Smith, W. H. Lee, F. S. Buckingham. Alternates: J. N. Near, Col. E. F. James, E. H. Parkhurst, George M. Adkins, Frances Atwater.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Delegates: George E. Matthews, John S. Wilson, Albert T. Brown, Ottomer Reincke, R. L. Cox, E. H. Butler. Alternates: William Yasch, George J. Volger, W. P. Northrup, C. A. Wenborne, Henry L. Hart, John Wesley.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Delegates: F. L. Smith, C. A. Mitchell, F. G. Drew, G. A. Leighton. Alternates: H. M. Hall, C. F. Hatch, O. W. Miller, J. S. Masterman.

Kansas City, Mo.—Delegates: Frank Crabbs, P. H. Tiernan, W. A. Lawton. Alternates: D. L. Hamilton, Robert W. Hart, Isaac Guiwitz.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Delegates: Bide C. Shaw, George P. Balmain, Charles Eberle, Percy F. Smith. Alternates: H. P. Pears, William Kerr, H. P. Callow, W. G. Foster.

Detroit, Mich.—Delegates: William F. Moore, J. A. Tapping, John F. Eby. Alternates: J. G. Starling, C. M. Rousseau, J. W. Morrison.

Columbus, O.—Delegates: L. D. Myers, J. H. Hann, George Hische, J. Wiggins, J. W. Nilschke.

Toronto, Ont.—Delegates: W. A. Shepard, A. F. Rutter, H. Bruce Brough, W. H. Apted, C. B. Robinson, D. A. Rose. Alternates: H. C. McLean, C. W. Bunting, E. E. Sheppard, C. W. Taylor, Fred Diver, S. Frank Wilson.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Delegates: John R. McFetridge, J. R. Jones, John W. Wallace, William M. Patton, William B. MacKellar, Clayton McMichael, Stephen Greene, Louis E. Levy, William T. Tell, Walter T. Herring, George H. Buchanan, Charles W. Edwards, C. R. Carver, A. J. Briggs, Frederick B. Gilbert, Charles M. Stoever.

From All Sections.

Richmond, Va.—Delegates—Robert Whittet, Everett Waddey, E. H. Fergusson. Alternates—W. Ellis Jones, C. C. Baughman, L. H. Andrews.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Delegates: Frank MacGowan, Elwood W. Mattson. Alternates: Harry C. Adler, George M. Bradt.

Memphis, Tenn.—Delegates: A. J. McCallum, Peter Tracy, W. G. Holmes. Alternates: William Fitzgerald, O. P. Bark, W. H. Bates.

Master Printer's Club, Boston, Mass.—Delegates: J. S. Cushing, C. H. Knight, James Berwick, A. J. Wright, Thomas Todd, W. E. Murdock, George H. Ellis, H. T. Rockwell, Frank H. Mudge, H. C. Whitcomb, Henry L. Sawyer, George W. Simonds. Alternates: Louis Barta, William Walker, Charles J. Peters, F. C. Fairbanks, Avery L. Rand, L. A. Wyman, T. P. Nichols, J. W. Phinney, C. L. D. Parkhill, J. C. Heymer.

Fraternal delegates from National Editorial Association: Byron J. Price, Hudson, Wis., Chairman; Lafayette Young, Des Moines, Ia.; A. B. White, Parkersburg, W. Va.; A. D. Hosterman, Springfield, O.; Quincy A. Hossler, Warsaw, Ind.

Albany—Delegates: James Taylor, James Macfarlane. Alternates: A. S. Brandow, C. F. Williams.

Dayton, O.—Delegates: L. G. Reynolds, Charles H. Simms, Edwin L. Shney.

Galveston, Tex.—George M. Courts.

Indianapolis—Delegates: C. E. Hallenbeck, H. O. Thudunn, W. M. Lerey. Alternates: William Fish, C. E. Benford, F. Smith.

Nashville, Tenn.—Delegates: J. R. Frizzell, S. C. Carmack, J. H. Bruce. Alternates: William Baird, J. J. Ambrose, D. M. Smith.

Rochester, N. Y.—E. R. Andrews, A. J. Wegman, Ernest Hart. Alternates: W. F. Balkane, John P. Smith, D. S. Barber.

St. Louis—W. J. Gilbert, Richard Ennis, W. L. Becker, A. H. White, Stewart Scott, Sam Slawson, Henry Feldbush, S. F. Myerson, C. B. Woodward, E. W. Stephens, W. B. Bectold, S. G. Burnham, D. Edwards. Alternates: George D. Barnard, N. T. Gray, William Holz, T. S. Bowman, C. A. Baker, A. E. Lindsley, Carl Straubstadter Jr., C. A. Drach, B. Thalmann, George H. Phelps, John Grauer, J. R. Bennett.

Savannah, Ga.—Delegates: J. H. Estill, George N. Nichols.

Worcester, Mass.—Delegates: Oliver B. Wood, Gilbert G. Davis. Alternates: Charles Hamilton, F. S. Blanchard.

LETTER SENT TO EVERY CORPORATION.

State's Inquiry as to Its Connection with Trusts Makes a New Mail Record.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The largest mail ever sent to the postoffice from the Secretary of State's office was transferred by express wagons today. This mail consisted of letters directed to all of the corporations doing business in Illinois, between 25,000 and 30,000 in number. The last Legislature passed an act directing the Secretary of the State to send out on or about Sept. 1 a letter of inquiry to the corporations doing business in Illinois requiring them to make an affidavit as to their connection with trusts. The letters sent out today were directed to the secretaries of the various companies and contained a blank affidavit as well as a copy of the law. The corporation is required to return the affidavit with a fee of $1 for filing within thirty days after date of mailing. In case of failure to do so it is the duty of the Secretary to certify that fact to the Attorney-General, whose duty it shall be to direct the State's Attorney of the county wherein such corporations are located to proceed against them for the recovery of a penalty of $5 for each day after a refusal to make oath, after thirty days' notice. The Attorney-General may proceed to forfeit their charters if incorporated under the general laws or any special law of this State, or to revoke the rights of any foreign corporation to do business in this State. All corporations failing to have their affidavits filed by Oct. 18 will be subject to this penalty.

Solving the Tramp Problem.

A Kansas woman who has been elected Police Justice of her city has adopted a novel solution for the tramp problem. The first tramp who was brought before her for judgment was sentenced to two baths a day for ten days and to hard labor on the stonepile, with the order that he be fed if he worked and starved if he shirked. The prisoner survived the ordeal, but now the first question a tramp asks on approaching a Kansas town is whether the Police Judge is a man or a woman.

DOCTORS ON A VISIT.

PAN-AMERICAN MEDICOS MEET WITH CORDIAL WELCOME.

Felicitous Speech Made by Mayor Harrison Extolling the Beauties of the World's Fair, Which Is Happily Replied To in French and Spanish—Reception and Banquet Follow in the Evening—Ex-Guests of the Nation Become Guests of Chicago Physicians.

A distinguished-looking body of men sat in the banquet hall of the Auditorium for an hour yesterday morning listening to speeches in English, French, and Spanish welcoming them to Chicago and to entertainments arranged for them. They were the foreign delegates to the Pan-American Medical Congress recently held in Washington, and they came to Chicago as the guests of the government.

The delegates arrived from Cincinnati at 9 o'clock. The local committees had arranged to take the delegates direct to the Palmer House, where Mayor Harrison was waiting to welcome them formally. But they were carried to the Auditorium instead by direction of their own committees and there served with breakfast.

Mayor Harrison came over and was introduced to the delegates in the banquet hall by Dr. Earle. There were seventy in the party, doctors from nearly all of the Pan-American Republics. Several were accompanied by their wives and children. They were in charge of Dr. Samuel S. Adams, Dr. G. W. Cook, and Dr. Henry L. E. Johnson of Washington.

The delegates included the following:

Dr. Manuel Carmona y Valle and son, Dr. Rafael Lavista and party, Dr. Eduardo R. Garcia, Dr. Domingo Orvananos, Dr. J. E. Monjaras, Dr. Francisco Marin, Dr. Angel Contreras, Dr. Luis E. Ruiz, Dr. E. Liceaga, Dr. Tomas Noriega, Dr. Fernando Zarraga, Dr. Roque Macouzet, Dr. Juan Padilla, Dr. Juan I. Ulloa, Dr. José Clairac, Dr. Enrique Lopez, Dr. Rivero Saldivia, Dr. Auguste Comeau, Dr. V. L. Gilles, Dr. Juan Hernandez, Dr. Samuel Adams, Dr. Guittera, Dr. McShain, Dr. C. H. A. Kleinschmidt, Dr. H. H. Barker, Dr. W. S. Bowen, Dr. G. L. Magruder, Dr. G. N. Acker, Dr. G. C. Ober, Dr. D. M. Guiteras, U. S. N., Dr. J. R. Wellington, Dr. Wolfe, Dr. John Marshall, Dr. Hoff, U. S. A., Dr. J. E. Jones, Dr. R. M. Larner, and Dr. H. L. West.

Mayor Harrison made a short and felicitous speech of welcome. Dr. Henrotin followed in French, and Dr. Gardner followed him in Spanish. A few words were said by Dr. John M. Hamilton and Dr. Roque Macouzet, and Dr. Juan I. Ulloa closed the speaking by responding briefly on behalf of the delegates.

Reception at Kinsley's.

In the evening the delegates were given a reception at Kinsley's. One hundred and fifty Chicago physicians and their wives attended. The guests were received by Dr. Charles Warrington Earle, Dr. John M. Hamilton, Dr. I. N. Danforth, Dr. Truman W. Miller, Dr. Randolph N. Hall, Dr. Cassius D. Wescott, Dr. Frank C. Greene, and Dr. George Henry Cleveland. Light refreshments were served and music was furnished by a mandolin orchestra and the Imperial Quartette.

The government hospitalities ended yesterday morning. Yesterday and today the delegates will be entertained by the local committee. This morning they will leave the Palmer House in coaches at 9 o'clock and the Northwestern University Medical School, Michael Reese, Mercy, and St. Luke's Hospitals. Then they will be driven through Union Park to Cook County Hospital, where luncheon will be served at 1 o'clock, Dr. J. B. Murphy presiding. Afterwards they will inspect the County Hospital, Rush Medical College, Presbyterian Hospital, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Northwestern University, Woman's Medical School, Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School, and the Chicago Polyclinic.

CHAIR PUSHING CAUSES A ROW.

Z. S. Holbrook Speaks His Mind Over Some Remarks Made by Col. Rend.

A dispute arose yesterday in the Relief committee over the project of Vice-Chairman Z. S. Holbrook of giving employment to 1,000 men as chair-pushers at the Fair. It was said applications for such work should be received at the Randolph street viaduct yesterday, but the committee had taken no action in the matter. Said Col. Rend:

There is but one of us who is in favor of this scheme, and the thing will not be carried out, I am sure. The idea of our becoming the catspaw of some concessionnaire at the Fair is foreign to us and it will never come to pass. The men who come to us would not wish to force the chair-pushers out of their places to aid the chair company in making a reduction in wages. I am very decidedly opposed to the scheme and I know the other members of the committee are, except one.

Vice-Chairman Z. S. Holbrook of the Relief committee, who represents the other side of this dispute, said:

Harry G. Selfridge of Marshall Field & Co. told me that 1,000 men were wanted for the rolling chairs at the World's Fair. I deemed it wise to get as many of the idle men as would be acceptable to go down there and do the work. The pay was really more than that of the men on the streets. If, therefore, it was wise and humane to send the men to work on the streets at $1 a day, and those married men at that, it certainly was more so to send the single men to the Fair. Now Col. Rend approved of this until Mr. Lindholm of our committee informed us that owing to a strike among the chair men we might antagonize labor unions by filling the places of these men. I replied that these chair pushers did not belong to any union and I doubted very much if a strike was on at the Fair at the present time. I could not therefore see any reason for not sending the men to the Fair. When Col. Rend therefore says that Mr. Adams, the chair concessionnaire, is using this committee as a catspaw he is doing a manifest injustice to Mr. Selfridge and myself. This is the first time that politics seems to have obtruded its head into this benevolent work, and if it gets its body in I shall quit the work.

Gowns for Autumn.

Modistes are making up many pretty gowns for the autumn fashioned with the skirt with a very deep Spanish flounce and the bodice portion shaped in blouse style, with Spanish jacket to be worn above. The blouse has full sleeves, the velvet jacket merely a deep cape.

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
Baking Powder

FORTY YEARS THE STANDARD.

The National Board of Health, Washington, D. C., in Bulletin—Supplement No. 6, page 33, places Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder highest of all in leavening strength.

Prof. R. C. Kedzie, of the Michigan State Agricultural College, who personally superintended the examination, says: "With the exception of DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER, which is a cleanly, pure, wholesome compound, conforming with nature's own formulas of human diet, we found every sample more or less tainted."

LATE CROPS SUFFER.

RAIN NEEDED IN STATES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Northwestern Tier, Ohio Valley, and New England Have Been Benefited by Falling Weather, Which Has Put Ground in Good Condition for Fall Plowing—Early Frosts in New England and Rocky Mountain States Do Considerable Damage—Rains Injure Cotton Crop in South.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—The weekly crop report of the Weather Bureau contains the following:

New England—Frosts damaged exposed places, not general; corn and potatoes below average; pasturage good.

Pennsylvania—Farm work retarded by wet weather; fall seeding and corn cutting progressing favorably; weather unfavorable for curing tobacco; late tobacco and pastures doing well.

New York—Weather generally favorable; last days too cool for late corn; late potatoes, vegetables, and pastures much improved.

New Jersey—Sowing winter grain nearly completed; fall pastures improved; buckwheat being harvested; yield not up to average.

Maryland—House tobacco slightly injured by warm, wet weather early in week; pastures and vegetables greatly improved; corn cutting and fodder progressed rapidly.

Virginia—Tobacco and fodder much damaged by continued heavy rains; pastures improved.

North Carolina—Heavy rains injured crops and prevented farm work; tobacco taking second growth; weather since Thursday good; week of sunshine will greatly improve outlook.

South Carolina—No improvement in crops; cotton is rotting, bolls opening prematurely, picking progressing slowly; corn in lowlands damaged by freshets; in uplands by continued rains; turnips dying; pea vines, hay, and rice left from gale threatened by freshet.

Georgia—Cotton continues to rust and rot, poorest condition yet recorded this year; rice is sprouting in the stack; potatoes beginning to rot.

Florida—Warm, sunny days following the heavy rains benefited crops generally, especially cotton.

Alabama—Rains the first part of the week very injurious; cotton beating out, causing sprouting in bolls. These conditions favorable for all other crops and gardens.

Mississippi—Warm days and cool nights favorable to cotton, but does not offset last week's rain and continued ravages of worms. Picking uninterrupted. Corn mostly gathered; ordinary crop. Turnips, peas, and potatoes good. Pastures improved.

Louisiana—Hot, dry, sunshiny week favorable to cane, which has improved, showing but little damage of the late storm; rice harvesting continues; corn and cotton being gathered rapidly; cotton will be short and picking generally completed by Nov. 1; drought continues in northwest, where all crop conditions and pasturage are unfavorable.

Texas—Drought severe, except over the east coast; cotton is opening and being rapidly picked, that planted late is opening prematurely; no chance for top crop in many parts of State, as the plant is dying; the yield per acre, as generally reported, is about one-third of a bale.

Arkansas—Exceedingly hot weather has interfered with cotton picking, and together with the drought has prevented fall plowing and been injurious to all growing crops except cotton, which is too far advanced to be benefited by rain; cotton opening rapidly and picking becoming general; crop will be much short of an average.

Tennessee—Tobacco good in northeast, in middle and north it is making new growth; crop will be good if not injured by early frost; rains damaged some cotton; Irish potatoes, turnips, and pastures improving.

Kentucky—Badly distributed rains first part of week of great benefit to late tobacco, pastures, and gardens; cutting of corn and fall plowing progressing.

Missouri—Little plowing or seeding done yet; corn practically safe from frost but maturing too rapidly.

Illinois—Rainfall below average and badly distributed frost in Jo Daviess and DuPage Counties, 17th; corn generally safe from frost and is maturing rapidly, much being cut; plowing and seeding progressing in Southern portion, elsewhere retarded; rain badly needed.

Indiana—Excessive rainfall and high temperature caused pasturage to recover and put the fields in good condition for plowing and wheat seeding, which is progressing rapidly; much corn is in shock, the rest nearly safe from heavy frost.

West Virginia—Weather beneficial to pastures, meadows and sown wheat; corn doing much better; tobacco growing nicely, some cut; cattle improving; sheep in excellent condition.

Ohio—Rains started vegetation and advanced fall plowing; seeding over in many counties, in others retarded by drought; corn cutting well advanced; buckwheat, turnips, and millet improved; early sown wheat coming up.

Michigan—Rains early part of week much improved pastures, meadow lands, and grapes; corn all cut; fall seeding and plowing under way in most counties.

Wisconsin—Forest fires in north half of State probably damage $5,000,000; drought unbroken and little fall seeding yet; corn better than expected, nearly average yield; husking begun; potatoes, light crop.

Minnesota—Staple crops nearly all harvested; frosts Saturday morning slightly injured corn, flax, and potatoes; high winds latter part of week damaged some grain; plowing resumed.

Iowa—Little more than trace of rainfall in the State; corn practically safe, average yield considerably above last year.

North Dakota—Rain in eastern and northern portions of benefit to fall plowing, but more needed; high winds nearly all week retarded thrashing; storm the 13th caused much damage in southeast section; slight damage to gardens by frost.

South Dakota—Frost on 14th killed vines in east portion; corn beyond frost damage; good weather for thrashing and for hardening corn; crop season about closed.

Nebraska—Drought continues; corn ripening too fast, with slight falling off in crops; pastures dried up; fall plowing suspended.

Kansas—Hot, cloudless, rainless week, damaging pastures, late corn, and uncut fodder; water failing; wheat sowing delayed by drought.

Oklahoma—No rain; cotton opening rapidly, picking continues; springs and water-courses drying up; stock suffering.

Montana—Rains delayed harvest; first snowstorm Sept. 17 in Western Montana; growing season is over.

Wyoming—All crop growth at a standstill; vegetables generally damaged by frosts.

Idaho—Severe frosts damaged vegetable crops and unripe grain; considerable hay and grain yet to be cut; harvest work delayed by unfavorable weather; stock ranges much improved; yield of grains much below average of previous years.

Colorado—Much sunshine, with little or no rain beneficial to maturing crops and harvesting, but injurious to late crops; killing frosts in South Central counties; very dry in Northeast quarter.

New Mexico—Conditions favorable for ripening and curing crops; corn well advanced and in good condition.

Arizona—No rain; oranges nearly full grown; cattle and horses fat, food abundant; good reports from all sections.

Utah—Dry week; light frosts in some localities 13th; harvest over; thrashing in progress; corn ripe and good crop.

Washington—Harvesting and thrashing in progress; hop picking begun; gardens and pastures improved.

Oregon—Fair, warm weather the last week promoted hop picking; rain of previous week benefited vegetables, corn, and potatoes.

California—Hop picking nearly completed, with quality good and average yield; frost in mountain counties injured garden truck; fruit drying and raisin curing much retarded by abnormal amount of moisture in the air; drenching dews at night.

SLIGHT DAMAGE BY FROSTS.

Otherwise the Weather in Minnesota Has Been Favorable for Crops.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The report of Director E. A. Beals of the State Weather Bureau and the Government Agricultural Department for the last week is brief, but covers the crop conditions in Minnesota concisely. He says:

The rainfall was badly distributed, but averaged nearly the seasonal amount. Fall plowing has in consequence been resumed and except in a few places in the northern part of the State it is as far advanced as usual at this period. The temperature during the entire week was considerably above the average, except Friday and Saturday, when it was cool enough to cause frosts in exposed places which slightly injured late corn, potatoes, flax, and gardens. The staple crops of the State are now practically secured, and unfavorable weather conditions cannot materially change the results of this year's yield. More rain is needed to germinate the winter wheat and improve pastures, which are now so dried up that stock-feeding is quite general. High winds during the latter portion of the week did some damage to grain in shock and retarded thrashing, which will, under favorable conditions, be completed in a week except where delayed by farmers holding off for better prices.

CONDITION OF ILLINOIS CROPS.

Insufficient Rains Unevenly Distributed and Temperature Above Average.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The weather crop bulletin of the Illinois Weather Service for the week ending Sept. 18, is as follows:

The temperature of the last seven days has been much in excess of a seasonable average throughout the State. At Chicago the daily excess was about 7°, Springfield 8°, and at Cairo nearly 5°. Light frost was reported in the Counties of Jo Daviess and Dupage the 17th. The amount of sunshine was generally above the average. The rainfall for the week was, except in a few localities, below a seasonable amount and unevenly distributed, many of the extreme northern and western counties reporting no rain. Corn on bottom lands appears to be holding its own; elsewhere there has been no decided improvement in its condition. The high temperature of the last week has caused it to mature fast and considerable of it is being cut and shocked. Except in a few localities the yield will probably range from one-half to two-thirds of an average crop. Grasshoppers are still reported damaging the corn in many localities. It is now generally conceded that this crop is beyond injury from frost.

The rainfall of the 10th, 11th, and 12th appears to have been heavy over many of the southern counties and generally well distributed and the reports indicate that it put the ground in fairly good condition for plowing and seeding, and this work is being vigorously pushed. In the other counties of the State this work is progressing slowly, the rain being insufficient to put the ground in working order. In the counties where the drought still prevails this work is at a standstill. The acreage sown will be less than last year. There has been a marked improvement reported in the condition of meadows and pastures in some of the Southern counties, but elsewhere the condition remains unchanged; a good soaking rain is badly needed for them. The yield of potatoes will be less than was anticipated.

DROUGHT SUFFERERS AT MINONK.

Dry Spell Creates a Water Famine in Illinois Town.

MINONK, Ill., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Minonk and immediate vicinity are suffering more from effects of present drought than any other part of the State, such being the verdict of traveling men who cover the territory. It amounts almost to a water famine, there being practically no cistern water in the city. All of the public wells are pumped dry many times a day. The few that are holding out are a source of revenue to owners. A wagon tank holding from eight to ten barrels brings $1.25 delivered. The city is practically without fire protection. A two-inch fall of rain would be required on account of the dry condition of the ground.

PECATONICA, Ill., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Fine rain visited this locality this morning, the first of any consequence in two months. It will have a tendency to help fall feed, but corn will not be benefited.

Beneficial Rains in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The steady downpour of rain in the Eastern two thirds of Kansas from 12 o'clock last night until 2 o'clock this p. m. has greatly revived late planted corn and fall pastures. The ground is in fine condition for fall seeding, and a large acreage of wheat will be sown.

MISSIONARY WORK IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Geary Law and China Is Discussed by Ministers in Annual Session.

The troublesome Chinese question caused an interesting discussion at the meeting of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society yesterday afternoon in the Christian Church, No. 378 Indiana street. The discussion grew out of a resolution presented by the Chinese Mission committee which denounced the Geary law and urged Congress to treat China with all the honor due a nation from a Christian nation. The sentiment of the resolution met with the approval of all, but it was thought the language was too strong by many, while others thought it was not strong enough. After considerable discussion, in which the dangers to the missionaries to China in case this government insisted on enforcing that law were portrayed, the resolution was again committed to be revised. It came forth, later, in a form perfectly in accord with the views of those present. The following is the portion referring to the Geary law:

WHEREAS, Our great Nation cannot afford to discriminate against China in the matter of treaty relations, we call upon the executive and legislative authorities of our country to observe with the most scrupulous fidelity our treaty obligations with that country. In rendering equal and exact justice to all men, we pray that the Chinese shall be included and treated with that honor due from a Christian nation to another nation.

WHEREAS, The safety of our fellow-citizens and the prosperity of Christian missions in China are imperiled by the treatment of Chinese in this country; therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare and present a memorial to the President of the United States, Secretary of State, and Congress expressive of the sense of this convention relative to the position taken by the United States toward China as expressed in the act of Congress known as the Geary law, to the end that our missionary work in China may not be further jeopardized.

The morning session was called to order after the devotional exercises by President R. T. Mathews of Kentucky. The Executive Board made a report regarding the work of the last year, which was followed by F. M. Rains, the Financial Secretary. The convention was then favored with an address by I. Yoshikawa, World's Fair Commissioner from Japan, a recent Christian convert. He referred to the needs of schools in Japan. Dr. Macklin of Waukin, China, referred to the work of the medical missions in China, and Miss Harrison, a returned missionary, gave a description of the condition of affairs in Japan and exhibited a Japanese child she had adopted from a Japanese penitentiary. The morning session closed with a short address by George B. Walden of London in which he reviewed the work in that country.

The following are the principal committees appointed:

Turkish missions—C. P. Williamson, Georgia; O. B. Chamberlain, Massachusetts; G. H. Combs, Missouri; J. W. Lober, Texas; S. B. Moore, Ill.

European missions—S. M. Jefferson, West Virginia; W. T. Moore, England; W. S. Haynes, Illinois; G. T. Walden, England; B. B. Tyler, New York.

India missions—T. W. Grafton, Illinois; J. D. Hainaker, Virginia; G. A. Hoffman, Missouri; A. M. Atkinson, Indiana; G. L. Brookaw, Iowa.

China missions—D. R. Lucas, Indiana; T. B. Graham, Kentucky; F. N. Colvin, Texas; J. B. Thomas, Indiana; Ira J. Chase, Indiana.

Japan missions—H. L. Willets, Michigan; G. T. Smith, Japan; Knox P. Taylor, Illinois; T. E. Cramblett, Nebraska; N. A. McConnell, Iowa.

The afternoon session opened with the usual devotional exercises and was occupied chiefly by the reports of the Committees on China and India. The report of the latter contained a recommendation looking to the extending of the educational work in that country. In the evening an address on "The Returned Missionaries Among the Churches" was delivered by the Rev. Jarbez Hall of Richmond, Va., after which the College Conference on Missions was opened, with R. T. Mathews presiding.

ROBBED OF $50 BY COLORED WOMEN.

C. H. Willard Has a Rough Experience at Night on Woodlawn Avenue.

C. H. Willard, a visitor to the Fair from Philadelphia, was robbed of $50 by two colored women last night on Woodlawn avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets. One of the women held a dagger in front of his face while the other went through his pockets. The robbery occurred shortly before 11 o'clock. One of the women was captured and locked up at Woodlawn Station, where she gave her name as Hattie Shaw. The police say the woman's name is Hattie Waters. Willard had been at the Fair all day. He was on his way to his lodgings at the Temperance Camp, Fifty-seventh street and Cottage Grove avenue. At Sixty-second street and Woodlawn avenue he stopped to look at the lamp-post to get his bearings. The women offered to show him which way to go. When they got a half block north of Sixty-second street one of them, who, Willard says, was a tall, light-complexioned mulatto, seized him suddenly around the neck with one hand, while with the other she went through his pockets. The other woman stationed herself in front of him, and drawing a long dagger from her pocket threatened to kill him if he spoke a word. The two women then started to run and Willard called for help. A citizen heard the alarm, and the two men overtook the taller of the two robbers and succeeded in getting back the stolen money. The woman escaped. The Shaw woman almost ran into Officer J. P. Kearney, who placed her under arrest. She had thrown away the dirk with which Willard claims she attacked him. The Hyde Park district is infested with women footpads. Many of them are old hands at the business in the levee. Two of the old-timers, both colored, were arrested for a similar offense Monday night and fined $10 and costs yesterday morning. Detectives are looking for Hattie Shaw's partner.

On Trial for the Tioga Disaster.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 19.—In the United States District Court today was called the case of the Genesee Oil company of Buffalo, J. C. and W. H. Bright, proprietors, charged with shipping naphtha without marking it as such. The immediate cause of this case was the explosion of naphtha on board the steamer Tioga at Chicago July 11, 1892, resulting in the death of twenty-four persons. The Coroner's jury found that the naphtha had been billed as oil and recommended the arrest of the Brights and their Chicago agent.

Stabbed His Son with a Penknife.

William Knowles and his son Adelbert of No. 734 Carroll avenue quarreled last night while they were drinking together at home, and the former taking from his pocket a small penknife stabbed Adelbert twice in the left cheek and once in the right breast. The father was locked up at the West Lake Street Station. No serious results are looked for from the boy's wounds.

ENTIRE FAMILY DEAD.

SIX PERSONS MURDERED IN THEIR HOME IN AN INDIANA TOWN.

Robbery Evidently the Motive and Each of the Victims Is Butchered After a Struggle—No Clew to the Assassins—It Is Believed That the Deed Was That of a Party of Tramps—Footprints of Three Men Found in the Barnyard—Locality a Notorious One.

WASHINGTON, Ind., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—A farmer came galloping into Washington today to announce that six murders, all in one family, had been committed early this morning in Harrison Township, Daviess County. This section of the county has been long notorious for its disrespect of all law. It is nine miles from this city. The tragedies had occurred at the farm residence of Denson Wratten.

A neighbor had called at the house to inquire after the condition of Mr. Wratten, who had been in bed with a violent case of typhoid fever. He saw the side door open leading into the farmer's sitting room. In the middle of the floor, with the blood still oozing from several deep gashes in her head, lay the body of Mr. Wratten's aged mother. There was evidence that she had engaged in a terrible struggle with her assassins. The walls were bespattered with blood and several pools were on the floor. Both hands of the old lady were nearly severed at the wrists. She had held on to her leather sack containing several hundred dollars of pension money until her clutch had to be broken with blows from the robbers' weapons. This money is supposed to furnish a motive for the crime.

Near the body of old Mrs. Wratten was the lifeless form of her daughter-in-law, who had apparently stood by the side of the elder woman and fought the murderers until she received the fatal blow that cleft her forehead, splitting the skull to the crown of the head. A sharp hatchet or ax had been used, and there were several deep gashes in the shoulders and arms of the younger woman.

Two little children were found in a corner of the next room behind the bed with their heads chopped. One, a girl of 15 years, was not dead, but unconscious. On the floor beside the bed was the body of the typhoid patient with his throat cut and head nearly severed. Two of his fingers were cut nearly off, showing that even in his weakness the sick man had attempted to combat with his assailants. A 3-year-old baby was found in its crib. The entire family had been butchered.

While the Coroner went to the house to take evidence the neighbors for miles around gathered and with several scores from the city formed a hunting party and started to scour the country for the murderers. Word was sent to Seymour for the bloodhounds used there in tracking thieves. They arrived this afternoon and were taken to the house in the country and set on the track of the robbers.

Inspection of the premises showed the footprints of three men in the barnyard and it is believed a party of tramps did the work.

Denson Wratten was a prosperous young farmer, 35 years old, known all over the county. Some time ago he drew all his money at the bank and left it at home. In the dress of the younger Mrs. Wratten was found sewed up $37 in bills and $7 in coin were found in a bureau drawer. The house was an old fashioned log, substantial two-story and attic affair.

Chicago Man Killed in a Collision.

BREMEN, Ind., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—A rear end collision occurred yesterday on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad several miles west of this city by the second section of a west-bound fast freight crashing into the caboose of the first section, which had stopped at the Vandalia crossing. A well-dressed man who was beating his way to Chicago in a box car was injured so badly that he died before he could be removed from the wreck. A letter found in the dead man's pocket indicated that his name was John Bond, living on Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, and was returning home from the East to take a position as a laborer at the Armour packing works.

OWINGSVILLE, KY., IS BURNING UP.

Many Stores and Houses Razed and the Flames Not Under Control.

OWINGSVILLE, Ky., Sept. 19.—Many of the inhabitants of this town went to bed Monday night only to awake this morning penniless—their all in ashes. About 4 o'clock fire broke out in the livery stable of Peed & Hazelrigg, on Henry street. This building, with all its contents, fifteen or twenty horses and a large lot of feed of all kinds, was soon consumed. Next was the Owingsville *Opinion* office, an entire loss, with no insurance. Then the saddle and harness shop of J. W. Hutchinson and the dental office of Dr. W. C. Nesbit. The wind was blowing a gale from the southwest, and the fire next caught the blacksmith shop of W. W. Pierce, the coal yard of Peed & Hazelrigg, the lumber yard of Sherman & Co., then ten or twelve houses on Water street occupied by negroes, including the Farrow Hall.

The fire then leaped to the new $2,000 Christian church on Main street; then to L. R. Slesser's dry goods store, J. A. Ramsey's hardware place, Conner & Kimbrough's two vacan storerooms, J. T. Kimbrough's drug store, J. M. Richards' dry goods store, Goodpaster's bank building, R. S. Estill's drug store, and the grocery and saloon of Ed Bailey, the two latter belonging to Dr. C. W. Honaker. These buildings are all west of the Christian church. The fire then going east burned the dry goods store of L. Josselson, the millinery store of Mrs. Lucy Hampton, the dry goods store of James Gellon, and the furniture store of C. H. Hoon, and the end is not yet, as the fire is still raging, and there is no water and no organization to fight it with. Hundreds of willing hands were compelled to stand idly by and see valuable property go up in smoke.

BRIDGEPORT, O., Sept. 19.—J. W. Morris' general store and seven dwelling houses at Tippecanoe burned Monday night. The fire started in the store, and there being no means of fighting it everything in the immediate vicinity was burned. The total loss will reach $12,000.

WABASH, Ind., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—A fire started by tramps early this morning destroyed the big barn of George Crist, nine miles north of Wabash. The structure contained 1,000 bushels of wheat and several hundred bushels of oats and corn. Loss, $4,000; no insurance.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The barn filled with hay, grain, and farm machinery owned by Albert Madenwold, a farmer residing six miles east of this city, was struck by lightning and burned yesterday afternoon; loss $2,500, with $350 insurance.

CUNNING SCHEME OF A WATCHDOG.

Objector Holman's Method of Passing a Private Bill.

"Watchdog" Holman is a shrewd individual at times. At the last session of Congress he had a semi-private bill asking for a small appropriation. It was just exactly the breed of bill Holman always fought. So he went guilefully and asked another member to introduce it for him.

"Next suspension day," said Holman to his agent after the bill had been reported back to the House, "suppose you call up that little measure I had you introduce. I don't much think anybody will oppose it."

When the bill came up and Holman's friend was briefly explaining the proposed measure the old watchdog arose and asked him several questions as to the purpose and aim of the bill, and all with the air of a man who had never heard of it before in his life. The friend was indignant at this exhibition of craft and came mighty near unloading the whole inner history of the transaction right there. But before he could conclude to do it Holman sat down with an acquiescent air, saying as he did so, "O, I guess the bill is all right. I don't care to oppose it."

Everybody else naturally concluded that if Holman would let it get safely by it must be all right, and the bill cantered through to victory unchallenged.

Mrs. Dunham's Divorce Not Granted.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 19.—The report that Mrs. Dunham has a divorce is untrue. The case will be tried a month hence from today at Chicago. Judge Collins refused to grant an injunction restraining Mrs. Dundam from applying for a divorce in South Dakota on the ground of nonresidence.

Rocker Day.

Today, Wednesday, Sept. 20th, at The Tobey Furniture Company. See their advertisement.

SENATOR IRBY BOOKED AS "DRUNK."

Columbia, S. C., Agog Over a Story About Wade Hampton's Successor.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—"J. L. M. Irby—drunk, disorderly conduct—'count 1'; J. L. M. Irby—carrying concealed weapons—'count 2.'" The foregoing appears today on the official records of the police court of this city, and they are the charges upon which the successor of Wade Hampton in the United States Senate will be arrested should he return to Columbia. The junior Senator from South Carolina arrived here from Washington early this morning under the influence, it appears, of a lively "jag," which he accumulated on a Pullman car after leaving the Capitol yesterday. Those mentioned on the police court docket as witnesses say that after being assisted from the sleeper by the porter Senator Irby shambled through the ladies' waiting-room, and, jerking a pistol from his hip pocket, caused consternation among the hackmen, who promptly took to cover. The porter assisted him into the carriage of an unwilling hackman and the Senator gave orders to be driven to the Executive Mansion at once. Though pretty well frightened the hackman complied, taking him along frequented streets. The Senator is said to have presented a comical picture as he lay there with his legs thrown across the front seat and the rest of his body jumbled up on the edge of the back seat. The hackman says that Col. Irby had his pistol drawn on him most of the way until he went to sleep. He says when he was met at the door of the Governor's mansion Col. Irby stumbled out with the remark:

"We are ruined. I've come to bring you bad news."

This interesting secret of possible disaster to the reform cause in South Carolina is for the present lost to the world by reason of the fact that the frightened hackman valued an absence of body on that particular occasion more than he did a presence of mind.

"I never staid to hear what the bad news was," said he. "I drove out of there as fast as I could. I was 'fraid all along he was going to shoot me."

PATRIARCH'S NEW JURISDICTION.

Changes Likely to Be Made by Sovereign Odd-Fellows.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—At today's session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows the Committee on Appeals submitted a report on the matter of rejecting saloonkeepers from the organization. The committee holds that the Grand Lodge of Nebraska had no power to declare saloonkeeping an immoral business.

A committee reported in favor of the organization of the Patriarchs Militant, and it is probable that it will be adopted. The details of the plan commended embody placing the cantons of the Patriarchs under the jurisdiction of the grand encampment of the State or Territory in which they exist and the general command of the Grand Sire; they have separate military government and elect their own officers in the several grand jurisdictions. The three grades of chivalry are abolished, with a single degree substituted. The grand cantons in existence are to be permitted to continue their organization, but no new ones are to be organized. Chattanooga was selected as the next place of meeting.

This afternoon the Odd-Fellows had a parade in which 1,500 Milwaukee members participated besides the members of the Sovereign Grand Lodge Rebekah members and visiting Odd-Fellows.

This evening a reunion of Past Grand Representatives was held at the Plymouth Church. Addresses were made by James Maguire of California, Alfred S. Pinkerton of Boston, and Frederick Carlton of Texas.

Business, chiefly of a routine character, was all that was done at the semi-annual convention today of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents. The next convention will be held in March at Lake Worth, Fla.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE CONVENTION.

Democrats Make Nominations for Treasurer and Supreme Judges.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 19.—The Democratic State convention was held here today and made the following nominations:

FRANK C. OSBURN of Allegheny County, for State Treasurer.

SAMUEL GUSTIN THOMPSON of Philadelphia, for Supreme Judge.

Osburn was elected by an overwhelming majority on the first ballot, and Thompson was elected without opposition. Ex-Congressman E. P. Gillespie was the Permanent Chairman. Senator Herring read the platform, which indorsed President Cleveland, urged the repeal of the silver purchase clause, approved the purging of the pension rolls of unworthy names, and commended William F. Harrity.

HURON, S. D., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—Delegates are here from twenty-two counties to the Republican State convention to be held here tomorrow afternoon to nominate three candidates for Supreme Court Judges. The sentiment tonight is pronounced in favor of renominating the present Judges. The Black Hills men insist on the renomination of Judge Corson, even though Judge Bennett and Judge Kellam fail to be renominated.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 19.—The Southwest silver convention met in this city today, with a large attendance from all over the Southwest, including Texas and Arizona. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series of resolutions demanding the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and indorsing the Senators and Representatives in Congress who are now struggling for the restoration of silver. The resolutions were adopted after a short debate.

EX-MAYOR LOUGHRAN UNDER SUSPICION.

Shooting of James Ramey at Hot Springs Brings Out Talk of Lynching.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The shooting of James Ramey last evening promises sensational developments. It now appears that Mr. Ramey, W. J. Cripps and Mayor T. J. Nolte were conversing outside of the depot when a shot was fired from the darkness ten feet away, the ball entering Ramey's back. Mr. Cripps ran around the corner of the building and says he saw ex-Mayor Loughran hastily getting into his buggy. Two hours later Mr. Loughran was arrested, charged with the crime. It is mainly on account of the theory that the bullet was intended for Mr. Cripps that Mr. Loughran was arrested. Cripps is an Alderman and was one of the council investigating committee that preferred charges of misappropriation of the city's funds and for the recovery of which suit has been filed. Mr. Loughran endeavored to have the matter settled by arbitration, but Mr. Cripps was opposed to this action. This is suspected to be the possible motive for the deed. When it was reported that Loughran had shot Ramey there was talk of lynching him. Ramey is in a critical condition. Loughran claims to be able to prove an alibi.

INDIANAPOLIS BOY IS FAST.

He Wins the 2:20 Class Pacing Race at Home and Goes in 2:13 1-4.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 19.—The annual trotting meeting of the Indiana Horse Breeders' Association began today. Some famous horses are at the track. Today's card was the poorest of the week, but it produced one interesting race. The summaries:

2:20 class, pacing, purse $1,000:

Indianapolis Boy, by Indianapolis	2	1	1	1
Nellie O.	1	4	2	10
Freeland	4	2	3	7
Rolo	10	6	5	2
Pat Murphy	3	3	10	4
Little Frank	12	8	4	3
Clint Kiff	6	5	11	6
Joe Rowe	8	7	6	5
Bessie Polk	7	9	7	9
Ialin	5	10	9	11
Alti	8	11	9	8
Moscow	11	dis.		

Time—2:13¾; 2:13¼; 2:17¼; 2:16¼.

2:25 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

Cartridge, by Eldridge	1	1	1
Diamond Joe	2	2	2
Russellmont	8	3	3
Tamer	3	5	6
Litta	6	4	4
Cleopatra	4	8	7
Rensselaer	5	6	5
Edgar Wilkes	7	7	8
Arlington	9	dis.	

Time—2:20¾; 2:18¾; 2:20.

Breeders' stake, 2-year-olds, trotting, value $300:

Dawson Lake, by Nutbreaker	1	1
George Wallace	2	3
Vistagie	3	2

Time—2:23¼; 2:20¾.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

OSKALOOSA, Ia., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—There were a fine day and track. The results:

2:40 class, pacing—Boadiced won, Rinaldo second, Bay Pete third. Time, 2:30¾, 2:30¼, 2:28¾.

2:45 class, trotting—Levings won, Franky K. second, Belle Bezant third. Time—2:35½, 2:34½, 2:42, 2:42¼.

2-year-olds, trotting, stake—Clara D won, Machal second, Seattle third. Time—2:52, 2:49, 2:51.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—A heavy rain this morning made the track unfit for racing today, and the meeting was postponed.

WISE'S TIMELY BASER

IT CAME IN THE NINTH INNING AND BEAT THE COLTS.

Chicago, Playing Luckily Up to That Point, Seemed to Have the Game in Hand, Though Esper Had Outpitched Clausen and the Senators Had Played the Better Ball—Griffith Shows Fine Ability When Called Upon—Colt Eagan Does Less Well than in His First Game.

Boston continues to lose steadily, and is probably not exerting itself much. It makes the Pittsburg cranks happy and does not hurt the Bostons. Chicago lost, and is again tied with St. Louis. The record is:

Clubs.	Games played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	118	81	37	.686
Pittsburg	119	73	46	.613
Philadelphia	118	69	49	.585
Cleveland	117	65	52	.556
New York	120	63	57	.525
Brooklyn	120	62	58	.517
Cincinnati	119	57	62	.479
Baltimore	122	55	67	.451
Chicago	122	53	69	.434
St. Louis	122	53	69	.434
Louisville	113	46	67	.407
Washington	122	40	82	.328

The games scheduled for today are: Washington at Chicago, New York at Louisville, Boston at Cleveland, Brooklyn at Pittsburg, Philadelphia at St. Louis.

SENATOR WISE'S LUCKY HIT.

It Won the Game in the Ninth Inning for Washington.

A lucky single by Sam Wise in the last inning, with two out and a man on third, gave Washington yesterday's game. It was an unexpected defeat to Chicago and thoroughly exasperating.

Anson was again absent from the field, his wife's illness having taken a critical turn, and Wilmot captained in a subdued and inoffensive fashion. Walter matched Clausen, the left-hander, against Esper, and all went well at the start. Clausen weakened, however, as the game went on, while Esper became invincible and Griffith had to finish the contest for Chicago. Eagan, the new man, played only fair ball, and neither team did anything remarkable either at the bat or in the field.

There was enough hitting in the first inning to win several games. Camp started with a base on balls, Wilmot sacrificed, and Dahlen sent a triple into left. Lange hit to right and Esper threw Decker's grounder at O'Rourke's feet. Lange reaching third. Irwin rolled one to Esper, who had Lange at the plate, but threw to first instead. Eagan's grounder came too swiftly for Wise. Kittridge found the ball, and, with the aid of some good base running, five tallies were scored.

O'Rourke singled to left in the next round and stole second. Clausen, trying to catch him asleep, threw badly, and Lange repeated the performance, the runner walking home before the ball could be recovered.

Hits by Esper and Hoy and a base on balls to Farrell filled the corners with Senators in the third. Wise could only raise a pop fly to short, but O'Rourke drove a line hit past third, pushing in two runs. McGuire hit to second; Eagan fumbled, but, clutching the ball, threw himself, face down, upon the base, and, throwing from the ground, completed a double play.

How the Game Dragged Along.

After the Colts had been retired in the fourth Sullivan hit to Camp, who fumbled. Abbey sacrificed, and a pretty double by Radford brought Sullivan home. Wilmot singled to center in the fifth, and, trying to make two bases, was easily thrown out.

O'Rourke's men, who were playing with astonishing vigor, now proceeded to take the lead. Farrell dropped a lucky fly in center, Wise sacrificed, and O'Rourke let four wide ones go by. McGuire landed heavily on the ball, Farrell scoring; Sullivan forced O'Rourke at the plate, and a passed ball admitted McGuire.

Eagan in the seventh waited for his base and went to third when McGuire threw high to O'Rourke. Kittridge struck out, but Schriver, taking Clausen's place, put up a fly to center and brought in the tying run. Griffith went into the box and struck out Wise and McGuire to close the inning.

Esper for Washington began the ninth inning with the score a tie. He hit to right and was forced out by Hoy, who stole second and gained another base on a muff by Eagan. Farrell struck out; Wise came up, caught the first ball pitched for a scratch single back of third, and ended the agony. The score:

WASHINGTON.

	AB	R	H	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Hoy, c.f.	4	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Farrell, 3b	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	1
Wise, 2b	4	0	1	4	7	1	0	1	0	0	1
O'Rourke, 1b	3	1	2	9	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
McGuire, c	3	1	1	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0
Sullivan, ss	4	1	1	0	4	2	0	1	0	1	1
C. Abbey, l.f.	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Radford, rf	3	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Esper, p	4	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Totals	32	7	9	27	14	3	3	6	5	1	6

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	H	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Camp, 3b	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Wilmot, l.f.	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, r.f.	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lange, c.f.	4	1	1	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Decker, 1b	4	1	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Irwin, ss	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Eagan, 2b	3	2	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0
Kittridge, c	4	0	1	9	3	0	0	1	0	0	1
Clausen, p	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Griffith, p	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Schriver	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	6	7	26	8	3	3	2	4	1	3

Two out when winning run scored.
*Batted for Clausen.

Washington	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	—7
Base hits	0	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	2	—9
Chicago	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—6
Base hits	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—7

Exact attendance, 1,372. Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Washington, 1. Two-base hits—Wilmot, Radford, McGuire. Three-base hit—Dahlen. Sacrifice hits—Wilmot, Decker, Abbey, Wise, Schriver, Irwin, (2). Double plays—Wise-Sullivan, Eagan-Decker. Passed ball—Kittridge. Wild pitch—Clausen. Hit by pitched ball—Radford. Umpire—Gaffney. Time of game—Two hours.

Cleveland, 5; Boston, 4.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 19.—Boston made a great finish this afternoon, but could not quite reach the point of making enough runs. The work of the umpire was as poor as it has been ever since Hurst has been here, and the Cleveland club got the long end of it. Both teams played brilliantly in the field, and the errors made by the Bostons were the more costly. The batting was not as hard as the score seems to show, many of the hits being on the scratch order. The weather was warm, and the attendance 2,000. The score:

Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Childs, 2b	1	2	1	4	0	Carroll, lf	0	0	4	0	0
Burkett, lf	1	1	3	0	1	Lowe, 2b	0	0	2	2	1
Ewing, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Long, ss	1	2	1	3	1
Zimmer, c	1	0	2	1	0	Duffy, cf	2	4	4	0	0
McKean, ss	0	1	4	5	0	Nash, 3b	1	1	1	3	0
Tebeau, 3b	0	1	0	2	0	Tucker, 1b	0	2	9	0	0
McAleer, cf	0	1	1	0	0	Stivetts, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Virtue, 1b	1	2	15	2	0	Ganzel, c	0	2	2	1	1
O'Connor, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Staley, p	0	0	0	3	0
Young, p	1	2	0	5	0						
Totals	5	10	27	19	1	Totals	4	11	24	12	3

Cleveland	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	*	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	—4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Boston, 2. First base by errors—Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Boston, 4. First base on balls—Off Young, 1; off Staley, 1. Struck out—By Young, 2; by Staley, 2. Sacrifice hits—Childs, Burkett, Ewing, Zimmer, Tebeau, O'Connor, Staley. Stolen base—Childs. Double plays—Virtue-McKean, Childs-McKean, Virtue-Zimmer, Ganzel-Lowe. Umpire—Hurst. Time of game—1:45.

Louisville, 3; New York, 0.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 19.—The New Yorks were whitewashed in a remarkable game here today. The Giants made fifteen hits, but they were badly scattered. The home team made but five hits, but they were bunched and aided by Davis' errors scored three runs. The home team put up a great fielding game, every man in the team fielding finely. Weather, warm; attendance, 1,500. The score:

Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
T. Brown, cf	0	1	1	0	0	Ward, 2b	0	2	0	2	1
Menefee, rf	0	0	1	1	0	Tiernan, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Grim, c	1	0	7	2	0	Burke, lf	0	0	1	1	0
W. Brown, 1b	2	1	9	0	0	Davis, 3b	0	0	2	3	3
Twitchell, lf	0	1	1	1	0	Connor, 1b	0	3	13	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b	0	1	3	1	0	Stafford, cf	0	2	3	0	0
Pinckney, 3b	0	0	2	3	0	Wilson, c	0	2	6	0	0
Denny, ss	0	1	2	4	0	Baldwin, p	0	0	0	3	0
Stratton, p	0	0	0	1	0	Fuller, ss	0	3	0	0	0
Totals	3	5	27	13	0	Totals	0	13	27	8	4

Louisville	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—3
New Yorks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Connor. Stolen base—Pfeffer. Double play—Denny-Pfeffer-Bill Brown. First base on balls—Off Baldwin, 1; off Stratton, 2. Struck out—By Stratton, 4; by Baldwin, 4. Wild pitch—Baldwin. Umpire—Lynch. Time—1:45.

Cincinnati, 7; Baltimore, 4.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 19.—The Reds won another game from the Baltimores today. Chamberlain and Mullane were the pitchers. Latham hit Tony for three singles and played an all-round brilliant game. Brodie led the visitors at the bat, with three singles. Gilks was replaced by Treadway in right field and the latter made two glaring errors. The attendance was 502. McQuaid's umpiring was satisfactory. The score:

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E
Holliday, cf	2	1	1	0	0	McGraw, lf	2	1	2	6	0
Latham, 3b	1	3	2	1	0	Shindle, 3b	1	2	0	3	0
McPhee, 2b	1	3	3	2	0	Taylor, 1b	0	1	14	2	2
McCart'y, rf	1	0	3	0	1	Brodie, cf	0	3	1	0	0
Motz, 1b	0	0	10	1	0	Reitz, 2b	0	0	3	3	0
Vaughn, c	1	1	3	1	0	Jennings, ss	0	1	1	6	0
Canavan, lf	1	1	3	0	0	Treadw'y, rf	1	1	0	1	2
Smith, ss	0	0	1	3	0	Robinson, c	0	0	2	3	0
Ch'mb'rl'n, p	1	1	0	1	0	Mullane, p	0	0	1	0	0
Dwyer, p	0	0	1	0	0						
Totals	7	10	27	9	1	Totals	4	9	24	19	4

Cincinnati	0	0	4	1	0	2	0	0	*	—7
Baltimore	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Baltimore, 2. First base on balls—Off Chamberlain, 3; off Mullane, 5. Struck out—By Chamberlain, 3; by Mullane, 1. Two-base hits—Vaughn, McPhee, McGraw, Treadway. Sacrifice hits—Cincinnati, 4; Baltimore, 3. Stolen bases—Canavan, Smith, Reitz, McGraw, Brodie, Treadway. Double play—Taylor-Jennings. Wild pitch—Chamberlain. Passed balls—Robinson, 3; Vaughn, 1. Umpire—McQuaid. Time—2:10.

St. Louis, 8—4; Philadelphia, 17—1.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 19.—The Browns and Philadelphias broke even today. Kid Gleason was a pudding for the four innings he pitched in the first game, and Hawley, who succeeded him, was also rapped hard and often. Weyhing did not escape unscathed. In the third inning the Browns made five hits in succession, three of them being triples. Catcher Cooley was succeeded by Twineham in the fourth. Clarkson and Cooley were the Browns' battery in the second game and to their excellent work the Phillies owe their defeat. Clarkson had splendid command and was a puzzle. McGinnis was touched up when hits were needed. His bases on balls and Reilly's poor fielding were fatal. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelphia	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Turner, cf	1	3	3	1	1
Shugart, cf	1	3	3	0	1	Hallman, 2b	1	1	1	1	1
Frank, lf	1	3	3	1	0	Delehanty, lf	3	3	2	0	0
Werden, 1b	1	1	11	1	2	Tho'pson, rf	3	3	3	0	0
Ely, ss	1	1	2	4	0	Cross, c	3	3	6	1	0
Cooley, c	1	1	1	0	0	Boyle, 1b	2	2	9	4	0
Twineham, c	1	1	0	1	1	Allen, ss	3	3	2	4	0
Quinn, 2b	2	1	3	3	0	Reilly, 3b	1	2	2	1	0
Crooks, 3b	0	1	1	0	1	Weyhing, p	1	1	0	2	1
Gleason, p	0	0	1	1	1						
Hawley, p	0	1	1	0	0						
Totals	8	13	27	13	6	Totals	17	20	27	10	3

St. Louis	0	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	—8
Philadelphia	3	0	3	0	6	1	0	4	0	—17

Earned runs—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 11. First base on balls—Off Hawley, 2; off Weyhing, 5. Struck out—By Gleason, 1; by Weyhing, 3. Home runs—Delehanty, Allen. Three-base hits—Shugart, Werden, Ely, Quinn, Hallman, Allen. Two-base hits—Turner, Hawley. Stolen bases—Werden, Cross (2), Boyle, Allen (2), Reilly. Double plays—Werden-Reilly-Boyle, Ely-Werder. Hit by pitcher—Hawley, 1; Weyhing, 1. Wild pitch—Gleason, 1. Passed balls—Cooley, 2; Twineham, 1. Umpire—Hornung. Time of game—Two hours.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelphia	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Turner, cf	1	2	3	0	0
Shugart, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Hallman, 2b	0	0	2	4	1
Frank, lf	1	1	3	0	0	Delehanty, lf	0	2	4	0	0
Werden, 1b	2	1	11	1	0	Th'mp'n, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Ely, ss	0	1	2	2	0	Clements, c	0	0	5	1	0
Cooley, c	0	1	4	0	0	Boyle, 1b	0	0	10	1	0
Quinn, 2b	1	1	3	2	1	Allen, ss	0	1	1	1	1
Crooks, 3b	0	1	0	2	0	Reilly, 3b	0	0	1	2	2
Clarkson, p	0	2	1	3	0	McGinnis, p	0	1	0	4	0
						*Sharrott	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	4	8	27	10	1	Totals	1	7	27	13	4

*Batted in McGinnis' place.

St. Louis	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 1. First base on balls—Off Clarkson, 1; off McGinnis, 1. Struck out—By Clarkson, 2; by McGinnis, 1. Two-base hits—McGinnis, 1; Crooks, 1. Stolen base—Crooks. Double plays—Allen, Hallman, and Boyle. Hit by pitcher—By Clarkson, 1. Wild pitch—Clarkson. Passed ball—Clements. Umpire—Hornung. Time—1:45.

Pittsburg, 12; Brooklyn, 5.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 19.—Young Daub started in like a sure winner for the Brooklyns today, but before the end of the sixth inning he must have wished he had run up against something easier than the Pirates, and the heavy rain and hailstorm must have been a welcome visitor to him. Earle's home run was the only one earned in the third inning off Daub, but in the fifth the home team earned four runs, including home runs by Earle and Smith. Killen was hit hard in the fourth, but it was after the side should have been retired. Several of the spectators handed Earle and Smith several good sized greenbacks for their magnificent batting and base running. Rain stopped the game after the sixth inning. Attendance, 1,050. The score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Smith, lf	2	2	1	0	0	Daly, 2b	0	0	2	2	1
Donovan, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Corcoran, ss	1	2	1	4	1
Beckley, 1b	2	1	5	0	0	Foutz, lf	0	1	0	1	0
Glasscock, ss	2	2	4	5	1	Br'thers, 1b	0	0	10	2	0
VanHit'n, cf	0	0	0	0	0	Burns, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Lyons, 3b	1	1	3	1	0	Griffin, cf	1	0	1	0	0
Bierba'er, 2b	0	0	1	2	1	Hatfield, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
Earle, c	2	2	4	0	0	Lachance, c	1	2	2	0	2
Killen, p	2	2	0	0	2	Daub, p	1	1	0	5	0
Totals	12	11	18	8	4	Totals	5	7	18	16	4

Pittsburg	0	0	6	0	5	1	—12
Brooklyn	0	0	0	4	1	0	—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 5. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 3; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Killen, 3; off Daub, 5. Struck out—By Killen, 3. Home runs—Earle, 2; Smith. Three-base hits—Glasscock, Corcoran. Two-base hit—Burns. Sacrifice hits—Donovan, Beckley, Glasscock, Van Haltren, Bierbauer, 2; Corcoran. Stolen bases—Glasscock, Daly, Foutz, 2; Griffin. Double plays—Bierbauer-Glasscock-Beckley. Wild pitches—Daub. Passed balls—Earle. Umpire—Emslie. Time of game—1:25.

STAGE FAINTS AT THE FINISH.

The Cleveland Sprinter Ties the World's Record for 220 Yards at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The inaugural games of the Pastime Athletic club today at the new grounds were a great success. There were about 5,000 persons present, packing the grand stand and intruding on the field. The failure of Tommy Conneff to appear was a great disappointment.

The short-distance races were pretty contests, Stage, the Cleveland sprinter, giving a grand exhibition and tying the world's record in the 220-yard run of 21 3-5. Several timed his first 100 yards as 9 4-5 seconds. The effort told on him, however, and at the conclusion of the race he fainted. Stage won his heat in the 100-yard race in 10¼, but could not improve that time in the final, J. E. Haggerty of the Pastimes, a 10-yard man, just breasting him out. C. S. Reber, the champion broad jumper, tried to give E. B. Bloss of the B. A. A. four inches and a beating but failed, the Boston man taking the medal. In the high jump George Powell of the Pastimes surprised every one, and after distancing his competitors nearly succeeded in breaking the world's record, clearing 6 feet 1¼ inches. The summary:

100 yard run—First heat—C. W. Stage, C. A. C., scratch, first; G. E. Helmich, P. A. C., 5 yards, second. Time, 10¼. Second heat—W. A. Garcelon, B. A. A., 2½ yards, first; John D. Ravold, P. A. C., 7 yards, second. Time, 10 1-5. Third heat—J. V. Mayhew, P. A. C., 10 yards, first; D. Marlowe, P. A. C., 10 yards, second. Time, 10 1-5. Fourth heat—J. E. Haggerty, P. A. C., 10 yards, first; E. R. Eitmann, O. A. A. C., 6 yards, second. Time, 10. Fifth heat—A. D. Fuller, P. A. C., 8 yards, first; J. J. Mullen, O. A. A. C., 7 yards, second. Time, 10 2-5.

Trial heat for second men, 100 yard handicap—E. R. Eitmann, 6 yards, O. A. A. C., first; D. Marlowe, P. A. C., 10 yards, second. Time, 10 1-5.

Final heat—J. E. Haggerty, P. A. C., 10 yards, won; C. W. Stage, C. A. C., scratch, second; J. V. Mayhew, P. A. C., 10 yards, third. Time, 10.

Throwing 56-pound weight—C. H. Hennemann, O. A. A. C., 3 feet, won; D. Cronin, attached 6 feet, second. Distance 34 feet ¼ inches.

Running high jump—George A. Powell, P. A. C., 2 inches, won; A. D. Fuller, P. A. C., 8 inches, second; Henry Siegel, M. G. and A. C., 8 inches, third. Height 77¼ inches.

One mile run—E. Hitchcock, O. A. A. C., 200 yards, won; R. L. Merker, Belleville A. C., 200 yards, second; F. W. Hitchings, P. A. C., 200 yards, third. Time, 5:18 2-5.

220-yard handicap—C. W. Stage, C. A. C., scratch, first; C. D. Eaton, P. A. C., 14 yards, second. Time, 22. Second heat—T. B. Turner, B. C. A. A., 10 yards, first; Corey Spence, Columbian A. C., 3 yards, second. Time, 22. Final heat—C. W. Stage won, T. B. Turner second, Corey Spence third. Time, 21 3-5.

Half mile bicycle race, final heat—G. E. Tivy, St. Louis C. C., 45 yards, won; T. W. Coburn, St. Louis C. C., 35 yards, second. Time, 1:11 1-5.

Throwing sixteen-pound hammer—D. Leahy, P. A. C., 30 feet, won; J. S. Mitchell, N. Y. A. C., scratch, second; G. F. Riddle, C. A. A., 20 feet, third. Distance, 140 feet 3½ inches.

440-yard handicap—J. V. Mayhew, P. A. C., 30 yards, won; J. E. Haggerty, P. A. C., 35 yards, second. Time, :50 4-5.

One-mile bicycle race—E. A. Grath, P. A. C., won; C. L. Ellers, P. A. C., second. Time, 2:35 3-5.

120 yards hurdle handicap—J. R. Whittemore, P. A. C., 12 yards, won; L. D. Cabanne, P. A. C., 6 yards, second. Time, :16 3-5.

Half-mile handicap—H. L. Knox, P. A. C., 80 yards, won; J. Fleming, O. A. A. C., 60 yards, second. Time, 1:56 3-5.

Two-mile bicycle handicap—J. W. Coburn, 175 yards, W. B. C., won; C. L. Ellers, P. A. C., 150 yards, second; E. A. Grath, P. A. C., scratch, third. Time, 5:10 1-5.

Running broad jump—E. B. Bloss, B. A. A., 4 inches, won; C. L. Reber, P. A. C., scratch, second. Distance, 22 feet 11 inches.

220-yard hurdle handicap—W. F. Garcelon, B. A. A., scratch, won; L. D. Cabanne, P. A. C., second. Time, :25.

Pole vaulting—A. D. Fuller, P. A. C., 8 inches, won; G. F. Riddle, Chicago A. C., scratch, second. Height, 10 feet 5 inches.

Betting on the Dixon-Smith Fight.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The local expert idea on next Monday's Dixon-Smith fight is that Dixon will win easily. Betting on the great event at the race tracks is quite heavy. Yesterday Phil Dwyer bet $700 to $1,000 on Smith, Fred Taral placed $160 to $200 on Smith with Circular Joe Vendig, and $100 against $200 with Ed Garrison. Taral would like to bet a few hundred more on Smith at 7 to 10.

Jakey Josephs is a strong Dixon man and will bet any part of $1,000 at 6 to 10. Dave Gideon, Jimmy Rowe, Sol Lichenstein, and Davy Johnson are all Smith men, but want 2 to 1 for their money. Benny Singer and Frasher Price of Pleasure Bay are admirers of Smith. The former has $200 against $400 and Price has $100 to $200 on their man and they say they cannot see how they can lose. Percy Dobbins of Long Branch has received the best odds so far. He got 3 to 1 for $200 with a well-known real estate man in New York.

McCarthy and Smith Meet Tonight.

A six round glove contest between "Mysterious" Billy Smith of Boston and Billy McCarthy of Australia takes place in the Second Regiment Armory, Washington boulevard and Curtis street, tonight. Smith has made a reputation for being a clever, hard-hitting, and game man, and McCarthy's long list of battles, in most of which he came off victorious, is evidence that he can handle himself "a bit," as he says, when it comes to sparring or fighting. The men will be in pretty good condition for the contest. A number of three-round bouts will furnish the preliminary program of the evening.

Yale Football Men at New York.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—A message from Capt. Hinkey of the Yale football eleven today announced that the candidates would not arrive in New Haven Thursday as thought, but will remain on the grounds of the New York Athletic club till Saturday, Sept. 23. Capt. Hinkey thinks that his men are getting at Travers Island many Yale graduate coachers like in New York and that better results can be attained there than in New Haven. When Hinkey arrives here Saturday the candidates for the line will join the candidates for the backs and practice at the Yale field will be begun to be kept up till college opens next week Thursday.

IVES STILL LEADS.

RAIL PLAY AGAIN CARRIES THE AMERICAN THROUGH.

Roberts Makes a Strong Bid at the End but Is Unable to Quite Get Up to the Champion—Bad Tools Again Furnished for the Contest, the Balls Being Changed During the Progress of the Game—Totals and Average of the Contest Thus Far.

Frank Ives continues in the lead in the billiard match with John Roberts of England.

The game attracted a larger audience to Central Music Hall last night than Monday. The play was more even and less spasmodic than on the opening night. Ives ran up a big lead, but Roberts was coming to him fast on the end.

A new set of balls was produced and Ives started with them railed perfectly. The new set, however, proved decidedly worse than the old and the balls settled back and froze at 32. When spotted Ives went on counting to 44 and then missed. Roberts missed and Ives made 4. Slow billiards followed, although Roberts made several fair breaks, one of 41, another of 30, and one of 20.

In the eighteenth inning the referee changed the balls again.

In the twentieth inning Ives, by a clever kiss shot, using the bridge, railed the balls on the upper rail. In ten shots he had turned the corner safely and started down the side rail. At 110 he overplayed a shot and the balls froze, he missing. Roberts missed, and the call was: Ives, 249; Roberts, 178.

Roberts Plays Better Billiards.

The Englishman then began to do better. In his twenty-third inning he made 41 and followed this with 59 in his twenty-ninth and 30 in his thirty-first. Ives made 57 in his thirtieth inning, and the call at the end of the thirty-third inning was: Ives, 347; Roberts, 330.

In his thirty-fifth inning Ives gave a brilliant exhibition of what can be done at French carroms on an English table.

After the first few shots he ignored the pockets entirely, and a series of brilliant draws, carroms, and massés followed. Time and again would the object ball be driven the length of the table and brought back with wonderful precision. At eighty he had them on the lower rail, but going the wrong way. He got them to the corner, and by a series of skillful shots managed to turn them. He had them at a 14 inch balk-line nurse at 128, when the balls froze. He made six more and fell down on a difficult single cushion effort across the table. Roberts made ten and the call was Ives, 488; Roberts, 337.

Roberts Gains with Small Breaks.

Roberts gained some in the next few innings with breaks of 43 and 40, and at the end of the forty-first inning the call was: Ives, 519; Roberts, 427.

The Englishman's advantage was short-lived. In his forty-second inning Ives made the best break of the evening.

He counted slowly to 36, when he gathered the balls on the side rail by a side draw.

They were well off the cushion, but he nursed them to 86, then drove the object ball the length of the table. It rolled off coming back and he had to go to open billiards again. He secured the balls again on the lower rail, but going the wrong way. At 140 he pocketed the red ball. He continued, however, to count up to 187. In his forty-ninth inning he again railed the balls and picked up 140, missing a massé. Roberts made 28 and the call was: Ives, 876; Roberts, 571.

Roberts now settled down to good work. He began to play carroms himself with decidedly better results. He picked up 28, 58, 24, 2, and 68 in successive innings, bringing his total up to 733, as against Ives, 892.

Ives let down badly in his play from this on and Roberts, keeping himself together, made a strong finish. He got up to 900 by successive breaks when Ives made his necessary 1,000. This leaves the score: Ives, 2,001; Roberts, 1,825.

The score was:

Ives—44, 4, 0, 0, 11, 5, 13, 1, 13, 0, 0, 10, 4, 5, 0, 0, 4, 16, 7, 110, 0, 2, 4, 6, 9, 0, 15, 1, 0, 57, 0, 4, 0, 7, 134, 3, 6, 0, 9, 8, 5, 187, 0, 5, 11, 0, 8, 140, 0, 11, 4, 1, 24, 0, 0, 7, 0, 5, 28, 0, 12, 6, 0, 7, 19. Total, 1,001.

Best runs, 187, 134. Average, 15 21-66. Grand total, 2,001.

Roberts—0, 14, 5, 0, 0, 0, 20, 1, 30, 0, 41, 20, 6, 21, 16, 0, 0, 0, 10, 0, 4, 0, 41, 0, 0, 1, 3, 0, 59, 0, 30, 7, 4, 0, 10, 43, 7, 0, 1, 0, 40, 45, 0, 5, 0, 2, 63, 0, 28, 58, 24, 2, 68, 11, 9, 2, 29, 6, 0, 53, 3, 11, 17, 13, 53. Best runs—68, 63. Average, 14 12-65. Grand total—1,825.

VALKYRIE WILL BE IN TODAY.

Race Date Must Be Postponed—Some Figures on Sail and Surface Elements.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The Valkyrie is almost in sight of Sandy Hook tonight and will be in early Wednesday morning. Earl Dunraven's yacht has had a pleasant trip and is as perfect as when it left England. Mr. Watson, who designed the Valkyrie, arrived here today. He said:

"The date of the America's cup race, Sept. 26, will, of course, have to be postponed, as it would now be impossible to get the Valkyrie into racing trim by that date. The reason for setting the date earlier was not because it would be too late for the Valkyrie to race, as it could go anywhere that the Vigilant could, but because it would be more pleasant for yachtsmen and spectators."

Shortly before the races between the Volunteer and Thistle there was published a statement of probabilities based on the elements of the yachts, indicating the success of the Volunteer, although the Thistle's extraordinary performances in British waters had convinced many she would win the cup. Below is presented a similar estimate of the chances of the Vigilant and Valkyrie. In very rough water elements not well understood are brought into the problem, and conclusions from the four factors named may be contradicted by the yacht's performance, but in fairly smooth water, knowing the factors, one can estimate the performance quite accurately.

Now the elements of the Vigilant and Valkyrie are approximately as follows:

VIGILANT.

Length on water line, feet	86¼
Beam over all, feet	26
Draft, feet	14
Displacement, tons	140
Sail spread, square feet	11,300

VALKYRIE.

Length on water line, feet	86¾
Beam over all, feet	21
Draft, feet	15
Displacement, tons	150 to 160
Sail spread, square feet	10,300

Vigilant, therefore has about 1,000 square feet more of sail, on from ten to twenty tons less displacement than Valkyrie. For each ton weight Vigilant has about eighty square feet and the Valkyrie from sixty-five to sixty-eight square feet of sail area.

But though there is a certain inertia in the weight of the hull, yet this is a small matter compared with the resistances proper of friction and wave making, we require to consider these rather than displacement in the case of the two yachts.

Hitherto in the cup races it is almost certain that the immersed surface, on which friction depends, was the smaller in the case of the American yacht, and with the surfaces of both boats in equally good condition the fractional resistance of the American was the smaller.

But this year the area of immersed surface of Vigilant is undoubtedly greater than that of Valkyrie. Vigilant has about five feet more beam and only two feet less draught. Also its body to the garboards is relatively more shallow in proportion to its whole draught than is the body of Valkyrie, and its midship section departs more from the shortest line—i. e., the straight line drawn from the surface of the boat at the water line to the lower edge of the keel—than does the midship section of the Valkyrie. Also the longitudinal plane or profile of Valkyrie is cut away even more than the same plane of Vigilant. From all these causes it results, without doubt, that Vigilant has materially more immersed surface than Valkyrie, and if the surfaces of both boats were equally smooth the former would have the greatest surface friction to overcome.

But, first, Vigilant has more sail. Now has it proportionately as much more sail as it has more surface? It is impossible to answer this question with absolute certainty, but from the dimensions of both boats and the known tendencies of the designers I think it safe to say that Vigilant's sail area exceeds Valkyrie's at least as much as the former's immersed surface exceeds the latter's. But Vigilant's bronze bottom, it is safe to say, will be in better condition on the race days than will Valkyrie's hull. The advantage to Vigilant over the other American yachts has been estimated at as much as five minutes in forty miles.

The Valkyrie will be royally received. A big fleet will go out to meet her. She will be at once towed to Erie basin, placed in dry dock, and polished and cleaned while her racing spars and sails are being put on. Her hull will be cleaned, polished, and greased. On the dry dock yachtsmen will have their first opportunity of witnessing the yacht's lines below the water. She has a long, finely drawn out upper body, with her greatest beam at the load water line. Her bow, which is a cross between that of the English cutter Dora and the Herreshoff fin keel Wenonah, bears a close resemblance to that of the Queen Mab, while her counter is somewhat drawn out in comparison with that vessel.

The Valkyrie's lead keel weighs in the neighborhood of 73 tons and is carried well forward. Aft it tapers down to the keel finely, taking on the appearance of a fin. The hull in construction is of a composite character, steel framed and planked with wood. Perforated inch frames add great strength and lightness to the construction. The Valkyrie displays a fine deck plan with very little bulwark. The Valkyrie will show over 10,000 square feet of canvas.

Discouraging.

"Did you call on Mr. Puttemoff?" asked the merchant of the man who had been out collecting.

"Yes, sir."

"Did he pay anything?"

"Not a thing. I couldn't even get him to pay attention."—*Washington Star.*

AGREE TO SEPARATE.

LEIGH WINS WITH CLIFFORD, BUT LOSES HIS TRAINER.

Charley Hughes Will Race a Stable of His Own in the Future—The Desplaines Stakes a Big Gallop for the Son of Bramble—Ondawa, Heavily Backed, Wins, While Delaphine and Lillian Lee Graduate from the Maiden Class—Today's Entries and Weights.

Clifford won the Desplaines Stakes at Hawthorne yesterday in a gallop.

At the same time he passed out of the hands of Charley Hughes, the capable trainer who brought him from a stale and groggy colt after the American Derby to be the best of the Western 3-year-olds, Morello excepted. Even the great son of Eolus must be on edge to beat Clifford just now. Leigh and Hughes part on the best of terms and simply could not agree on certain things. While neither will talk of the matter, the split probably came over Ducat's race Monday, the colt being started and bet on against Hughes' advice. The latter left last night for

Fiftieth Day, Sept. 19. Hawthorne Summer Meeting. Day Fine. Track Fast.

612. First race, purse $500, 2-year-olds, maidens, allowances, four and one-half furlongs. Time, :58½. Start good. Won handily, second handily. Winner by Iroquois—Mythology. Scratched—Sporting Gazette, 96 pounds. Overweight—Jordan, 2 pounds; Pug, 3; Gracie C., 5; Enrica, 4.

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
Delaphine, 97	7	1²	1²	1²	E. Taylor	Buddy Bros	3-2	8-5	3-5
Gracie C., 95	4	2½	2²	2½	Covington	T. D. Carter	3	2	4-5
Enrica, 98	5	5	3½	3½	C. Smith	J. J. Coughlin	10	12	5
Tribune, 105	3h	3½	4	4	Fink	H. M. Turner	12	40	15
Juanita, 94	8	11	5	5	Pinkney	Antrim Stable	10	15	6
Long d'Or, 108	6	12	10	6	Madison	Kendall Stable	12	20	8
Donella, 105	10	10	9	7	Macklen	J. F. Davis	15	12	5
Jordan, 95	12	7	11	8	Kehoe	A. C. White & Co	20	30	10
La Verne, 108	2nk	6	6	9	Knapp	Kenwood Stable	30	40	12
Stanton, 90	9	8	8	10	L. Soden	North Side Stable	15	40	12
Tambio, 108	11	9	12	11	Leigh	Jackson Park Stab	8	15	6
Pug, 101	1h	4	7	12	Cushing	Taylor & Caldwell	30	60	20

613. Second race, purse $600, all ages, penalties and allowances, three-quarters of a mile. Time, 1:16¾. Start fair. Won driving, second driving. Winner by Storey—Uga.

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
Montana (6), 117	4	3²	4	1h	R. Smith	H. Kirkendall	4	6	8-5
(587)Joe Murphy (3), 116	3½	4	3½	2³	Covington	E. Corrigan	11-5	8-5	3-5
(606)Annie Brown (5), 111	6	6	6	3¹⁰	Fox	Nashville Stable	10	8	3
Percy (3), 103	5	2½	2½	4	Leigh	Taylor & Thirlwell	2½	11-5	4-5
Southern Lady (3), 93	2½	5	5	5	Macklen	Chas. McCafferty	12	15	6
Bridal Veil (3), 100	1½	1²	1¹	6	W. Mooney	D. J. McCarty	40	25	10
Zampost (4), 112	7	7	8	7	Madison	Elkton Stable	10	15	6
Cole Bascombe (6), 102	8	8	7	8	Gardner	F. Kinney	50	60	20
Blue Banner (5), 104	Left at the post.				Rehm	J. F. Davis	40	50	20

614. Third race, Desplaines Stakes, 3-year-olds, $35 each starter, $1,250 added, value of stake to winner, $1,165, one mile and a sixteenth. Time, 1:50. Good start. Won easily, second driving. Winner by Bramble—Duchess. Scratched—Hawthorne, 121 pounds; The King, 113.

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	¼	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
(603)Clifford, 129	2h	2½	1¹	1¹	1²	Martin	Leigh & Rose	1-4	1-4	out.
Ingomar, 116	3	3	2½	2½	2¹²	Goodale	Old Jordan Stable	4	5	1-2
Tyro, 100	1½	1⁵	3	3	3	Leigh	E. Corrigan	5	5	4-5

615. Fourth race, purse $500, 3-year-olds and upwards, five and one-half furlongs. Time, 1:11. Start fair. Won easily, second handily. Winner by Onondaga—Kelp. Scratched—Franco, 107 pounds; Victor Carl, 104; First Lap, 110; Susie N., 101; Mr. Barnes, 101. Overweight—Jennie S., 2 pounds; Marcellina, 4.

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
Ondawa (3), 104	3½	3¹	1½	1³	Covington	P. Noonan	3	8-5	3-5
Luke F. (3), 104	1½	1²	2½	2²	E. Taylor	Henry Simons	30	30	10
Lord Lonsdale (a), 110	6	4	6	3¹½	Fink	W. T. Spicer	5	6	2
Jennie S. (4), 107	5	7	7	4	Madison	W. H. E. Smith	8	8	3
McGinty (5), 110	10	9	8	5	Knapp	Nashville Stable	12	15	6
Miss Patton (5), 107	8	8	3½	6	Fox	Ruddy Bros	3	4	8-2
Marcellina (3), 101	7	5	4	7	Cushing	Taylor & Caldwell	60	60	20
Sonoma Boy (4), 107	2nk	2½	5	8	L. Soden	T. Miles	30	30	10
Lela Jennings (4), 107	11	11	11	9	Kehoe	Cleveland Stable	60	100	30
Santa Catalina (4), 107	4	6	10	10	Connelly	Astral Farm	30	30	10
Kangaroo (4), 110	9	10	9	11	L. Seaman	B. Smith	60	100	30

616. Fifth race, purse $500, 2-year-olds, maidens, allowances, four and one-half furlongs. Time, :57¼. Start fair. Won easily, second driving. Winner by Lisbon—Tenerine. Scratched—Bellguard, 101 pounds.

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
Lillian Lee, 97	1½	1¹	1¹½	1¹½	Goodale	Kentucky Stable	1	9-5	7-10
Edith, 98	3½	2½	3¹	2²	Leigh	E. Corrigan	5	3	1
Blackbird, 97	2½	3h	2¹½	3²	Macklen	H. C. Rodenbaugh	10	20	8
Salvador, 100	4	6	5	4	E. Taylor	George Carroll	6	8	3
Minnie Mackin, 107	5	4	4	5	Madison	Charles McCafferty	75	75	25
Rosalind, 97	8	8	8	6	O. Dair	M. Orth	15	50	20
Aulnoy, 105	9	9	10	7	R. Smith	H. Kirkendall	75	75	25
Mary L., 101	6	7	7	8	Covington	C. Dorsey	3	4	3-2
Orange Girl, 97	10	10	9	9	Gilman	New Memphis St'le	20	30	10
Harry Lewis, 97	7	5	6	10	L. Soden	B. Schrieber	5	6	2

617. Sixth race, purse $500, 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, five and one-half furlongs. Time, 1:10¼. Start good. Won easily, second handily. Winner by Cheviot—Sister to Lottery. Scratched—Spendoline, 104 pounds; Askey, 116; Kalamazoo, 104; Annie Martin, 107; Lena Frey, 107; Pretender, 101.

Index. Horses and wt.	St.	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockey.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
Prize (3), 110	5	1½	1⁵	1⁶	L. Seaman	D. J. McCarty	10	8	3
O e Dame (5), 110	3½	2½	2¹	2¹	Madison	Chas. McCafferty	7	12	5
Billy Boy (4), 110	2nk	3¹½	3¹½	3¹	Gilman	M. Orth	10	8	3
Gaylord (6), 110	4	5	5	4	Knapp	Kenwood Stable	3	5	2
Fauntleroy (a), 110	7	7	7	5	Martin	T. D. Carter	2	3	1
Emp. Billet (6), 107	6	4	6	6	Leigh	P. O'Brien	4	3	1
Sir Charles (4), 110	1½	6	4	7	Slaughter	P. Dunne	6	6	2
Julius Sax (4), 107	9	9	9	8	Gardner	D. R. Hyner	10	12	5
Recherche (5), 107	8	8	8	9	Covington	A. Covington	5	6	2

618. Seventh race, purse $500, handicap, over four hurdles, one mile. Time, 1:51. Start fair. Won driving, second driving. Winner by Cape Race—Grisette. Overweight—Ohio Boy, 7 pounds.

Index. Horses and wts.	St.	¼	½	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Owners.	Betting Op.	Cl.	Pl.
*Annie Race (a), 118	2½	2³	2⁸	1½	1²	McInerny	N. S. Hall & Co	3-2	3-2	1
Ohio Boy (5), 115	3¹	3¹⁰	3⁸	3⁸	2⁶	Delong	J. Downing	12	8	3
(582)Prince (6), 141	6	4	5	5	3⁸	Allmark	A. B. McLaughlin	6	8	3
(606)Mariner (4), 151	1¹	1½	1½	2³	4	M'Cullo'gh	E. Corrigan	1	8-5	3-5
Speculation (6), 115	4	6	6	6	5	S. Regan	Louis Ezell	20	30	10
*Cuchara (5), 158	5	5	4	4	Fell.	Cochran	N. S. Hall & Co	3-2	3-2	4-5

*Cuchara and Annie Race were coupled in the straight betting.

Latonia and will buy some horses and race them under his own colors and in his own name. His success with the Leigh horses augurs well for his future. It is probable that Eugene Leigh will train his own stable from this time on.

Clifford's Victory Is a Romp.

Clifford's victory was a hollow one. Despite the fact that he was giving away lumps of weight to Ingomar and Tyro he was favorite at prohibitive odds. Only the trio started, Hawthorne and The King being scratched. When the flag fell Tyro rushed to the front and opened up a gap of five lengths going to the quarter. When Clifford and Ingomar went after him up the backstretch Tyro's advantage was short-lived. He lasted to the half and then was hopelessly beaten before the turn was reached. Clifford and Ingomar raced head and head around into the stretch, where Clifford drew away and won as he pleased. Ingomar was second just as easily.

There were seven races on the card, including the stake and a hurdle race, so that the spectators had nothing to complain of.

Delaphine, the favorite, took the opening race easily. The second race produced a dump. Joe Murphy was the favorite, with Percy a well-played second choice. The winner turned up in Montana, who, making the running, was just able to stall off Joe Murphy's rush on the end and win by a head.

The fourth race was a big romp for Ondawa, Onaway's full brother, backed down from 3 to 1 to 8 to 5.

Louise's half sister, Lillian Lee, the favorite, took the fifth race, and Prize, well played by her party, the sixth race.

Annie Race took the hurdle race. Cuchara fell heavily at the last jump, Cochran, his rider, being stunned. He recovered in a few minutes.

Wednesday's Hawthorne Race Card.

First race, 2-year-olds, selling, five furlongs:

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
502	Orbit	103	589	Mill Boy	106
	James V. Carter	103	(581)	Marjory Hilton	100
(577)	Trix	109	...	Red Glenn	103
	Bollinger	103	616	Harry Lewis	100
	Dimples	100			

Second race, handicap, all ages, one mile:

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
603	Ottmie	100	610	Louise	116
...	Nevada	106	610	Ducat	114
	Dungarven	101	613	Joe Murphy	105
(584)	Torrent	127	551	Enthusiast	105
603	Critic	88			

Third race, all ages, penalties and allowances, three-quarters of a mile:

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
(613)	Montana	122	585	Hart Wallace	107
	Mockahr	104	569	Oakwood	91
	Alary	107	597	Rosalie	88
	Teutonic	107	592	Ivanhoe	104
	Chant	91	(602)	Cicero	115

Fourth race, 3-year-olds and upward, 20 pounds above scale, selling, three-quarters of a mile:

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
	Capriola	108	604	Mountain Quail	110
	Evelyn	103	575	Franco	109
	Lela Jennings	109	615	Jennie S.	109
	LengthyDick'r'n	109	599	Burnett	109
	San Pueblo	109	570	Gen. Miles	117
	Kalamazoo	111			

Fifth race, allowances, seven furlongs:

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
615	Lake F.	88	...	Humming Bird	90
(605)	Romair	100	598	Spendoline	88
	Cicely	97	594	Patrick	97

Sixth race, selling, 3-year-olds and upward, 20 pounds above scale, three-quarters of a mile:

Index.		Wt.	Index.		Wt.
617	Fauntleroy	116	509	Woodruff	113
	Tom Jones	112	604	Prince Henry	122
(597)	Woodford	109	(575)	Tee Mike	121
	Little Addie	119	598	Pennyroyal	121
	Southern Lady	103	(592)	Dollikens	119
	Rambler	119			

ST. LOUIS OUTSIDERS TRIUMPH.

Outcry, Lady Gay, Fonshway, May Bird, and Boro Win the Races.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 19.—Outsiders had the call at the Fair grounds today. Four of them, including May Bird at 20 to 1, were successful, while Lady Gay, with Jordan up, was the only winning favorite. Starter Ferguson's work with the flag was not up to the usual order. Several favorites were severely handled by him at the post and the crowd did not fancy it one bit. The track was fast and the sport and attendance were good. The summaries:

First race, six furlongs—Outcry, 107 pounds (Cottrell), 7 to 1, won; Willie G., 101 (Chamness), 8 to 1, second; Major Dripps, 101 (J. Matthews), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:16¾. Charley R., War Scene, Eolem, Expectation, Kyrie B., Carus, and Bay Flower also ran.

Second race, six furlongs—Lady Gay, 105 pounds (Jordan), 2 to 1, won; Monita, 102 (Sargent), 10 to 1, second; Masonic Home, 105 (Boyle), 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:17. Eimo, Billy Hartigan, Fonseca, Joe Caina, Timothy, Tippecanoe, and Hillsboro also ran.

Third race, five and one-half furlongs—Fonshway, 104 pounds (Kennedy), 10 to 1, won; Abe Halstead, 98 (Davis), 10 to 1, second; Germanic 100 (Sargent), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:09¾. Don Pio, Rosemont, J. T. Coulk, Little Phil, Ed Marks, Top Gallant, Gracie M., Pure Gold, and Bright Star also ran.

Fourth race, five and one-half furlongs—May Bird, 98 pounds (Gre die), 20 to 1, won; Loftin Jr. (Shields), 3 to 1, second; Expense 99 (Sargent), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:08¼. Warren Leland, Immilda, Billy the Kid, Mollie Bawn, Gorman, and Little Gyps also ran.

Fifth race, one and one-eighth miles—Boro 100 pounds (Merrick), 8 to 1, won; Chimes 98 (Chamness), 2 to 1, second; Hotspur 100 (Sargent), 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:56. Bonnie B., Miss Knott, and Long Fan also ran.

Wednesday's St. Louis entries are:

First race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Irish Pat, 96 pounds; Rube Burrows, 98; Kildare, 100; Red Wine, 100; First Chance, 101; Anomaly, 101; Panini, 101; Everett, 104; Oxford, 104; Seed, 104; Safe Home, 107; Zender, 110.

Second race, five furlongs, selling, 2-year-olds—Queen Mab, 84 pounds; Mrs. Morgan, 87; Harreldine, 90; King Craft, 90; Artie Fern, 96; Editha, 99; May Fern, 99; St. Apollo, 103; Hi Henry, 105; Miss Portland, 108.

Third race, five furlongs, selling, 2-year-olds—Helen S., 77 pounds; My Pearl, 81; King Calico, 84; Jim Lee, 93; Meditation, 93; The Surgeon, 96; Helen, 99; South Park, 105; The Heroine, 108; Arline, 110.

Fourth race, five and one-half furlongs—Lord Willowbrook, 95 pounds; Constantine, 95; Rosebud, 95; Minnie L., 95; Guido, 95; Mollie S., 95; Belshazzar, 95; Duke of Athol, 95; Burt Jordan, 95; School Girl, 95; Jennie Harding, 95; Castont, 95.

Fifth race, one mile—Bayflower, 109 pounds; Mezzotint, 119; Oxford, 122; Aeronaut, 122; Tom Kelly 122; Podiga, 122; Eloroy, 122; Francis Pope, 122.

FOUR EAST ST. LOUIS CHOICES.

Aristi, Fred Woolley, Coroner, Livingstone, and Miss Baughman the Winners.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Sept. 19.—Fair weather and a fast track were the ruling conditions at East Side this afternoon. There was an attendance of 2,500 and these saw as pretty racing as has been seen at this track this season. The summary:

First race, four and one-half furlongs—Aristi, 112 pounds (Mooney), 6 to 5, won by three lengths; Bay Court, 112 (Singleton), 5 to 1, second; Lulu May, 109 (Imes), 15 to 1, third. Time, :56. Rachel, Jessie Clark, Chicago, Capt. Bellaires, and Hubert also ran.

Second race, five and a half furlongs—Fred Woolley, 106 pounds (Barrett), 4 to 1, won by a length; Jim Head, 112 (Jackson), 8 to 1, second; Denver, 106 (J. Smith), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:15. John Dunn, Tom Thumb, Luke Richards, State of Texas, Ragnarok also ran.

Third race, five furlongs—Coroner, 109 pounds (Gorman), 1 to 2, won by two lengths; India, 99 (Smith), 6 to 1, second; Gov. Tillman, 105 (McIntyre), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:07½. Buck Miller and Southernest also ran.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile—Livingstone, 107 pounds (Gorman), 2 to 1, won by a length; Bugle, 110 (Barrett), 2 to 1, second; Backwoods, 107 (Smith), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:21¼. Johnnie Webber, Moose, Lizzie B., Sam Sayres also ran.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs—Miss Baughman, 86 pounds (J. Davis), even, won by two lengths; Dr. Thombs, 106 (Billings), 6 to 1, second; Billie Barlow, 112 (Singleton), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:01¼. Schuyler, Claremont, John Wilson, Lillie Mac, and Rollo also ran.

Wednesday's East St. Louis entries are:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Belle Stout, 97 pounds; Fleetwood, 100; Merge, 100; Maud How, 100; Belle Lawrence, 103; Coleraine, 103; Volens, 103; Wheeler T., 103; Glenmound, 103; Bessie Lee, 103; Silvia R., 106; Doubt, 106.

Second race, selling, five and one-half furlongs—Mart Walden, 82 pounds; Jack Kearney, 96; Flora Shanks, 99; Red Cross, 96; Miss Spot, 97; Miss Francis, 103; Ed Glenn, 104; Ragnarok, 104; Ballardine, 104; My Partner, 110.

Third race, selling, 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile—Jessie Bennett, 83 pounds; Tesie D., 95; Blue and White, 101; Miss Baughman, 91; Harry M., 98; King Lewis, 102.

Fourth race, selling, five furlongs—Miami, 103 pounds; Connemara, 106; Hiram Argo, 108; Montella, 107; Captain D., 108; Hattie D., 107; John R., 110.

Fifth race, free handicap, five furlongs—Walter, 105 pounds; Cleofus, 98; Sullivan, 118; Lizzie V., 99; Alfaifa, 100; Dora May, 93; Ed Gartland, 113; Ballardine, 95; Dolly Brown, 99; Fanny D., 99; Coroner, 108; Gov. Ross, 108.

HALF GLOUCESTER'S FAVORITES.

McKeever, Sweet Alice, Jersey, Tommy Brophy, Frank R. Harf, and Lasotta Won.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Sept. 19.—Favorites and outsiders divided the purses here today. The summary:

First race, six and a half furlongs—McKeever, 102 pounds (Bender), 5 to 2, won; Jim Clare, 102 (Johnson), 15 to 1, second; Eddie M., 102 (Morris), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:26. Fred Taral, Deerlodge, St. Pell, Illspent, Adventure, Silent, and Selah also ran.

Second race, four and a half furlongs—Sweet Alice, 98 pounds (Ham), 4 to 5, won; Lady Lister, 104 (Yetter), even, second; Little Alice, 98 (Donnelly), 30 to 1, third. Time, :56½. Mutiny also ran.

Third race, six and one-half furlongs—Jersey, 102 pounds (Jennings), 10 to 1, won; Markstone, 106 (Morrissey), 6 to 1, second; Stringfellow, 102 (Ham), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:26¾. Maggie Beck, Pokino, Greenwich, Lost Star, and Trophy also ran.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Tommy Brophy, 108 pounds (Morrissey), 6 to 5, won; Jolly Joe, 98 (Corbley), 30 to 1, second; Dutch Lou, 102 (Mosby), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:02. Chickering, Capt. Wells, Speedaway, Sentinel, Prince John, Leverne, Courtland, Plevair, Bingham, and Dick Murry also ran.

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs—Frank R. Harf, 106 pounds (Morrissey), 3 to 5, won; Chance, 106 (Williams), 12 to 1, second; Despair, 100 (Corbley), 4 to 1, third. Time, :56½. Grasshopper, Sentinel, and Petition gelding also ran.

Sixth race, four and a half furlongs—Lasotta, 106 pounds (Ham), 15 to 1, won; Shakespeare, 103 (Morrissey), 2 to 1, second; Mollie V., 103 (Kuchen), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:24. Mary Gail, Julie G., Successor, Har Work, Lettoon, Blondy's Victim, Meta H. colt, and Paradise also ran.

Wednesday's Gloucester entries are:

First race, six and a half furlongs, selling—Grafton Boy, 105 pounds; Cant Tell, 105; Edward F., 105; Lakeview, 105; The Forum, 105; John Arkins, 105; Richal, 105; Shakespeare, 105; Maggie Hunter, 102; Flavilla, 102; Maid of Richland, 102; Queen d'Or, 102.

Second race, 3-year-olds, five furlongs, selling—Jack Lovell, 122 pounds; Warsaw, 107; Harry Hinkson, 107; Strasburg, 107; Little Mid, 107; Pessimist, 104; Dutch Oven, 104; Jolly Joe, 101; Richard T., 101; Idaho, 101; Bert, 98.

Third race, one mile and a quarter, selling—Blizzard, 110 pounds; Rhono, 106; Ketchum, 106; Jamestown, 102; Aunt Jane, 96; Tar and Tartar, 94; Silver Queen, 92.

Fourth race, four and a half furlongs, selling—Text, 110 pounds; Uncertainty, 104; Key West, 104; Bobolink, 104; Barrientos, 101; Jardine, 101; Censor, 101; Maid of Blarney, 98; Ratamine, 95; Control, 95.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Little Bravo, 103 pounds; Bella, 103; Canaria colt, 103; Verbena, 103; Red Star, 100; Sparrow Grass colt, 97; Fluellen, 95; Dare Devil, 97; Subrosa, 94; Queen filly, 94; Helen, 94; Belle Blackburn, 94.

Sixth race, five furlongs, selling—Wyoming, 122 pounds; Power, 122; Topmast, 119; Xenophon, 129; Irregular, 112.

FUTURITY DIES IN CHICAGO.

The Well-Known Steeplechaser Ends His Days in the Leihy Stable.

That well known steeplechase horse, Futurity, owned by Ald. Nolan of Albany, N. Y., died in the local stable of George W. Leihy & Sons yesterday. He was on his way from the East to San Francisco in charge of Pat Meaney, and, taken sick on the road, was unshipped here for treatment, but too late. Futurity was a horse of good class, 7 years old, by Ventilator—Carrie Mc.

Meaney, a famous rough rider in his day, and who used to ride Bourke Cockran, has San José, well known as Siset on local tracks, in his stable. The pair were intended for steeple and hurdle racing in San Francisco next winter. Mike Kelly, with part of the Undine Stable, including Don Fulano, is also in Chicago. He too is on his way to San Francisco.

Realism in Art.

Amateurus—"Realism, the strictest realism, is my ideal of art. For instance, in painting a storm scene I should use water colors."

Cynicus—"To be sure. But what would you use for mud?"

Amateurus—"For mud? Why, why, I hardly know. How would I best manage that?"

Cynicus—"Sign it, my dear fellow; sign it, of course."—*New York Herald.*

TWO WESTERN COUPS.

HENRY OF NAVARRE AND VOLUNTEER II. WIN BROOKLYN RACES.

Byron McClelland and John McCafferty Hurt the Eastern Bookmakers with Two Good Things—Both Are Well Backed—Herald Gives Banquet a Rare Chase—Kinglet Lands the Ocean View Handicap, and Patrician and Reynard Win the Other Gravesend Races.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—[Special.]—A pull of seven pounds in the weights enabled the good-looking Henry of Navarre to give Dobbins and others a decisive drubbing in the Algeria Handicap at Gravesend today. The Croker youngster was deemed worthy of shouldering 123 pounds and presenting his eleven opponents all the way from seven to twenty-eight pounds. In spite of this he opened favorite at 2 to 1, but lack of support and an incessant demand for Henry of Navarre drove him to 5 to 1. McClelland's colt, on the other hand, was so highly thought of that from 4 to 1 he fell to 6 to 5, while Sam Lucas, who was in receipt of twenty-eight pounds from the top weight, was in strong request at 5 to 1.

With eleven youngsters all anxious to get a favorable send-off Rowe had his hands full, and after a long delay they were eventually dispatched to a good start. They had not gone far, however, before Dobbins was out-footed, and half way down the backstretch Longdale and Stonenellie were the pioneers clear of Ornus, Sam Lucas, and Henry of Navarre, with Dobbins next, a length away, and Rubicon most prominent of the others. As they swung into the stretch for home Longdale dropped out of it. Henry of Navarre came up to Stonenellie on the inside, while Dobbins, who was just behind Sam Lucas, came wide. Directly they were straightened out Henry of Navarre took up the issue, closely pursued by Dobbins and Ornus. Inside the last furlong Henry of Navarre had everything beaten. Dobbins was second, clear of Ornus, with Sam Lucas and Declare two lengths away.

This race was followed by the Ocean View Handicap. Sir Francis was considered the pick, and from 6 to 5 he fell to 11 to 10. Kinglet was next in request, at 11 to 5. Comanche, who looked decidedly on the big side, was on offer at 5 to 1. As soon as the flag fell the last named went to the front, and after making the first turn he was clear of Sir Francis and Kinglet, with Saragossa and Cadmus bringing up in the rear, a length and a half away. They ran much in this order until straightened for home, when Kinglet went to the front and coming away at will won very easily by two lengths. Comanche wore Saragossa down and captured second money by a length. Sir Francis was a bad last.

Herald Gives Banquet a Rare Chase.

Of the original eleven entered in the opening contest, mile and a sixteenth, seven was scared away by Banquet, who was a prohibitive favorite at 1 to 8. Illume was heavily backed for the place at 1 to 2, while the two other contestants were practically friendless. Directly they settled down, Herald showed the way at a rare clip, attended by Coquette, so much so that going along the backstretch Sims had to ride Banquet with his hands to keep within striking distance. Continuing Herald still maintained the pressure, and as he swung into the homestretch he seemed to have his opponents in hopeless trouble. Opposite the stand, however, the pace told its tale. Banquet and Illume collared him inside the last furlong. Thence home Banquet was not troubled, and he eventually won, eased up by a scant length. Illume was second, barely clear of Herald.

Fourteen youngsters in the selling event which followed was a big order for Rowe and the narrow track. Under the circumstances he did the best he could, and catching Kazan, who was a hot favorite, Patrician, and Florence well on their feet dropped the flag. As soon as they settled down Patrician made the running, with Kazan, Pecksniff, Factotum, and Florence following closely on his heels. They ran thus until approaching the last furlong, when Kazan challenged Patrician, and, after a desperate race the verdict was given in favor of Patrician, although Kazan appeared to be a decisive winner. Florence was third, only half a length away.

Seven maidens of all ages sported silk in the fifth contest. Reynard, an 8 to 1 shot, won in handy fashion from Hartford, who was clear of Jodan.

The concluding event was responsible for another McCafferty coup. Opening at 8 to 1, and in a few cases 10 to 1, Volunteer II. was strongly supported by his connection. He got the better of the start, and leading throughout won easily by two lengths. The Ironmaster was second, a head before Forerunner.

How the Horses Ran in Their Races.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Track fast.

First race, a sweepstake for 3-year-olds and upwards, penalties and allowances, one mile and one-sixteenth. Time, 1:48¾.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	Mile.	Fin.	Jockey.
Banquet, 119	3	4	3	2	2½	1½	Simms.
Illume, 109	4	3½	3²	3³	1h	2½	Doggett.
Herald, 97	1	1¹	1¹	1¹	3¹	3⁶	Carter.
Coquette, 94	2	2¹	2¹	2¹	4	4	J. Lamley.

Good start. Won easily.

Scratched—Aloha, 122 pounds; Experience, 107; Michael, 107; Mary Stone, 104; Tulla Blackburn, 104; Treasure, 97; Integrity, 97.

Betting—Banquet 1 to 8; Illume 9 to 1, Herald, Coquette 30 to 1 each.

Winner—Bay gelding, 6, by Rayon d'Or—Ella T.

Second race, a sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, selling allowances, five furlongs. Time, 1:02.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	⅞	Fin.	Jockey.
Patrician, 107	3	1	1½	1½	1½	1h	Simms.
Kazan, 102	1	3	2½	2½	2½	2½	Irving.
Florence, 90	4	3nk	5	4	3	3½	Reiff.
Little Matt, 98	5	5	7	7	5	4	Carter.
Pecksniff, 103	6	4	6	6	6	5	Bergen.
Fondolin, 115	2	6	4	5	7	6	Penn.
Factotum, 108	7	7	3h	3h	4	7	Lamley.
Springtime, 98	8	8	8	8	8	8	H'nawalt.
Oporto, 112	10	9	9	9	9	9	Midgley.
Iceland, 98	11	10	10	10	10	10	R. Dog'ett.
Aria, 95	12	11	11	11	11	11	Hanlon.
Calera filly, 90	9	12	12	12	12	12	Heider.
My Lady, 93	13	13	13	13	13	13	J. Lamley.
Pirate Chief, 108	14	14	14	14	14	14	Doggett.

Bad start. Won driving.

Scratched—Nahma, 100 pounds; Baroness, 90.

Betting—Kazan, 7 to 5; Fondolin, 7 to 2; Florence, 5 to 1; Little Matt, Patrician, 8 to 1 each; Factotum, 15 to 1; Oporto, 20 to 1; My Lady, 30 to 1; Pecksniff, 50 to 1; Pirate Chief, 60 to 1; Calera filly, 100 to 1; Springtime, 150 to 1; Aria, 200 to 1.

Winner—Bay colt, by St. Blaise—Peeress.

Third race, the Algeria Handicap, for 2-year-olds, $1,500 added, six furlongs. Time, 1:15.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	⅞	Fin.	Jockey.
Henry of Navarre, 116	5	6	6	5	3½	1²	Taral.
Dobbins, 123	5	5	4	3½	1½	2½	Simms.
Ornus, 100	3	3nk	5	4	4	3½	Penn.
Declare, 112	9	8	8	7	5	4	Doggett.
Sam Lucas, 95	7	4	3nk	2h	6	5	J. Lamley.
St. Pat, 100	6	9	9	8	8	6	Noble.
Rubicon, 104	8	7	7	8	9	7	Bergen.
Curacoa, 101	11	10	10	10	10	8	Harris.
Stonenellie, 110	4	2½	1h	1½	2h	9	R. Midgely.
Longdale, 108	2	1h	2½	5	7	10	Lamley.
Hatton, 105	10	11	11	11	11	11	Irving.

Fair start. Won easily.

Scratched—Pop Gray, 95 pounds.

Betting—Henry of Navarre, 6 to 5; Dobbins, 5 to 1; Sam Lucas, 7 to 1; Declare, 10 to 1; Stonenellie, Longdale, 12 to 1 each; Rubicon, Ornus, 15 to 1; Hatton, St. Pat, 30 to 1 each; Curacoa, 40 to 1.

Winner—Chestnut colt, by Knight of Ellerslie—Moss Rose.

Fourth race, the Ocean View Handicap, for 3-year-olds, $500 added, one mile and a furlong. Time, 1:48.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	M.	Fin.	Jockey.
Kinglet, 107	5	3½	2½	2½	1½	1²	Simms.
Comanche, 110	3	4	5	5	2½	2½	Lambley.
Saragossa, 93	1	1½	1½	1½	3½	3h	Penn.
Cadmus, 107	4	5	4	4	4	4	Irving.
Sir Francis, 110	2	2h	3½	3½	5	5	Midgley.

Good start. Won easily.

Scratched—Martyrdom, 105 pounds.

Betting—Sir Francis even, Kinglet 11 to 5, Comanche 5 to 1, Cadmus 8 to 1, Saragossa 30 to 1.

Winner—Bay colt, 3, by Kinglike—Laura Gould.

Fifth race, a sweepstakes for maidens of all ages, $500 added, six furlongs. Time, 1:16.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	⅞	Fin.	Jockey.
Reynard, 111	1	3nk	3nk	3nk	2½	1½	Littlefield.
Hartford, 91	3	1½	1½	1h	1h	2½	J. Lamley.
Jodan, 108	4	5	5	5	5	3½	Doggett.
Q'n Isabella, 108	2	7	7	6	6	4	Simms.
Woodnymph, 90	6	2½	2½	2½	4	5	Reiff.
G'ld'n Dawn, 111	7	6	4	4	3½	6	Hamilton.
Galaxy, 98	5	4	6	7	7	7	Godfrey.

Fair start. Won handily.

Scratched—Olivia, 108 pounds.

Betting—Golden Dawn, 6 to 10; Hartford, 2 to 1; Reynard, 8 to 1; Jodan, 9 to 1; Woodnymph, 20 to 1; Galaxy, 40 to 1; Queen Isabella, 60 to 1.

Winner—Bay colt, 3, by Kingston—Bedotte.

Sixth race, a sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, $600 added, six furlongs. Time, 1:15.

Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	¾	⅞	Fin.	Jockey.
Volunteer II., 114	1	1½	1½	1½	1½	1²	McCafferty.
The Ironm'st'r, 112	4	6	6	5	4	2½	Littlefield.
Forerunner, 115	3	4	4	2½	3	3h	Irving.
Fairy, 122	5	3½	2½	4	2½	4	Simms.
Void, 108	2	3nk	3nk	3	5	5	Doggett.
Clio colt, 104	6	5	5	6	6	6	Bergen.

Fair start. Won easily.

Scratched—Kirkover, 112 pounds; Speculation, 110.

Betting—Fairy, 11 to 10; Void, 2 to 1; Volunteer II., 7 to 1; Forerunner, The Ironmaster, 12 to 1 each; Clio colt, 40 to 1.

Winner—Bay gelding, aged, by Mortimer—Slyboots.

Wednesday's Gravesend Race Card.

First race, three-quarters of a mile, 2-year-olds—El Telegrafo, 118 pounds; Armitage, 116; Kentigerna, 113; Flirtation, 110; Melody, 105; Queenlike II., 105; Lucky Dog, 103; Beldemere, 100; Roland Reed, 92.

Second race, one mile and an eighth—Raceland, 116 pounds; Sir Walter, 107; Lizzie, 90.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile—Chattanooga, 117 pounds; Minnehaha, 114; Prince John, 108; Will Elliott, 107; Tigress, 104; Shadow, 104; Hiram, 97; Treasure, 97; Mary S., 94.

Fourth race, one mile—Highland, 119 pounds; Mary Stone, 112; Addie, 112; Lizzie, 112; Tulla Blackburn, 112; Red Banner, 109; Charmion, 102; Luster, 102.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile—Prince George, 114 pounds; Iddesleigh, 112; Fidelio, 100.

Sixth race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Aloha, 117 pounds; W. B., 106; Loudon, 114; Michael, 108; Madrid, 105; Acclaim, 105; Victorious, 105; Charmion, 104; Orchis, 95.

COPYRIGHT LANDS A GOOD RACE.

He Beats Gloaming and Riot with Ease in Guttenberg's Daily Handicap.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., Sept. 19.—This was an ideal day for racing, and the good card offered by the Hudson County Jockey club drew a fair-sized crowd. The track was in excellent shape, and the scratches were few in consequence.

President Walbaum announced here today that the admission fee to the Lamplighter-Tammany match would be $1.

The third race, at a mile and a sixteenth, was the feature of the program, and was hotly contested.

King Crab got the best of the start and led for half a furlong, when Copyright overhauled him and led for the rest of the way, winning handily by a length from Gloaming, who beat Riot a length for place. The summary:

First race, five furlongs—Mellie, 97 pounds (T. Sloan), 2 to 1, won; High G, 97 (N. Hill), 15 to 1, second; Detroit, 105 (Macey), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:02. Canvas, Lemon Blossom, Tactician, Kingstock, Gladiator, Peruvian, Plenty, Gertie D., and Miss Scheimer also ran.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Sun Glimpse, 115 pounds (Blake), 3 to 1, won; Appomattox, 115 (Griffin), 7 to 10, second; Venusburg, 112 (Hennessy), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:15½. Our Pet, Patria, Hyaway, Sapho, Kanawha gelding, and Edward also ran.

Third race—One mile and a sixteenth—Copyright, 99 pounds (T. Sloan), 2 to 1, won; Gloaming, 114 (Wilkens), 7 to 10, second; Riot, 112 (H. Jones), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:48¾. Henry Young, Lotion, and King Crab also ran.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Little Fred, 101 pounds (Clay), 7 to 10, won; Indigo, 97 (N. Hill), 7 to 1, second; Ruth, 94 (Brooks), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:02. Skadi, Krikina, Ruby, and Fidget also ran.

Fifth race, six and a half furlongs—Balance, 97 pounds (N. Hill), 3 to 2, won; dead heat between Panitzen, 97 (H. Jones), 15 to 1, and Kentucky Lady, 97 (Griffin), 4 to 5, for the place. Time, 1:22¾. Belwood, Lester, Josie D., J. McLaughlin, Manhansett, and Panhandle also ran.

Sixth race, one and a quarter miles over five hurdles—Southerner, 128 pounds (Slack), 8 to 5, won; Hiawasse, 140 (McAffey), 10 to 1, second; Prize, 140 (Green), 15 to 1, third. Time, 2:21. Lijero, My Fellow, and Oak Lawn also ran.

Wednesday's Clifton entries are:

First race, five furlongs, selling—Glitter II., 122 pounds; Wheeler, 121; Wrestler, 119; Hazelhurst, 119; Berwyn, 119; The Fop, 117; McCormick, 117; Heads or Tails, 116; Van Wart, 114; Bill D., 114; Montiece, 114; Morning Glory, 114; Nellie B., 108; Onyx, 108; Vocal, 108.

Second race, five furlongs—Runaway, 106 pounds; Dento, 104; Capt. Sinclair, 102; Marble, 102; Phil Daly, 100; Yucatan, 100; Keramos, 100; George Dixon, 100; Clarus, 100; Blue Garter, 100; Token, 97; Sadie W., 97; Eliza Ann, 97; Starling, 97; Edith, 97.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Foxglove, 112 pounds; Lansing, 105; Leonardo, 102; Clement, 102; Fidget, 102; Sir Richard, 102; Perrier Jouet, 102; Lumberman, 102; Eagle Bird, 102; Lou Rhett, 99; Little Nell, 99; Misery, 99; Craftsman, 98; Wang, 98; Miss Nannie, 98.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile—Logan, 112 pounds; Major Daly, 107; Mabel Glenn, 104; Dalsyrian, 104; Toano, 104; Melanie, 104; Julien, 104; Tartarian, 103; Stowaway, 101; Margherita, 98.

Fifth race, seven furlongs, selling—Lizzie McDuff, 109 pounds; Airplant, 106; Flatlands, 102; Larghetto, 102; Tom Flynn, 102; Emblem, 101; Beeton, 100; Old Pepper, 100; Seabird, 99; Lallah, 99; Polydora, 99; Carmelite, 95; Miss Bess, 89; Lorinea, 80.

Sixth race, one mile and an eighth, selling—Bucephalus, 109 pounds; Prodigal Son, 107; Cheddar, 107; Foxford, 104; Doncaster, 104; Unicorn, 100; Adjourn, 98; Early Dawn, 98; Vandyke, 95; Maiena, 95; Industry, 91; Lismore, 88; Spot, 86.

SELIKA'S GOOD ZOO ZOO STAKES.

The Bashford Manor Filly Lands the Latonia Prize with a Finishing Rush.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Four hot favorites won today and one second choice. The patched up Milldale belonging to John Hannigan, Selika, by Spendthrift, belonging to the Bashford Manor Stable, had an easy victory in the Zoo Zoo Stakes, worth $2,065, where she met a pretty good field. In that race Queen Bird was left standing at the post, and Lorna Doone was virtually left.

"Lucky" Baldwin had five starters in as many races, and one he captured with Tuscarora, the only winning long shot of the day. With a stronger boy than McClain on Santiago the latter would surely have won the handicap. Faraday was away back in the ruck on the far turn, but he showed a world of speed on the stretch. Buck McCann received stanch support in the same race, but he is of little account just now. Lorenzo ran a good race and is nearly due to win. Perkins rode two winners.

Jake Marklein proposed to purchase Rock Laidley today provided the horse would be allowed to race, but the judges unanimously decided that Laidley could not run at this meeting, no matter who owned him. The action of the judges yesterday was mainly based on the testimony of Jockeys Freeman and Juison, who squarely stated that in his losing races Laidley was dead under them.

The summaries:

First race, six furlongs—Empress Frederick (Thorpe), 3 to 1, won, with something to spare, by two lengths; Clotho (Perkins), 3½ to 1, a length before Caress (Kuhn), 8 to 1. Merry Eyes, Foreman, Kehoma, Crab Cider, Donnell, Deceit, Alano, Saxophone, and Fancy unplaced. Time, 1:16.

Second race, seven furlongs—The Sculptor (Perkins), 4 to 5, led all the way and won as he liked by three lengths; Senator Morrill (Hueston), 15 to 1, the same distance before Aurora (R. Williams), 8 to 5. Tea Set and San Francisco unplaced. Time, 1:28.

Third race, one mile and a sixteenth, handicap—Faraday (R. Williams), 8 to 5, came with a great burst of speed on the stretch and won, driven out by a length; Santiago (McClain), 15 to 1, a length before Lorenzo (Perkins), 3½ to 1. Miss Dixie, Sabine, Buck McCann, Springaway, and Tasco unplaced. Time, 1:48.

Fourth race, Zoo Zoo Stakes, six furlongs, 2-year-old fillies—Selika (Clayton), 2 to 1, was back in the ruck when the homestretch was reached, where she came with a rush and won hands down by two lengths from Ohio Belle (Meux), 3 to 1, Floriana (Morris), 7 to 1, a close third. Himyara, 5 to 1; Amelia May, 6 to 1; Santa Maria, Lorna Doone, and Queen Bird unplaced. Time, 1:16¾.

Fifth race, five furlongs, for 2-year-old maiden colts—Tuscarora (Morris), 12 to 1, won handily by two lengths; Prince Carl (Meux), 2 to 1, the same distance before Buckeddie (R. Williams), 8 to 1. Volt, 6 to 1; Fred Gardner, Little Walter, Gratz Hanley, Lake Shore, Grevasse, Robert Latta, King Howard, and Little Cripple unplaced. Time, 1:03¾.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Milldale (Perkins), 4 to 1, had everything his own way and romped in three lengths before Anna Elizabeth (Clayton), 8 to 5. Imposter (Lilly), 10 to 1, three lengths away. Little Annie, 4 to 1, Too Quick, Quindora King, Miss Platt, Cannon, Tenteen, Coony Coon, Tom Mead, Cerro Gordo, and Carrie Pearsall unplaced. Time, 1:16¾.

Latonia's entries for Wednesday are:

First race, six and one-half furlongs, selling—Tuesday, 80 pounds; Carrie Pearsall, 84; Denizette, 87; Miss Mosely, 88; Brookful, 89; Shiloh, 89; Jim White, 94; Impostor, 99; Tenteen, 102; Polk Owens, 107.

Second race, selling, one mile—Pearl N., 91 pounds; Leora, 100; Azim Duke, 100; Marion G., 103; Fay S., 103; Governess, 103; Harry Weldon, 104; Parapet, 106; Judge Hughes, 112.

Third race, six furlongs—Sister Annie, 101 pounds; Early Rose, 101; Polk Owens, 104; Joanna, 109; Sis O'Lee, 109; Marchina, 109; Tentine, 109; The Earl, 112; The Spaniard, 112; Gov. Brown, 112; Lucknow, 112.

Fourth race, 2-year-old colts, five and one-half furlongs—Ben Avon, 100 pounds; Valiant, 109; Jim Henry, 100; Ton-Ton, 100; Prince Carl, 100; Mulberry, 115; Buckrene, 110; Domingo, 110; Saddlebags, 110; Gallatin, 115; Buckwa, 115.

Fifth race, maiden 2-year-old fillies, five furlongs—Miss Georgie, 103 pounds; Miss Roseland, 103; Kinda, 103; Long Ago, 103; Silver Bell, 103; Alice L., 103; Dixie Hawthorne, 103; Susie B., 103; Dovie Montrose, 103; Dina, 103; Anna Victor, 103; Miss Rico, 108; Dispatch, 108; Shelma, 108; May Bee, 108; Tiddlewinks, 108; Lucille, 108; Elizabeth L., 108.

Sixth race, six and a half furlongs, selling—Say On, 91 pounds; The Spaniard, 98; White Nose, 99; Fancy, 100; Kehoma, 101; Crab Cider, 101; Indus, 105; Plankshire, 106; Henry Jenkins, 109.

TROTTERS GO WELL AT OSHKOSH.

Silena F. Wins the Only Finished Event of the Opening Day's Card.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The third annual exposition of the Oshkosh Fair Association opened today. The weather was fine and the attendance good. The horse racing was the principal feature. The track was dry, dusty, and slow. The summary:

2:40 class, trotting, purse $500:

Silena F., blk. m., Nutwood, Oak Lawn Stock Farm	1	1	1
Phallamont Sprague, b. c., Phallamont, H. D. McKinney	2	2	2
Queen Tempo, b. m., Fred Gross	3	3	3
Alene, bl. m., Silkwood, Charles Pfister	4	4	4

Time—2:33½; 2:33½; 2:28¾.

2:35 class, pacing, purse $600 (unfinished):

Hannis Jr., ch. m., by Hannis, Charles I. Martin	2	2	3	1	1
Alice Director, br. m., by Director, H. D. McKinney	4	1	1	2	2
Lucy M., r. m., by Appleby, C. W. Radford	1	3	5	5	4
J. F. R., ch. g., by Rounds Sprague, J. O. Ackerman	6	7	2	3	3
Mugwump, b. g., En by Ensign, Paul Harvey	3	4	4	4	5
Queen Wilson, b. m., by Jim Wilson, Nic Gross	5	6	dis.		
Vinnie, b. m., by Oshkosh, W. M. Muehl	7	5	dis.		

Time—2:24¼; 2:26¼; 2:23¼; 2:24¼; 2:25.

2:24 class, trotting, purse $500 (unfinished):

Exarch, ch. h., Ambassador, George H. Hopper	4	1
Grey Dawn, g. g., Charles Crawley	1	2
Minneola, ch. h., by Young Jim, Isaac Stephenson	2	3
Happy Pilot, b. h., Pilot Medium, J. W. Flack	3	9
White Water Chief, b. h., Allegro, William Trubell	5	4
Big Raven, b. h., Hamdallah, White & Stephenson	8	5
Sir Joe, b. g., Almont, George Howard	6	7
Poco Tempo, g. h., Happy Medium, George W. Spear	7	6
Royal Prince, ch. h., Dexter, Prince, W. H. Dudley	9	8

Time—2:24½; 2:24½.

FULDA AND RAVEN ARE WINNERS.

Good Harness Racing at the Pittsburg Fall Meeting—Hyannis' Deferred Victory.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 19.—The fall trotting meeting started at Homewood Park today with an attendance of 2,000 people and three well-contested events, two of which were finished. Just as the second heat had been completed in the 2:27 pace a rain and hail storm swept over the track, causing the event to be postponed until 1 o'clock tomorrow. The summary:

2:27 class, pacing, purse $600 (unfinished):

Hyannis, b. h., C. F. Emery	1	1
Annie Ambassador, blk. m., James Webster	2	3
Bonnie B., b. c., J. A. Hall	3	2
Dr. H., g. g., John McKelvy	3	4
Syndicate, b. g., T. A. Noble	5	5
W. L., b. h., E. J. Ferguson	6	8
Ole Lynx, b. h., C. N. Waple	9	6
Maud M., b. m., Watson Tyler	7	7
Bay Dick, b. g., W. H. Adams	8	10
Almont King, b. g., W. H. Adams	10	9
Mount Blanc, b. m., W. S. Evans	dis.	

Time—2:20¾; 2:19¾.

2:35 class, trotting, purse $800:

Fulda, b. m., by Hambrino	1	1	1
Patroness, b. m., C. F. Emery	3	2	2
Emma Wilkes, br. m., J. A. Hall	2	3	4
Billy Oberlan, b. h., M. Floyd	4	4	3

Time—2:26; 2:25¼; 2:28.

2:16 class, pacing, purse $800:

Raven, blk. m., H. B. Stewart	4	1	1	1
Charlie P., g. g., M. Dundire	1	4	4	4
Tempest, br. g., Aaron Neil	2	5	2	2
Blairwood, b. h., J. C. Curry	3	2	3	3
Maud Adair, b. m., A. M. Rathburn	5	3	5	5

Time—2:16¾; 2:16¾; 2:15½; 2:15¾.

The Wrong Time.

Mrs. Wickwire—"I'd just like to know what kept you out so late last night, indeed I would."

Mr. Wickwire—"My dear, this is an era of returning confidence, and you ought not to delay it by getting such ideas in your mind."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO.—The grain movement continues remarkably heavy, reaching over 600,000 bushels a day. The Buffalo corn rate was firm at 1½ cents, and if it should happen that the tonnage is temporarily short slightly better figures may be obtained. Charters—To Buffalo—Arizona, Aztec, wheat; Fitzgerald, V. H. Wolf, Scotia, Selwyn Eddy, corn; Parnell, Zapotec, oats; Plymouth, flaxseed. To Port Huron—Escanaba, oats at 1¼ cents. To Kingston—Ceylon, corn.

CLEVELAND, O.—The ore rate from the head of Lake Superior was advanced 5 cents today. There was no change in the Escanaba rate, but owners are holding their boats for an advance. Coal freights are active and steady. Charters—Ore—Hickman, Duluth to Lake Erie, 65 cents; Pope, Marquette to Cleveland, 50 cents. Coal—Hesper, Onoko, Frontenac, Bartlett, Aurora, Ohio ports to Duluth, 25 cents; Oscoda, Corning, King, Ohio ports to Portage, 35 cents; Camden, Cleveland to Milwaukee, 35 cents; Pillsbury, Conneaut to Gladstone, 30 cents; Hiawatha, Cleveland to Chicago, 40 cents.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal freights unchanged. Charters—Saranac, Scranton, America, Chicago; Harold, Ralph, Erie to Chicago; Monteagle, Milwaukee; Castalia, Marquette, all 30 cents; Saginaw Valley, Gladstone; Iosco, Duluth; North Star, Northern Queen, Superior, all 20 cents. Canal freights continue at 4 cents on wheat to New York.

Arrival of the Centurion.

The new steel steamship Centurion arrived yesterday afternoon from Bay City on its maiden trip. It was ordered to Armour's "E" elevator at Sixteenth street, but before it was half way up the South Branch to that point it became a problem whether the river would not have to be made bigger for the boat or whether the boat would have to be made smaller to suit the river. All went well until the big steamer, with two tugs, reached Taylor street. As the stern entered the draw the tug began to pull to the west side of the river to get around the curve there and enter the draw of the Wisconsin Central railroad bridge. But the immense length had not been counted on, for the bow swung onto a group of spiles, built for a protection, and could be pulled no farther. The Centurion was too long to make the bend, and stuck there. After several ineffectual attempts to go ahead the big craft was pulled out of the draw and back below Polk street, where it was made fast to a dock.

The owners of the boat, Mark Hopkins and F. W. Wheeler of Bay City, were on board, and with the Captain and Capt. Carr, the Chicago agent, held a council of war. After much discussion they repaired to Capt. J. S. Dunham's tug office, and as he was towing the boat they consulted with him. It was then agreed that the only thing to do was to get those spiles out, and the City Engineer was asked to have them removed. This was agreed to and a tug was sent to the spot early in the evening with a pile driver to remove the obstruction.

Before this was decided upon the owners of the boats and the Chicago representatives were in an unhappy frame of mind. The elevators in the South Branch were of course inaccessible. The North Branch was also out of the question. This left only the two Illinois Central elevators to load at, situated at the mouth of the river. George Boyden, the shipper of the cargo, said that this did not help out the boat at all. "There is only a small amount of corn in the Central elevators," he said, "and not nearly the amount the Centurion will carry. If it had to get its load there there would be nothing to do but tie up to the dock and wait for the corn to arrive from Nebraska." Such a delay as that, it is said, would have taken away all the profits on the trip.

The arrival of the Centurion has shown Chicago marine men that the river is far too small for the modern steel steamers. The Centurion is nearly fifteen feet larger than any steamer that ever attempted to get up the South Branch, and the boat that came second in size, the Selwyn Eddy, got through Taylor street last week with only a small space left. If lake steamers increase in size as they have done in the last year it will be but a short time before they will not be able to get in the river at all.

The Centurion is now the largest steamer on the chain of lakes. It is 379 feet over all, 45 feet beam, and 26 feet deep. It was chartered to take 155,000 bushels of corn to Buffalo, 14,000 bushels larger than any previous cargo. It was met outside the harbor by the tug Morford and towed up the main river. As it passed through the bridges it nearly reached from one to the other, and was admired by many people. At the forks it was turned around, and with the tug Hackley at the stern it started stern first up the South Branch.

Marine men are very enthusiastic over the new boat. Strength is aimed at in every part, and the Centurion stands today one of the strongest steamers on the lakes. It is commanded by Capt. W. C. Brown. On the trip up its owners, Mark Hopkins and F. W. Wheeler of Bay City, who is the builder, were on the boat, together with Mrs. Wheeler and the family, with several friends. Running light, the Centurion averaged about twelve miles with new machinery. No trial trip had been made and until it started for Chicago the engines had never been used. It is thought that the Centurion will be one of the fastest steamers in the lake freight trade. Some are so enthusiastic as to say that it will beat everything that may come along. In model, the Centurion is somewhat finer than either the Merida or Curry, sister boats. The Merida now holds the palm, having beaten the Curry and the E. C. Pope, which held the honor, in a recent race on Lake Huron.

Around the Lakes.

EAST TAWAS, MICH., Sept. 19.—The abandoned schooner L. L. Lamb, which waterlogged in Saturday's gale, was picked up today by E. Purdy, a fisherman at Port Austin off Oak Point and brought here, where it was pumped out by a tug. A northwest gale prevails tonight.

DETROIT, MICH., Sept. 19.—There were six bids of the Sault Canal gates opened by Gen. Poe today. The lowest was from the Detroit bridge and iron works, which on the estimated quantity of material required amounts to $132,612. Three-fourths of the amount is for soft steel, on which their figure is 5 9-10 cents per pound. The next lowest bid on soft steel was from Shiras & Co. of Pittsburg, which was 6¾ cents, followed by the King Bridge company of Cleveland at 7 cents.

Vessel Movements.

BAY CITY, MICH.—Arrived—Davis.

KINGSTON, ONT.—Arrived—Ralph, Harold.

PORT COLBORNE, ONT.—Sheltered—Sigel.

CHEBOYGAN, MICH.—Arrived—Taber, Mueller.

TOLEDO, O.—Cleared—Coal—Iron Queen, Duluth.

ALPENA, MICH.—Arrived—American Union, Luff.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—Arrived—Quayle, City of Cleveland.

ERIE, PA.—Cleared—Philadelphia, Schuylkill, Duluth; Marion, Sheboygan.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Everett, Minch. Cleared—Weed, Wallula, Duluth; coal.

ASHTABULA, O.—Cleared—Pratt, Ash, Buffalo; Sauber, Duluth; Italia, Cambria, Escanaba; Pope, Marquette.

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleared—Coal—Ellsworth, Marquette. Light—Marina, Onoko, Duluth; McGregor, Marquette.

MARQUETTE, MICH.—Arrived—Kershaw, Sage, Ironton, Pioneer, Sonsmith. Cleared—City of Naples, Michigan, Ashtabula.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—City of Venice. Sailed—Maruba, Two Harbors; Edwards, Buffalo; F. & P. M. No. 5, Arendal, Manistee.

WELLAND CANAL—Up—Passed Port Dalhousie—J. J. Hill, Milwaukee; Samoa, Chicago. Down—Passed Port Colborne—Gov. Smith, Viking.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—Wetmore, Brunette. Sailed—Thomson, Chicago; Vega, Buffalo; Australasia, Toledo; Dyer, Columbia, Bruce, Erie ports.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Republic, Nyanza. Cleared—Wawatam, Marquette; J. C. Lockwood, Toledo; Becker, Ashland, Roumania, Barium, Escanaba.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Montana, Gladstone, Warner, Two Parkers, Harper, Melbourne, Lockwood. Cleared—Stevens, Samuel Marshall, Tilden, Maxwell, Northern Queen, Buffalo; Monarch, Sarnia; Olympia, Lake Erie.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Down—Hinton, 12:20 a. m.; Boscobel and consorts, 9; Neff, 9:40; Reed, 10; Smith, 3 p. m.; Mullin, 5; Wood, 6:10. Up—Pewaukee, 10:10 Monday; Seymour, 5:20 a. m.; Foster, Aldrich, 6:30; Mott, 1 p. m.; Magill, 1:30; Hickox, 7.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—B. Nieiman, 10 last night; Manola, 11; Schoolcraft, Bourke, Potts, Keweenaw, noon; Masaba, 5 p. m. Down—Sibley, Twin Sisters, 10 last night; Mather, 3; Maritana, Ford, 7 a. m.; Uganda, 10; City of Duluth, 1 p. m.; Athabasca, 2; Devereux, 3.

Up—Fedora, Roanoke, 7:30; Nimick, 6; Northern King, 9. Down—Wotan, Teutonia, Gawn, 7.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Washburn, 1:40 a. m.; Pickands, Marengo, Taber, 6:40; Collins, McLaren, 1:30 p. m.; Owego, 3; Norman, 4:30; Spencer, 5:30. Up—Boston, 6:40 a. m.; Selwyn Eddy, 9; Chemung, 9:30; Philip Minch, Hudson, 1:20 p. m.; Parnell, 1:30; Cuba, 5. At anchor—Badger.

Down—Caledonia, 6; Bartlett and consort, 7:10. Up—Delaware, 6; Tuscarora, 8:10; Colorado, Tuttle, 9. At anchor—Oregon and consorts. Wind—Northwest, strong; clear.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Up—Kaliyuga, Fontana, 8:40 last night; Tuscarora, 10:30; Outhwaite, Barr, 12:20 a. m.; William Chisholm, 6; Samuel Mitchell, Wallula, 11:10; Wilson consorts, 2:20 p. m.; Griffin, 2:40. Down—Charles Eddy, 3:10; Brazil 3:40; Forbes, McLaughlin, 5; Aurora, Adams, Case, 5:10. Cleared—Gogebic.

Up—Marion, 7; Wind—North, light; smoky.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—Northern Light, 1:40 p. m.; Glad Tidings, Lycoming, 2:30; Davidson, 3. Down—Vail, Baltic, 2:30 a. m.; Iosco, Eddy, Shaw, 7; New York, 8:15; Mahoning, Averell, Scranton, 8:40; Eldo-Mere, 10:30; Parks Foster, 11:15; Gilbert, Wade, noon; Florida, 1:10 p. m.; Louisiana, 2:10; Raleigh, Tokio, 2:50; Mohawk, 5.

Up—Hale, Adriatic, Weed, 7; Henry Chisholm, Martin, 6:20. Down—Tampa, 8; Brazil, 9; Charles Eddy, 9:20.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—America, Buffalo, Idaho, Whitney, Wayne, Cranage, Manchester. Cleared—Merchandise—Albany, Harlem, Conemaugh, Chicago, Japan, Arabia, Niagara, Duluth. Coal—Northern Light, Duluth; Flower, Milwaukee; Castalia, Marquette, Marquette; Berlin, Chicago. Light—Corning, C. G. Smith, Ashland; Sitka, Duluth.

Port List.

Arrived—Coal—Topeka, Josephine, Parker, John Duncan, Oswego; City of Paris, Tom Adams, Buffalo. Merchandise—Wissahickon, Syracuse, Seneca, Buffalo; Lawrence, Cheboygan; James, Ogdensburg. Light—Massachusetts, Buttironi, Pueblo, Rugee, Manhattan, Milwaukee; Centurion, Bay City; Lackawanna, South Chicago; Calvin, Ashtabula; Augustus, Ceylon, Kingston; City of Collingwood, Collingwood. Lumber, etc.—B. Calkins, Ford River; Mediator, Darley, Menominee; W. J. Carter, Cheboygan; A. Soper, Ludington; Perrett, Corry, S. K. Martin, John Otis, Marinette; Jack Thompson, Gladstone; Hurd, Houghton.

Cleared—Grain—Folsom, Elphicke, Charles Foster, Buffalo; Nirvana, Wilhelm, Manitowoc, Kingston; Hurlbut, Clint, Escanaba, Port Huron. Light—M. T. Greene, Beaver, Stone River; Myrtle, Bertie Calkins, Ford River; Wrenn, Ogontz Bay; Herschel, Thompson's Pier; Sherwood, Washburn; Petrel, Manistee; Penobscot, Menominee; I. J. Boyce, Menominee; John D. Wilbor, Cedar River; Mediator, Cheboygan; S. K. Martin, Carney, Grandy, Marinette; Soper, Ludington; Nebraska, Milwaukee; Trowbridge, Pine Lake; Stafford, Frankfort.

Marine Notes.

Charles E. Kremer left for Duluth last night to take part in the big legal fight which is sure to result over the collision Sunday between the steamers Hadley and Codorus, by which the latter was sunk.

The disabled Waverly will be towed to Buffalo by the steamer Cumberland. It was found that five weeks were required for repairs here. The Waverly had a narrow escape from being sent to the bottom when its cylinder head was blown out. Only an accidental plank in the way prevented the cylinder head from going straight through the bottom.

Ottumwa Cycling Tournament Winners.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Two thousand people attended the first annual race meet of the Ottumwa Bicycle club today. Every scorcher of note in Iowa was here. The weather was fine and the track fast. The summary:

One mile, novice, C. T. Shaw of Ottumwa, won; F. H. Robert of Keosauqua, second. Time, 3:48.

Half mile, open, E. H. Edmunds, Des Moines, won in 1:14. S. H. Rowland, second.

Mile handicap, S. H. Rowland, won in 2:30¼. E. Kostonlatsky of Oskaloosa, second.

Quarter mile, open, C. H. Edmunds, won in 36 seconds. F. H. Clifford of Muscatine, second.

Half mile handicap, B. F. Brown, Ottumwa, won in 1:11¼. E. Kostonlatsky, second.

STRIFE OPENS TODAY.

MAYOR HARRISON'S "TROUBLESOME LADS" TO FIGHT FOR OFFICES.

They Want to Fill All the Vacancies in the Democratic County Committee and the "Old-Timers" Will Make a Brilliant Opposition—Many Changes in Slates That Render the Issue Uncertain—Project to Buy for Chicago by Subscription Bartholdi's Fine Statue at the Fair.

This afternoon will come the battle royal between Mayor Harrison's "troublesome lads" and the "old timers" on the Democratic Executive committee. Eleven vacancies in the County committee are to be filled. The "troublesome lads" want to fill them all. The others object. The committee consists of fifteen members. Nine are claimed for the "old timers," Corkery, Byrne, Peabody, Considine, Williams, Leindecker, Strain, McGillen, and Brennan. The City Hall people have been trying to sap the independence of some of these. The City Hall men have selected Harry Donovan as their leader. It is said he intends to take the Chair at today's meeting in virtue of the fact that he acted as Chairman during the Harrison campaign. Ald. McGillen is the regularly elected Chairman and is not likely to forego his rights.

If the "troblesome lads" are beaten this afternoon they will appeal to the full committee, which meets Thursday. There the battle will be really fought out. The City Hall people claim a majority of the full committee. They are not so sure of it, however.

Yesterday they sent for a committeeman, who is a candidate for County Commissioner, and asked him to resign in favor of a Water Office employé. He was told that if he resigned he would be nominated for Commissioner, that if he did not resign he would be turned down. He refused to resign. Nearly all the members of the committee now hold office. This is against the constitution of the Democratic organization. A resolution will be introduced tomorrow evening requesting the officeholders to resign. This will give a good deal of trouble to the City Hall men. The candidates are now lost sight of and the fight is over the committeeships.

The City Hall judicial slate has been broken and new men are coming to the front. The fight will be exceedingly bitter and spirited.

WARDEN CRAWFORD COMPLAINS.

Objects to Insane Patients Being Sent for Care to the Bridewell.

Mark Crawford, Warden of the bridewell, was about the committee-room of the County Board yesterday morning to ascertain how it was that inmates of the insane asylum found their way out to his establishment under the guise of "vags" sent out by Police Justices. He explained to Commissioner O'Connell that within the last two months he has had prisoners sent out on disorderly fines that were undoubtedly insane and who ought to be at the asylum. Continuing he said:

Yesterday morning we discharged a man who had just finished a twenty-three days' term for disorderly conduct. His actions were queer during his imprisonment, and I had him watched when released. Half an hour after leaving the prison he went to the river, removed one shoe and jumped in. I fished him out, and sent him to the Maxwell Street Station, where the County Physician can see him.

Mr. O'Connell replied:

You take care of all the cranks you get. They don't belong to us, and unless you can prove they belong to us we won't even touch them. The fact is we are taking care of 75 per cent more patients than belong to us, so you just call up Elgin or Kankakee.

Mr. Crawford explained that at the present time he has in the bridewell at least twenty-five subjects for the insane asylum, but where they come from he does not know. Commissioner O'Connell says a few months ago the board had a census of the insane asylum taken and out of the more than 800 patients then confined there less than 150 could claim actual residence in this county.

TO BUY THE STATUE BY SUBSCRIPTION.

Bartholdi's Fine Work at the Fair Will Probably Stay in Chicago.

Mayor Harrison is trying to secure for the city by popular subscription the Bartholdi statue of Washington and Lafayette. Yesterday he sent out many subscription lists to well-known men asking them to secure donations for that purpose. He says Bartholdi prefers that the statue, now in the Art Gallery at the Fair, should remain in Chicago and that he will sell it for $15,000, a price covering merely the cost of the bronze and transportation. The subscription papers are to be given to Bartholdi so that he may have the autographs of the donors.

Defends That Toolen Special Order.

Corporation Counsel Kraus says the special order Commissioner Toolen secured to appoint building inspectors who had not been examined was as much law as the building ordinance requiring an examination before appointment. Commissioner Toolen says the effect of an opinion to the contrary would work widespread injury to the people. Thousands of special orders are passed yearly by the Council, all allowing something a general ordinance forbids, and if it were held that such special orders were not legal a large portion of the city's business could be questioned.

Municipal Notes.

Complaint is made by the heads of various bureaus that they are not informed of the various orders of direction by the Council to them until the Friday or Saturday after the meeting. They are then expected to report the following Monday. This does not give time enough.

Commissioner Jones said yesterday he knew of no instance where a contract for public improvement had been let a year ago and where the special assessment had been collected where the work had not been entered on. He was looking up the matter so as to be able to report.

Racing on Minor Tracks.

SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The second day's meeting of the Michigan Horse-Breeders' Association at Union Park drew out good attendance. The track was slow owing to a heavy rain last night. The results:

Three-year-old stake, 3:00 class, value $315—Elsie won; Magna Sphinx, second; J. B., third. Best time, 2:40¼.

2:35 class, trotting, purse $300—Gift O'Neer won; Bassora, second; Greenbriar, third. Best time, 2:37¼.

2:25 class, pacing, purse $300—Mollie Hooper won; Erwin, second; Daisy D., third. Best time, 2:28¾.

ROCHELLE, Ill., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The first day's races resulted as follows:

2:50 class, trotting—Zero won, Norvalson second, Valkzero third. Time, 2:34, 2:30, 2:28¾, 2:31¾.

Yearling stake, trotting—Baby B. won, Logic second, Alice B. third. Time, 1:40¼, 1:40.

Half mile, running—Minnie Gugie won, Private Joe second, Royalty third. Time, :51¼.

CANTON, Ill., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Today's race results were:

2-year-olds, trotting—Quiz won in 1:18¾, Hindsalier second.

Special class, trotting, purse $1,000—Minnie won in 2:24¾, Nutmaid second.

Road race for horses without a record—St. Croix won in three straight heats. Best time, 1:20. Willis Phelps second.

A Brazilian Joan of Arc.

Among the persons who have had great influence in the revolution in Rio Grande do Sul is a woman—Mme. Gabriela de Matos, 31 years old, with large blue eyes and blonde hair. At the beginning of the revolt she sold her cattle and attached herself to the troops of Yuca Tigre, whose Adjutant she became. She accompanied the half-wild leader on all his expeditions, clad in a uniform which was a strange combination of women's and men's attire. Across her shoulders she carried a band on which were the words: "Long Live Liberty! Long Live Rio Grande do Sul!" Many deeds of courage, as well as kindness, are told of this unusual woman, who believes that she is a second Joan of Arc, called to lead her country to independence.

The Moon and Madness.

A short time before Dr. Charcot died he said in a lecture that semi-scientists had for more than fifty years ridiculed the idea that the full of the moon was a dangerous time for mad people. Better informed men are coming back to that old-time notion, said Dr. Charcot, as the result of increased learning on the subject of earth tides, similar to the oscillation of sea tides.

An Autumn Sigh.

"So," he said huskily, "you send me away."

She could not deny it.

"Am I to have no assurance from you?"

"No," she answered.

"And why?"

"Because you have more assurance now than you know what to do with."

And Algernon has not yet determined whether he will show his desperation by joining the army or smoking cigarettes.—*Washington Star.*

Rocker Day.

Today, Wednesday, Sept. 20th, at The Tobey Furniture Company. See their advertisement.



Your summer HAT about now is good enough for the dog to play with, but one of our new style DERBY HATS ought to have supplanted it weeks ago. $2.00 to $3.50 is still our popular range of prices on the best of Derbies in spite of the fact that most hatters get $1.00 to $1.50 more than we do for the same qualities.

Rogers, Peet & Co.

Have shown exquisite taste in their new FALL OVERCOATS, BUSINESS SUITS, and extra long Winter Overcoats which are already on our counters awaiting your attention. The best, you know very well, cannot be sold at the lowest prices, but we are confident it is more economical, as well as more pleasurable, to wear R., P. & CO.'S clothes than any other ready-to-use garments on this continent, excepting one or two other lines only as possible equals.

F. M. ATWOOD

N. W. Cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

What objections can you have to our saving you 25 per cent or better on your Neckwear, Hosiery, Shirts, Underwear, Gloves, etc. We're both able and willing to do it.

A CURIOUS OPTICAL PHENOMENON.

Rainbows and Photographs Produced in a Fog Bank.

Pall Mall Gazette: A correspondent of *Nature*, at Christiania, gives an account of a very curious phenomenon witnessed from the top of Gausta Mountain (height 6,000 Norwegian feet) in Telemarken, south of Norway. We were a party, he says, of two ladies and three gentlemen on the summit of this mountain on Aug. 4. On the morning of that day the sky was passably clear; at noon there was a thick fog. Between 6 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon (the wind being south to southwest) the fog suddenly cleared in places so that we could see the surrounding country in sunshine through the rifts. We mounted to the flagstaff in order to obtain a better view of the scenery, and there we at once observed in the fog, in an easterly direction, a double rainbow forming a complete circle, and seeming to be twenty to thirty feet distant from us. In the middle of the circle we all appeared as black, erect, and nearly life-size silhouettes. The outlines of the silhouettes were so sharp that we could easily recognize the figures of each other, and every movement was reproduced. The head of each individual appeared to occupy the center of the circle, and each of us seemed to be standing on the inner periphery of the rainbow. We estimated the inner radius of the circle to be six feet. This phenomenon lasted several minutes, disappearing with the fog-bank, to be reproduced in new fog three or four times, but each time more indistinctly. The sunshine during the phenomenon seemed to us to be unusually bright. Mr. Kielland-Torkildsen, President of the Telemarken Tourist club, writes to me that the builder of the hut on the top of Gausta has twice seen spectacles of this kind, but in each case it was only the outline of the mountain that was reflected on the fog. He had never seen his own image, and he does not mention circular or other rainbows.

The Queen's Emotion.

Lord Gillford, Flag Lieutenant of the Victoria, had to face a trying ordeal at Osborne when the Queen asked him to give a minute account of the disaster in the Mediterranean. Her Majesty's strongly emotional nature is less under control now than it was in former days, and as Lord Gillford proceeded with his story, London *Vanity Fair* says, the Queen so completely broke down that his narrative had to be postponed until she had in some measure regained her composure.

A Vacant Tenement.

Cholly—"And—aw—he said I couldn't get an idea into my head." Miss Cutting—"That was a cruel slander; there is certainly room enough."—*New York Press.*



You have heard physicians and scientific people say that there is nothing so good for checking colds, coughs, weaknesses, and sudden sickness as whiskey; and that whiskey should, first of all, be pure. There is no whiskey known to the world that possesses the superior medicinal qualities of Duffy's Pure Malt. It has been used universally for years. It is the most popular whiskey known to the world today. Insist upon your druggist or grocer giving you Duffy's. Send for pamphlet to

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

READY MADE MUSTARD PLASTERS

We were the first manufacturers on this Continent. Our last improvement surpasses anything ever before produced. 15c., 25c., 35c. per tin. Be sure to have SEABURY'S. Ask for them spread on cotton cloth.

SEABURY'S SULPHUR CANDLES.

Prevention is better than cure, by burning these candles bad smells in basements, closets, &c. are destroyed, and the contagious diseases are kept away; also useful for expelling mosquitos and irritating insects. Price, 25c. each.

To purify sick-rooms, apartments, etc., use

HYDRONAPHTHOL PASTILLES,

which in burning, disinfect and produce a fragrance refreshing and invigorating. 25c. per box of 12. Sole Manufacturers,

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Pharmaceutical Chemists, NEW YORK.

FREIGHT RATE CUTS.

CHARGES THAT THE "SOO" IS UNDERBIDDING COMPETITORS.

Its Tariff Said to Be Five Cents a Hundred Lower on West-Bound Freight than the Regular Schedule—Situation Serious in the South and Southwest—Attorney Wegg in the Wisconsin Central Lease Case Makes Charges Against the Northern Pacific.

The expectations that the restoration of freight rates by the lake-and-rail-lines would have the effect of securing the maintenance of tariff rates by the Eastern roads are not likely to be realized. While east-bound freight rates are again in a normal condition, serious trouble is threatened in through rates from Eastern railroad points to points West and Northwest of Chicago.

It is claimed that they are being cut in several directions. No sooner had the "Soo" Line restored east-bound grain and flour rates than it began cutting commodity rates westbound. All merchandise sent over that route is now being carried at least five cents per 100 pounds below tariff rates. The cut rates are not being made openly, but the competitors of the "Soo" Line claim that they have ample proof to make good their assertions and show conclusively that rates are being manipulated by that road.

South and southwest of Chicago the condition of affairs is also in bad shape and rates are as seriously demoralized as in the Northwest. The old trouble over rates and divisions on the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa road has broken out again with renewed fury. It is charged that there is not a carload of freight of any kind going over that road now that is not cut from $3 to $8 per car.

CHARGES OF RAILWAY JUGGLERY.

Attorney Wegg Tells How the Northern Pacific Got Around Illinois Law.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—David S. Wegg of Chicago argued all morning on the intervening petition of the Chicago and Northern Pacific to prevent the cancellation of the Wisconsin Central lease. Mr. Wegg maintained that the Northern Pacific owns the Chicago and Northern Pacific railroad which it is supposed to have leased through the Wisconsin Central and that the obligations assumed under contract made the lease not an ordinary one, but an obligation which the receivers have not the power to repudiate. He asserted that the Wisconsin Central is hopelessly bankrupt. Previous to April 1, 1890, neither the Northern Pacific nor the Wisconsin Central had independent connection with Chicago. At that time there were three or four small companies owning terminal facilities in Chicago, and the Northern Pacific was desirous of securing control of the properties for months. Mr. Wegg stated a number of able attorneys were employed in an effort to devise a scheme whereby the Northern Pacific could get control of the terminals. The laws and Constitution of the State of Illinois were a stumbling block, however. They forbade the leasing of terminals to roads which did not own a line within the State or reaching its borders, and the attorneys were unanimous in the opinion that the only way for the Northern Pacific to get the property was through a lease of the Wisconsin Central line, which ended a few miles from Chicago. Accordingly the Chicago and Northern Pacific company was organized to purchase the property. It was leased to the Wisconsin Central and again leased to the Northern Pacific. All this, Mr. Wagg said, was carefully concealed from the general public.

Ex-United States Senator Spooner, appearing for the receivers of the Northern Pacific, argued this afternoon in favor of the recommendation of the receivers that the lease be canceled. Through a traffic agreement he maintained the Northern Pacific could continue to handle Chicago business. Mr. Wegg will conclude the arguments tomorrow by replying to Mr. Spooner.

PILES UP AN ENORMOUS DEBT.

Roads Capitalized About Four Times of What They Actually Cost.

There has been much comment in railway circles upon an article which appeared in a late issue of a St. Louis paper regarding the capitalization of the Dodge City, Montezuma and Trinidad railroad, which according to the receiver's report shows an indebtedness of $87,452 per mile on an actual outlay of not to exceed $10,476. The showing is good for the parties who floated these securities, but there is in the Indian Territory a short road which if kept in the hands of the receivers much longer will no doubt eclipse the former by many thousands of dollars. The Choctaw Coal and Railway company, which has about 100 miles in operation, has an indebtedness of $6,975,000, or $69,000 per mile upon an actual cost of less than $18,000 per mile. The present receivers are issuing certificates upon this property at the rate of nearly $10,000 per month, and the indications are that in time it may far eclipse its rival, the Dodge City, Montezuma and Trinidad railroad, in the gross amount of its indebtedness. The bonds of the Choctaw road are held largely in Philadelphia, the Girard Trust company having made advances on them amounting to about 50 cents on the dollar.

Convention of Train-Dispatchers.

The Order of Railway Train-Dispatchers is holding its first annual convention in this city at present. The convention proposes to adopt measures which will lead to the enforcement by the roads of a requirement that all train-dispatchers shall pass a competitive examination and hold a certificate of competency before they become eligible to the position of train-dispatcher.

California Passenger Rate War.

The passenger rate war between the Southern Pacific and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroads shows no signs of abatement. The Santa Fe gave the Southern Pacific a dose of its own medicine yesterday, by not only meeting the $15 cut from Los Angeles but by applying the same reduction from all Southern California points, including Mojave.

Railway Notes.

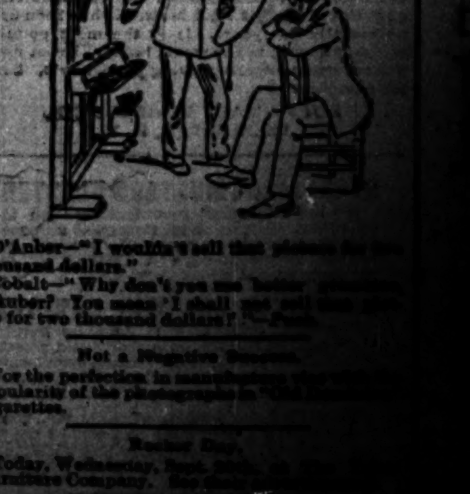
For the last twenty-four hours the Pennsylvania road landed 5,029 passengers in Chicago.

The freight business of Kansas railroads has been greatly increased since the opening of the Cherokee business.

All the Iowa roads had to run their trains in two, three, and four sections yesterday to accommodate the crowds coming to participate in Iowa week at the World's Fair.

President J. M. Egan of the Chicago Great Western railway announces that J. A. Kelly's jurisdiction as Superintendent is extended to include the Dubuque Division from Dubuque to Elma and Sumner to Hampton. J. J. McLaughlin has been appointed Superintendent of the St. Paul Division from Minneapolis to Elma. B. F. Egan has been appointed Superintendent of the Des Moines, St. Joseph, and Kansas City Divisions, with headquarters at Des Moines.

A Grammatical Difference.



D'Auber—"I wouldn't sell that picture for two thousand dollars."

Cobalt—"Why don't you use better grammar, D'Auber? You mean 'I shall not sell that picture for two thousand dollars!'"—Puck.

Not a Negative Success.

For the perfection in manufacture [illegible] popularity of the photographs in "[illegible]" Cigarettes.

Rocker Day.

Today, Wednesday, Sept. 20th, [illegible] Furniture Company. See their [illegible]

For steady nerves and good [illegible] Bromo-Seltzer. [illegible]

ROCKER DAY.

Today, Wednesday, Sept. 20th, will be "Rocker Day" at The Tobey Furniture Company's in their great half-price sale.

On this day will be sold two thousand $5.00 Rockers at $1.50; one thousand $7.50 Rockers at $2.50, and another thousand assorted Rockers at $3.50 to $10.00, which have been selling at from $7.50 to $20.00.

These Rockers are all spring seats covered in silk plushes, beautifully figured tapestries and English coverings. The frames are in cherry, birch, oak, and solid mahogany.

We practically give these Rockers away that we may be represented by at least one of them in five thousand different families.

Goods in this sale cannot be sent on approval, exchanged or returned, whether delivered or not, and will be sold for cash only.

The Tobey Furniture Co.,

Corner Wabash Avenue and Washington Street.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

An Occasion in Finest Fall Dress Fabrics.

This is an opportunity for the purchase of a stylish dress at a small price—an unprecedented opportunity, and one of limited duration.* It is a bona fide sale of high cost goods at less than half price:

50-inch Hopsackings, value $2.00
50-inch Diagonals, value $2.00
50-inch English Tailor Suitings, value $2.00
42-inch Silk and Wool Novelties, black grounds, value $2.25
42-inch Cheviots, value $2.25
42-inch Changeable Diagonals, value $2.25
GO AT 95c

Also a magnificent line of French, German and English Fabrics of the finest textures and most elegant designs, actual values $3.00 to $4.00, at $1.89

"A wink is as good as a nod."

*The importance of coming early cannot be overestimated.

FAST DAY AMONG THE ORTHODOX JEWS.

This Day Will Be Observed by Abstinence and Confession.

At sundown last evening commenced the Jewish fast day called Yom Kippur—the day of atonement. When the sun disappeared every place of business kept by Jews in Chicago was closed and will not be opened again until tomorrow morning, and the day will be observed with fasting as the most solemn day of the Jewish year. The strictly orthodox Jews will not touch a morsel of food or a drop of water or wine for twenty-four hours. They will wear the long white shroud in which they will be wrapped at death.

Services will be held in the temples and synagogues during today. In Anshe K'nesseth, Judd and Clinton streets, services will be held all day, as also in the Temple Ohaveh-Sholom, No. 582 South Canal street. Rabbi Holy will officiate in Zion Temple, Ogden avenue and Washington boulevard; Rabbi Norden in the La Salle Avenue Baptist Church. Rabbi Messing in the temple at Indiana avenue and Twenty-sixth street, and Rabbi Levy in the Marshfield Avenue Temple. Appropriate sermons and lectures will be delivered during the day in the Temple Anshe Emes, No. 349 Sedgwick street; Berth-El Synagogue, May street, near Huron; and Emanuel Temple, No. 280 North Franklin street.

Big Iron Mills Starting Up.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 19.—The Wayne iron works of Brown & Co. resumed operations, as a non-union mill this morning. The plant employs about 800 men, and has been one of the strongest in the Amalgamated Association. A force of police was on hand to prevent disorder, but there was no trouble. The firm says nearly all the old men returned to work. Several hundred applicants were refused employment.

BELLAIRE, O., Sept. 19.—The Bellaire, Riverside and Wheeling Iron and Steel company's works in this city and Benwood, W. Va., started today after ten weeks' shut-down at a reduction of wages from 10 to 20 per cent. Work will be continued while orders last, giving employment to 5,000 men.

Why buy an imitation or substitute when the [illegible]

PITKIN AND BROOKS

CORNER STATE AND LAKE-STS.

10 to 50% Discount

ON ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK.

THIS SALE CONTINUES ONLY UNTIL OUR REMOVAL OCT. 2, AND IS AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE

HIGH GRADE LAMPS

AT VERY LOW PRICES—ALSO

FINE CHINA AND CUT GLASS.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

We wish to close out a large number of lines of Men's English and [illegible] NECKWEAR, and to do so [illegible] many styles—the prices of [illegible] are $1, $1.25, and $1.50— [illegible] at 50c each.

RUPTURE

$100 Reward in [illegible] of Failure. [illegible]



PILES CURED



DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S SYSTEM OF RECTAL TREATMENT.

PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, RECTAL ULCER, POLYPUS, PRURITUS, and CHRONIC DIARRHOEA Cured Without the Use of Knife, Ecraseure, or Cautery—No Anaesthetics.

Pamphlet, 56 pages, and reference card, by mail 10c

Refer to D. J. DURRELL, Dauphin Park, Ill.
" C. H. RUDDOCK, 486 Washington-blvd.
" MRS. A. M. BILLINGS, 504 West Lake-st.
" A. M. BILLINGS, Pres. Home Nat'l Bank.
" Mrs. H. M. HAIGHT, 12 Loomis-st.
" J. G. CLARK, Belvidere, Ill.
" W. S. BUKER, Waltham, Mass.
" J. J. CURTIS, 1209 S. 29th-st., Omaha, Neb.
" D. P. LEYDEN, 2601 La Salle-st., Chicago.
" H. H. SPAULDING, 170 State-st., Chicago.
" B. F. HILL, 3516 Lake-av., Chicago.
" J. E. PFINGSTON (Merchant), Odell, Ill.
" A. J. McLAIN, 80 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
" WM. LEWIS, Violinist, 162 Wabash-av.
" C. H. SKALLERUP, cor. Clark and S. Water.
" B. A. GRANT, Mayor, Lockport, Ill.

OFFICE, ROOMS 39, 39½, AND 40 McVICKER'S OFFICE BUILDING, 78 TO 82 MADISON-ST. (Take Elevator.)

Hours.... 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. / 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Except Sunday.

Dr. W. C. Brinkerhoff, Graduate College Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, in charge. Telephone 719.

Casino Restaurant.

Receiver's Sale.

BY ORDER OF THE CIRCUIT COURT sealed bids will be received up to Saturday, Sept 23d, 8 p. m., and opened in Judge Collins' court Monday, 10 a. m., Sept. 25, for the

Fine Stock of Wines,
Greenwood Table Ware,
Glassware,
Rogers' Silverware,
Dining-Tables, etc.

These goods are the surplus stock, mostly new and unused and of high grade.

Bids for the whole or any part will be received, subject to the approval or rejection of the court.

Invoices and the goods can be examined at the CASINO RESTAURANT, south end of the Peristyle, World's Fair Grounds, where we are in full blast, serving the best meal on the ground at reasonable prices.

GEORGE F. JONES, WILLIAM WERNER, Receivers.

N. B.—The properly certified labor claims are now being paid at the Casino office.

By the West Side Auction House Co.

209 and 211 West Madison-st.

—GRAND—

Clearing Auction Sale

AT OUR ROOMS

On Saturday, Sept. 23,

At 2 o'clock p. m. sharp, of 600 HIGH GRADE SAFETY

BICYCLES

Of American Standard 1893 High Grade makes—all new, perfect, and complete. Sale positively without reserve. They are now on view. Inspection invited. Tel. West 602.

THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE COMPANY, 209 and 211 West Madison-st.

AUCTION NOTICE.

AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING,

Immense Sale Furniture, Carpets, Folding Beds, Pianos, General Household Goods, Desks, and General Merchandise. Our stores are filled with goods that must be sold.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AUCTION,

Thursday Morning, Sept. 21, 1893, at 10 a. m.,

At R. DAVIS' Storage Warehouse,

[illegible]

[illegible] ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctrs.

OUR LAMP SALE



Will be continued at reduced prices, from day to day until our [illegible] is disposed of.

Silk Shades AND Onyx Tables

Are included in this sale. REMEMBER, OUR PRICES are [illegible]

THE GEORGE [illegible] CO., [illegible] Wabash-av. [illegible]

DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

[illegible]

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

Imported Wraps, Coats, and Capes.

While we carry at all times the largest assortment of medium and popular price garments, we show the finest and best collection of Imported Wraps, Coats, Capes, etc., made by the most celebrated makers of Paris, London, and Berlin.

Designs from J. Gilles & Cie., Emile Pasquier, Sara Mayer, Emile Pingat and others are now on exhibition, and it is important that they be seen at once.

Imported Cloth Coats of the newest designs, plain, braided, and fur trimmed,

From $45.00 to $150.00

Imported Wraps and Capes in Cloth, Velvets, and Valour de Nord, elaborately braided, fur and jet trimmed,

From $50.00 to $350.00.

FOUR SPECIALS IN COATS.

Ladies' Reefer Coats, popular lengths, full backs, and extra large sleeves,

$7.50, $10.00, $12.00, and $15.00

THREE SPECIALS IN CAPES.

Ladies' Cloth Capes in Beaver, Kersey, Cheviot, and English Clay Cloths, plain and fur trimmed, at

$8.25, $12.00, and $15.00

Imported Novelty Dress Goods.

The highest grades and the most artistic Novelties in Imported Dress Goods are now being shown in large assortment at

$2.50, $3.50, $5, $6.50, $7, $7.50 and $8 a yard

Imported Pattern Dresses from $35.00 to $55.00

Millinery.

Imported Hats and Bonnets and designs by our own artists are being shown in the Millinery Parlors in a great variety.

FURNITURE

[illegible]

Wirts & Scholle.

[illegible] WABASH-AV. [illegible]

STATIONERY

Everything you may need in your Counting Room and Advertising Service. Account Book Makers, Steam Printers and Lithographers.

[illegible] STATIONERY CO.

[illegible] 247 State St., near Jackson.

WITHIN REACH.

[illegible] DIAMOND [illegible]

GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer,

[illegible] Columbus Memorial Building.

LOUIS VUITTON, OF PARIS,

[illegible] and LONDON [illegible]

TRUNKS and BAGS.

[illegible]

Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1893—SIXTEEN PAGES.

IOWA AT THE FAIR.

Hawkeye People Begin Their Grand Celebration Today.

PARADE IN THE GROUNDS

Cadets and Young Ladies Drill at the State Building.

RECEPTION FOR GOV. BOIES.

Notable Fishermen Are Discussing Piscatorial Topics.

OTHER WORLD'S FAIR MATTERS.

Iowa day will be celebrated at Jackson Park today and tomorrow. At 11 a. m. today the Iowa State Commissioners, headed by the Iowa State Band, will meet the Governor and staff, Executive Council, military escort, and invited guests at Fifty-seventh street entrance to Jackson Park and parade south past the Woman's Building, Horticultural Building, to east entrance of Transportation Building, thence east past Mines and Electricity buildings, north to Government Building, east to Lake-Front, north on esplanade to the Iowa State Building, where the cadets from Iowa State Agricultural College, under command of Gen. J. Rush Lincoln, will give an exhibition drill; to be followed by spear drill by brigade of young ladies from the same college. At 1:30 p. m. the C. L. Root Drill Corps of Lyons, Ia., under command of Col. C. L. Root, will give a fancy drill on the esplanade in front of the Iowa State Building. At 2 p. m. there is to be a concert by the Iowa State band. From 6 to 7:30 p. m. the Agricultural College Cadets will give the extended order drill in the Stock Pavilion. The pavilion will be illuminated with colored lights. Music will be furnished by the Iowa State Band and the Agricultural College Band. This will be the great attraction of the day, to which all are invited. Ample seating capacity. At 8 p. m. there will be an illumination and magnificent exhibition of fireworks, including Iowa features.

Tomorrow at 10 a. m. the cadets and military escort will rendezvous at the Cottage Grove avenue entrance to Midway Plaisance, where a grand procession will form and parade east through Midway, thence south to the north end of Transportation Building, south to Administration Building, east past the south end of Liberal Arts to Lake-Front, thence north past United States Government Building to the Iowa State Building, where the Drill Corps, under command of C. L. Root, will give an exhibition drill on esplanade at 12 m., followed by Gatling gun drills by battalion of Agricultural College Cadets.

Program in Festival Hall.

At 2 p. m. the Governor and staff, military escort, and invited guests, headed by the Iowa State band, will march to Festival Hall, where the following program will take place:

Overture, "Semiramide" ....Rossini
Iowa State Band.
Introduction...
James O. Crosby, President Iowa Columbian Commission.
Selection.................................Male Quartet
Invocation.....................The Rev. J. H. Palmer
Solo, selected...............Miss Genevieve Shaffer
Address..............Horace Boies, Governor of Iowa
Selection, Fantasia on "My Old Kentucky Home"..................................Dalby
Iowa State Band.
Oration.....W. M. McFarland, Secretary of State
Solo—Selected...............Miss Marie Chambers
Selection, "American Patrol"..........Meacham
Iowa State Band.
Poem.........................Mrs. Lucia Hale Barber
a. "Blessing the Cornfields," from Longfellow's "Hiawatha".....................
b. "A Dream of Woman"..Olive Schreiner
Address—W. I. Buchanan, Chief Department of Agriculture..........................
Vocal solo, "When the Heart Is Young"...Buck
Miss Jennie Madge Sugg.
Address.......................Mrs. Isabella Hooker
America..........................Iowa State Band

At 4 p. m. there will be a ceremonial ringing of Liberty Bell, for the admission of Iowa to the Union. The Governor and the people will be received at the bell by President Thomas W. Palmer of the World's Columbian Commission. The Iowa State Band will open the ceremonies by playing "America." With the finishing of the music the bell will be rung by Gov. Boies, three quick strokes to call attention, to be followed by thirteen strokes given slowly—the regular salutation ring for a liberty event of the bell. The ringing will be followed by "The Star Spangled Banner" by the band, each line being emphasized by a stroke of the bell. At the Iowa State Building from 7:50 to 10 p. m. there will be a reception to Iowa visitors, with a musical program.

Crowds of Visitors Arriving.

Five special trains over the Iowa and Nebraska divisions of the Northwestern railroad brought between 3,000 and 4,000 persons to the Fair yesterday. The train which usually arrives at 7 a. m. from Omaha came in two sections of eight coaches each. There were also two sections of the Lincoln train, the first arriving at 7:58 a. m. The two sections brought 1,000 passengers. The Denver, Colo., two-section train at 8:15 a. m. and 8:45 a. m. carried 1,000. A special that came through from San Francisco had 500 persons. A special train from Ames, Ia., brought 353 cadets from the Iowa Agricultural College and about 150 other Iowa visitors. The fifth special left Des Moines at 7:15 a. m. and picked up coaches at Cedar Rapids and other points along the route, so that it had nine coaches and 500 passengers when it reached the Northwestern Depot at 5:30 p. m.

MIDWINTER FAIR CONTRACTS MADE.

Work to Begin on Main Building and Machinery Hall.

The contract for the Main Building and Machinery Hall at the California Midwinter International Exposition has been let. The former is to cost $106,000 and the latter $68,000. Work will commence immediately, and the buildings will undoubtedly be finished by Jan. 1.

Dr. Ettore Candiani will shortly leave for Italy to prepare for the sending out of fresh exhibits solely for the San Francisco display. Chevalier T. Silombra, Commissioner-General from Italy to the California Midwinter International Exposition, will entertain the Italian Consul at San Francisco at dinner in the German Castle Saturday night. There will be present the Italian Consul at Chicago, Marquis Aurico Ungaco, Royal Commissioner-General at the World's Columbian Exposition; Signor A. Mackie, Commissioner to the California fair; and Commissioners Dr. Ettore Candiani, C. Pogliani, V. Zeggio, Secretary Sistegalli, and R. Cornely, Assistant Director-General of the California Midwinter International Exposition.

J. M. Brown, New York agent of the Atlantic Transportation line, has offered to bring exhibits intended for the Midwinter Fair free of cost from Liverpool to New York.

FISHERMEN BEGIN SWAPPING YARNS.

Their Congress Is On at the Fair—Unique Parade of Water Craft.

The Fisheries Congress was called to order by Chief Collins of the Fisheries Department at 10 a. m. yesterday at Recital Hall in Music Hall. The proceedings were opened with an address from President T. W. Palmer, who, having once been Chairman of a Fisheries committee in the United States Senate, talked interestingly for twenty minutes on the subject of fisheries. He was followed by William Smith, Canadian Department Minister for Marine and Fisheries, who spoke on "The Fisheries of Canada," and by Lieut. F. W. Bassett, who spoke on "The Folk Lore of Fishing."

The congress holds its last session at the same place at 10 a. m. today, when the following persons will read papers:

W. C. Harris, "Ethics of Angling"; Capt. Collins, "Relation of Fisheries to National Prosperity"; A. A. Adams, "Nets and Their Construction"; W. P. Leal, "Recent Tendencies of Fish Culture"; E. E. Ainsworth, "Fisheries of Puget Sound."

The parade of fishing boats of all nations was made about the lagoon at 3 p. m. yesterday. The leader was a representation of a whaler, a full-rigged ship, bearing the name F. D. Millet, with Commodore Jimmie Hunt in charge, and supposed to be a faithful representation of the old-time whaling ship. Following were three boats from the caravels, the first one containing a Mexican band in picturesque costumes, the next with rowers in white, and the third manned by solders. Then came:

A life-saving boat, with all the crew wearing cork life preservers, a Rhode Island striker boat, the Blake's sounding boat, whale-boat from cruiser Illinois, Turkish sandal, Turkish caique; Hammerfest, Norway; Norwegian boat, Norway; Nordlandsbaden, Norway; Hvidingsobaden, Norway; Lofoten Islands fishing boat, Norway; pleasure fishing boat, Norway; dory, with lobster pots, Massachusetts; canoe from West Alaska, klinkit canoe from Alaska, modern skiffs, outrigger canoes from Ceylon, balsa from Ceylon, Esquimau rajaks, Esquimau kajaks, Dahomey canoes, Samoan canoes, Egyptian boat, ordinary canoe, bragozza, fishing boat from Venice; Jangada fishing raft from Brazil, Canadian fishing boat, St. Lawrence skiff, angler's boat, water bicycle, land and water motor, aluminum shell, canvas folding boat, angler's boat yawl, Japanese Phœnix boat with net casting, Japanese boat with fish balloons, birch canoes with Western Indians, birch canoes manned by Penobscot Indians, native boats from British Columbia, dugout manned by Iroquois Indians, kaiak from Whaler Progress, float with fishing camp, and sturgeon boat and sturgeon.

At 2:30 p. m. today there will be three boat races, between the Dahomey canoes, the Eskimo kaiaks, and the canvas folding boats respectively, the prizes being $5 in each case. At 4 p. m. today there will be a tournament for throwing fish spears and harpoons, the prize being $5. These exhibitions will take place in the lagoon east of Wooded Isle.



FISHERIES DAY AT THE FAIR—PROCESSION OF FISHERMEN ON THE LAGOON.

FRENCH BAKERY IS CLOSED AGAIN.

Manager Moreau, However, Expects to Win His Fight Against "Blood Money."

The French Bakery was closed up again yesterday and a cordon of Columbian Guards refused to let even the proprietors enter it. Quite a number of the employés were caught inside. They were told to come out if they chose, but they could not return. They concluded to remain and are prisoners in the bakery.

The trouble started last Monday. The proprietors of the bakery were advised by their lawyer, Mr. Chetlain, not to pay the 20 per cent of receipts to the Wellington Catering company which they have been paying heretofore. At the same time the proprietors filed a bill in chancery against the company, seeking among other things to compel it to refund all the proprietors had paid it. At 4 p. m. Monday the proprietors refused to pay the collector of the company, and by 6 p. m. the Exposition served notice that its contract with the bakery was forfeited and the property was put in charge of the guard.

Mr. Moreau, manager of the bakery, said last evening the contract with the Exposition was not dependent at all on the contract with the catering company. On the other hand the proprietors of the bakery have the written assurance of the Exposition that there should be no exclusive privileges granted on the grounds. He says further, the bakery people have no fears that the Exposition will be able to protect the catering company. The bakery is fighting the battle for several exhibiters who have been paying 20 per cent "blood money" to the catering company.

Valuable Flutes Stolen.

Two flutes valued at $725 were stolen from the exhibit of Evette & Schaefer in the gallery of the Electricity Building at the Fair the night of Sept. 13. The instruments were made expressly for exhibition at the Fair. A. Hausser, No. 17 Clybourn avenue, who has charge of the exhibit, says: "I locked the case up at 6 p. m. and went home. The next morning I found the show case had been opened and the instruments were missing." Carl Fischer, No. 6 Fourth avenue, New York, general agent for the owners of the exhibit, will arrive today to investigate.

Casino Creditor Gets Judgment.

The receivers for the Columbia Casino company on the World's Fair grounds were yesterday instructed by Judge Collins to sell the stock of wines and chinaware of the concern to satisfy an $8,000 judgment obtained by R. S. Peale, the publisher. This is the first instance in all the proceedings for the appointment of receivers for World's Fair hotels and other corporations lately introduced in the courts where a preferred creditor has succeeded in having his claim allowed by the sale of a debtor's property.

"When pain and anguish wring the brow
A ministering angel thou."—Bromo-Seltzer.

LAGOONS TO REMAIN.

CONTRACT CALLS FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL BUILDINGS AT THE FAIR.

Probably Many Exceptions Will Be Made by Mutual Consent, but the South Park Commissioners Will Not Commit Themselves in Advance by a Statement of Preferences—Details to Be Determined at Conferences with the Fair Officials—People's Rights Will Be Conserved.

Great interest is being manifested by the people as to what disposition will be made of Jackson Park after the close of the World's Fair. Many believe certain buildings should remain. The favorite with many is the Art Building. Others dislike to feel that the government vessel is to disappear. Some are inclined to think the Manufactures Building should remain as a memento of the Exposition. Many believe the State buildings which have been donated to the World's Fair Managers should not be torn down. There is much inquiry as to whether the lagoons are to be filled in. In order to ascertain the feeling of the South Park Commissioners on these questions they were asked their views yesterday. Their replies follow:

President Joseph Donnersberger—As to what shall be done with the park after the Fair is over, the Park Commissioners are in the position of a man who has rented his house—he can do nothing until the lease has expired and the house comes back to him. By the ordinance the World's Fair people are to return the park to us in the condition they received it. If it has been damaged they will be liable for the damages; if it has been improved they will be allowed credit. By the contract they are to remove the buildings. By Jan. 1, 1894, they are to restore the park to us. It then becomes again a free park, belongs again to the people, and no charges of admission can be made for entrance to the grounds. By May 1, 1894, all State buildings and other structures erected on the north eighty-nine acres of the park must be removed. By May 1, 1895, all the other buildings must be removed from the park. All those buildings not removed according to these agreements will revert to the Park Commissioners. The only buildings that are to be left standing on the grounds are the Life-Saving station structure and that Japanese building on the wooded island. All others are to be taken down by the World's Fair people by their contract with the park board. As to the lagoons, they will doubtless be allowed to stand as they are. The buildings will no doubt be removed by the World's Fair people, as they are under contract to do. As to any of those buildings being allowed to remain, the Park Commissioners have nothing to say. That is entirely in the hands of the World's Fair people. After they have made their report to us under the ordinance, there will be plenty of time to talk of the question of the retention of any of the World's Fair buildings in the park.

World's Fair Bound by Contract.

Commissioner William Best—It is too early to talk of the question as to whether World's Fair buildings shall be retained in Jackson Park. Our ordinance, which is a contract, requires the World's Fair people to remove the buildings and return the park to us in the condition they received it, making allowance of course for damages and benefits. While it seems a pity to tear down $30,000,000 worth of magnificent structures still that is a matter that is entirely in the hands of the World's Fair people. It would be improper for me to express an individual opinion as to my desires in the affair for it is a matter of contract. The World's Fair is a temporary thing, the park is permanent. There will be no clash between the two bodies. The rights of the people will be preserved. The lagoons will be saved. As to the preservation of the buildings, that is a bridge we cannot cross until we reach it.

Commissioner Martin J. Russell—The Park Commissioners passed an ordinance which was in effect a contract authorizing the World's Columbian Exposition to use Jackson Park and the Midway. So far as the Columbian authorities made improvements of a permanent character that might be utilized hereafter, the Park Commissioners will indemnify the Columbian authorities. So far as damage is done the Columbian authorities must indemnify the Park Commissioners. A balance remains to be struck. Substantially all of the excavation made can be utilized.

The World's Fair people will be entitled to credit on that score. It is possible some part of the underground work—sewers, water-pipes, etc.—may be made available. To the extent of its availability the World's Fair people will be entitled to a credit. On the other hand, the World's Fair people are obliged by the contract to put the grounds in the condition in which they found them. They have destroyed eighty acres of trees and have obliterated practically the improvements upon the north eighty-six acres of the park. The Columbian authorities are obligated to remove all constructive work and restore the grounds as they were found. The Park Commissioners and Columbian authorities will doubtless confer as to damages and credits. There will be no doubt as to the retention of the lagoons substantially as they are. As to the buildings and other constructions the contract requires the removal of all of them. Pending the complete understanding with the World's Fair authorities it is not difficult for any business-man to discern that expressions from the Park Commissioners concerning the desirability of retaining this or that building would be imprudent.

May Be a Compromise on Buildings.

Before removing any constructions the Columbian authorities are required to file an additional bond, with acceptable sureties, in the penal sum of $100,000, conditioned upon those authorities making good their contract. It will be simple duty to the public on the part of the Park Commissioners to require this bond. There may be a desire upon the part of the World's Fair people to leave some of the buildings and realize upon such construction as promises salvage, but the Park Commissioners must have a complete understanding before any of the constructions can be removed, whether it be a hydrant or an electric light post. Because no settlement has yet been reached or even discussed with the Exposition company the Park Commissioners, individually or collectively, have not cared to make public announcement of a purpose other than complete compliance with contract obligations—these requiring the removal of all buildings. When the time for the conference comes it is not presumed that it will be conducted in a hostile manner. The Park Commissioners have no other duty to perform than to protect the rights of the park district. These are expressed in the ordinance.

In connection with the removal of the World's Fair buildings and the disposal of the immense amount of débris and rubbish that will be on hand at the close of the Fair some wild and visionary schemes have been suggested. One of the wildest and most impracticable is the proposition to use the débris for the creation of eighty acres of artificial islands on the shoals and reefs in Lake Michigan between Thirty-ninth and Sixty-seventh streets. On the other hand conservative men say that it is likely that little is apt to be done till next summer. The South Park Commissioners and the Exposition officials will need considerable time to come to an understanding. Next summer such buildings as have been left standing can be sold at auction. Those that bring nothing can be devoted to the torch. After necessary precautions have been taken, some day when the weather serves, the buildings that have not been removed and that nobody wants can be burned to the ground. The iron in them will then be available as scrap and the ashes and staff and what does not burn will be valuable for filling in the low places in the vicinity.

CAN'T EVEN GIVE THEIR BUILDINGS.

Question of Maintenance May Prevent Chicago's Accepting the Gifts.

Few direct offers have been made to purchase any of the State buildings, and the Commissioners from many of the States fear they will not be able to get any satisfactory bids. A difficulty that may seriously hamper the generous disposition of some of the States which have indicated their desire to present their buildings to the City of Chicago is the inability of the Park Commissioners to accept them. The law authorizing the Columbian Commissioners to use Jackson Park specified that the buildings should all be removed at the close of the Fair. Public sentiment, however, would probably advocate the retention in their present condition of some of the more prominent buildings.

The New York State Building has already been formally turned over to a special committee in trust for the women and to display their work. Mrs. Potter Palmer and President Higinbotham are of this committee, and the women would probably provide for its maintenance without charge to the Park Commissioners. The Pennsylvania and California Buildings, however, have simply been offered to Chicago and would have to be maintained.

Joseph Gurneau Jr., Nebraska's Commissioner, said they had received a verbal proposition to purchase their building, but if nothing came of it he did not see how they were to even dismantle their exhibits, as their Auditor was withholding all their money. Those people whose salaries have been withheld by the Auditor have entered suit for them in the Nebraska courts.

Missouri has had no offer for its building as yet. At the New Hampshire Building the Secretary said they did not expect any offers. There has been some informal talk about purchasing the Maryland Building, and the Commissioners are now awaiting proposals and will give favorable consideration to any offers. They have a good building.

Commissioner Bickford of Montana is now ready to receive any proposal for the purchase of their State building. It is small and would suit some Chicago club. Idaho has had a pretty fair offer from a Philadelphia man and indirect verbal offers from two or three New-Yorkers. It would seem as though this building, built of logs, with quaint fireplaces, doors of a single piece of wood, and other attractive and novel features, would be taken by some Chicagoan for a summer residence on some of the near-by lakes.

There have been no offers made for the Iowa Building and a committee will be appointed today which will be authorized to sell to the highest bidder. North Dakota had an offer of less than $1,000 for its building, but wants to do better. As the Secretary said yesterday, they would like to sell now and use the money for a Fair celebration.

THE WHITE CITY.

A Materialized Vision—An Embodied Paradise—What Is Due to the Artistic Genius of Olmsted and Codman.

Scribner's Magazine has an article on the White City entitled "Foreground and Vista of the Fair," by W. H. Gibson, and handsomely illustrated, from which the following extracts are taken:

The "White City" is already a heritage of delight and inspiration to a vast multitude who have spent their available days beneath the spell of its enchantment.

It is no small thing thus to have penetrated the veil, as it were, as is here actually done for many—to have materialized a vision—to have embodied a paradise. The "Heavenly City," the "New Jerusalem," with gates of gold and pearl, which in one questionable shape or another hovers in the hopeful, faithful fancy of so many of the sons of Adam, will here find a realization supplanting or exalting the ideal which has hitherto not always been to the glory of heaven.

But in thus paying tribute to the architect we are perhaps unconsciously crediting him with more than his due; certainly more than he would himself claim. Of what avail were beautiful palaces if they could not be seen; and how easily might such an assemblage of heroic structures such as these at Jackson Park, as in previous similar Expositions, have been so disposed, with relation to each other and their environment, as to have completely lost not only their individual impressiveness but the infinite advantage of their imposing ensemble?

We traverse the winding lagoon for an hour in continual delight, every passing moment, every quiet turn of our launch or gondola beneath arching bridge or jutting revetement opening up in either direction new and ravishing vistas of architectural beauty. Yet how little have we considered that the very means of our enjoyment, the pure, blue water-way upon which our gondola so listlessly floats, is the crowning artifice by which the work of the architect is glorified—a very triumph and inspiration in the great scheme of landscape—say rather water-scape—gardening, which has made this Columbian Fair a unique model for all others of its kind. I think it is conceded by the architects of the Fair that in no way are its buildings to be seen to such satisfaction or full effect as from the lagoon.

As we traverse the lagoon we had utterly ignored another feature of its banks, or perhaps had our attention only momentarily inveigled thither by the invitation of the bevy of snowy ducks or geese or graceful swans hastening from our prow and gliding beneath the overhanging boughs of feathery gray willows. Here indeed is a haven for a tired soul, a fairy realm whose modest charms are apt to be overlooked in the claims of the overwhelming architectural surroundings. But sooner or later its restful refuge will be discovered and welcomed. How many a foot-sore mortal, weary from the very excess of enthusiasm, will seek this quiet retirement, content for the moment to consign the architect to the accessory place of vista and horizon, while he roams and pries and muses among the labyrinthian paths, fragrant bowers, and shadowy glades, and along the reedy flowery borders of this sylvan fairy island, which the artistic genius of Olmsted and Codman has here, in a short year, conjured up like magic from the muddy, dreary marsh.

Superlative anticipation of our hopes is often disastrous to their full realization. But no such danger awaits the visitor to the Columbian Fair. The most extreme glorification of this superb achievement of Chicago still leaves us the superlative of actual experience.

Dull indeed must be the intelligence which fails to respond to the vision of beauty which the genius of architecture has here created. Whatever oblivion may await the other features of the Exposition, the fame of the architect is secure. Even though in their substance his creations here are but as the flowers of a day, to be cut down ere the coming winter, their very evanescence constitutes their most abiding charm.

Though we may spend weeks in the enjoyment of the unexampled treasures within those walls, confusion will at length claim most of our minor reminiscences and the winnowing process of the years will at last leave few tokens. But the glamour of this celestial city, this throng of ethereal palaces hovering between sky and sky, buoyant as uplifting archangel wings from dome and pinnacle and acroteria—these will abide to the end of our days.

Weather at the Fair.

The automatic instruments in operation at the Weather Bureau exhibit recorded weather conditions at the World's Fair up to 5 p. m. yesterday as follows: The temperature fell from 76° at noon to 68° at 5 p. m. The maximum for the day was 76° and the minimum 68°. The barometer rose steadily from 11 p. m. Monday, at which time the reading was 29.11 inches, to 5 p. m. yesterday, when the barometric pressure was 29.43 inches. The winds shifted to southerly at 5:45 p. m. Monday, but changed to westerly at 9:45 p. m. They were from a generally westerly direction during the remainder of the twenty-four hours. The sunshine was nearly continuous after 8 a. m.

Fireworks Display Tonight.

Tonight's display of fireworks will be a novel as well as brilliant one, somewhat after the idea carried out in last Saturday night's display. All of the rockets, shells, and bombs will be fired from the end of the Casino Pier and from the ship anchored off the Manufactures Building. From the front of the Peristyle the façade of the Iowa State Building will burn and a portrait of Gov. Boies will be seen in lines of fire. Jean Weitzman, the high ropewalker, will make a 600 foot walk from the top of Music Hall to the Casino.

To Ring the Liberty Bell.

The New Liberty bell will be rung today at 9 a. m., in honor of the birthday of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and will ring again at 12 m. in honor of the admission of Montana into the Union. At 5 p. m. the participants in the Congress of Religions will gather at the Liberty Bell, and led by President Booney and Chairman Barrows will each strike the bell while breathing a silent prayer and blessing upon the bell and its mission of liberty.

FLEECES OF SILVER.

THEY WILL COVER THE BACKS OF SHEEP AT THE FAIR.

Swine Will Share with Wool Producers in the Next Show of Live Stock—It Is to Begin Next Monday—If the Weather Is Good the Sheep Will Be Adjudged in the Pavilion—List of Prospective Prize Winners to Be Shown—Come from Many States.

The exhibit of sheep and swine will commence next Monday at the Live Stock Pavilion at the Fair. If the weather permits the sheep will be adjudged for reward in the amphitheater, but the swine will not be taken from the barns. The entries have closed and the judging for awards will begin Tuesday, Sept. 26, and continue until Thursday, Oct. 12. The stock barns are now being remodeled and the first arrival of prospective prize-winners is expected tomorrow. On and after Monday the sheep and swine stables will be open to public inspection from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. John Boyd Thacher has not yet made public the names of the judges for this department, but if they are as competent as the judges of horses and cattle, who recently finished their labors, there will be no objection either before or after the contest.

The Superintendent of the Sheep Department is A. M. Garland of Chicago, and of swine, J. B. Dinsmore of Nebraska. Both are enthusiastic and say that it is already assured that there will be a large exhibit of the best specimens of the respective breeds in the world. The premiums to be awarded are cash prizes ranging from $45 to $20 for first, second, and third best in sheep, and from $85 to $55 for the best three or four swine. In addition to the awards made by the Expositior the several breeding associations offer some tempting special prizes in the form of cash and medals. Commencing Sept. 26 the judging by class for sheep and swine will proceed in the following order, one class of each being judged each day:

Sheep—Cotswold, Leicester, Lincoln, Cheviot, Dorset, Southdown, Shropshire, Oxford, Hampshire, Merino A., Merino B., Delaine-Merino, French Merino, Angora Goats.

Swine—Berkshire, two days; Poland China, four days; Chester White, two days; Duroc-Jersey, two days; Small Yorkshire, Essex, Victoria, Cheshire, other distinct breeds.

There is such a wide interest in the coming contest that THE TRIBUNE prints below the owner's name, place of residence, and class entry. There is a total of 1,462 hogs entered for contest, of which 242 are from Ohio, 214 from Illinois, 198 from Nebraska, 141 from Missouri, 138 from Indiana, 134 from New York, down to one from Minnesota. The largest individual exhibiter in one class is E. B. Ashbridge of Cloud, Pa., who will show twenty-nine Chester White hogs. The average number of animals shown by each exhibiter will probably range as high as ten.

Entries of Sheep.

In the sheep department there have been 1,422 animals entered, representing thirteen classes or breeds. Merinos lead, and will have 278 representatives. Next in point of number come 190 Shropshires, 187 Southdowns, 134 Delaine-Merinos, 127 Oxfords, etc. The largest individual exhibiter is E. D. King of Burlington, Kas., who will show forty Merinos. E. Peck & Son, Geneva, Ill., and A. A. Wood, Saline, Mich., show thirty each.

The exhibiters in the sheep classes follow:

Cotswold—Ontario—Robert Miller, Brougham; J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton; H. Crawford & Sons, Canboro. Wisconsin—George Harding, Waukesha. Indiana—George F. Davis & Co., Dyer. Michigan—William Newton, Pontiac. Kentucky—J. H. Woodford, Paris.

Southdown—Ontario—A. J. Jackson, John Jackson, Abingdon; A. Telfer & Sons, Paris; T. C. Douglas, Gault; George Baker & Son, Simcoe. Vermont—Fred Billings, Woodstock. Nebraska—W. E. Spicer, Harvard; J. R. Harvey, Turlington. Kentucky—R. M. Fisher, Danville. Missouri—F. A. Scott, Huntsville. Illinois—J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville. Wisconsin—George McKerrow, Sussex. Michigan—C. H. Hutchinson, White Pigeon; George E. Breck, Paw Paw. Wisconsin—A. O. Fox, Oregon. Indiana—W. C. Frazier, Atlantic; I. J. Williams & Son, Muncie; Mortimer Levering, La Fayette. Missouri—William R. Turner, Shelbyville. Ontario—Robert Davies, Toronto; John Campbell, Woodville; C. W. Gurney, Paris; D. G. Hammer & Son, Mount Vernon; W. H. Beaty, Wilton Grove. Illinois—George Allen & Son, Allerton.

French Merinos—Prussia—F. Von Homyer, Ranzin. Ohio—R. C. Moulton & Co., Woodstock.

Dorset Horn—Ontario—R. H. Harding, Thorndale; J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge. Pennsylvania—Joseph Henderson, Washington; Peter Cooper, T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg. New Jersey—Rutherford Stuyvesant, Allamuchy; Thomas W. Hector, Springfield-on-the-Credit.

Oxford—Ontario—Peter Arhell, Teeswater; Henry Arhell, Arhell. Wisconsin—George McKerron, Sussex. Michigan—Wilson Neeley, Brooklin. Illinois—Stone & Harris, Stonington. Ohio—W. A. Shafer, Middletown. Indiana—Sid Conger, Flat Rock.

Delaine-Merino—Pennsylvania—James McClelland, T. C. McNary, Canonsburg. Ohio—John G. Carpenter, Bottsville; A. Crittenden, New London; A. C. McDowell, H. C. McDowell, Canton. Michigan—C. H. Williams, Churches Corners. Missouri—D. Baker & Co., L. E. Shattuck, Stanberry.

Hampshire—Ontario—John Kelly, Shakspeare. Minnesota—E. R. Crawford, Reading. Nebraska—C. H. Billmyer, Lexington. Pennsylvania—John I. Gordon, Mercer. Michigan—J. Milton, Court & Son, Marshall; William Newton, Pontiac.

Leicester—Ontario—John Kelly, Shakspeare; Joseph Snell, Clinton. Michigan—William Newton, Pontiac.

Lincoln—Ontario—D. H. Campbell, Mayfair; Gibson & Walher, W. Walher, Ilderton; W. M. Oliver, Avonbank. Indiana—G. F. Davis & Co., Dyer.

Cheviot—New York—D. F. Wilber, Oneonta; George Lough, Thomas N. Curry, William Curry & Son, Hartwick; Van Doeser Bros., Cobleskill. Indiana—H. H. Keim, Ladoga.

Exmoor Special—Kansas—George B. Bell, Neeley. Ontario—John V. Radmore, Southampton.

Merino A and B—Vermont—Byron Smith, Daniel Brown, Clark & Gage, Lyman Clark, C. P. Morrison, George H. Smith, Leroy Gage, Addison; Ira D. Hamblin, Middlebury; C. D. Parrish, L. S. Burrell, H. C. Burrell & Sons, C. P. Crane, Bridgeport; Edgar Sanford, West Cornwall; E. E. Stickney, E. N. Bissell, East Shoreham; John Mead & Son, West Rutland. New York—J. H. Earl, Skaneateles; Peter Martin, G. F. Martin, Rush; R. M. Lee, South Bloomingfield; S. B. Lusk, Batavia; H. C. Smith, Marcellus Falls; George A. and R. Page, East Bethany; G. M. Hickox, Canandaigua; H. B. Wheeler & Son, Penn Yan. Michigan—Henry Burns, A. A. Wood, Saline; W. E. Boydens, Delhi Mills; H. M. Walworth, Hillsdale. Kansas—E. D. King, King & Burrell, Burlington. Missouri—L. E. Shattuck, D. Baker & Co., Stanberry.

Swine to Be Shown.

In Class D, swine, the following entries have been made:

Poland China—Indiana—E. Brown & Son, Rural; Lloyd, Meggs & Co., Center; W. J. Chapman, Indianapolis. Nebraska—John O'Connell, Malcolm; P. J. Gazzard, Friend; J. Mannenbaum, Blue Hill; S. McKetrie, Fairfield; William Darby, Edgar; Arnold Bros., Verdon; Dawson Bros., Endicott; Carry Oakes, Bennett; T. J. Beresford, Cresco; E. W. Willey, Fairbury; Calthor & Leonard, Pawnee City; Mrs. A. M. Edwards, Fremont; M. J. Barnett, Pawnee City; Z. S. Branson, Waverly; J. F. Bishop & Son, Lincoln; H. F. Safford, Lincoln; Tabor & Bolster, Republican City; S. Andrews, Friend; George W. Jenkins, Domesse. Illinois—Danforth Bros., Deer Creek; F. M. Bauder, New Milford; Thomas Bennett, Rossville. Minnesota—J. L. Bernard, Pipestone. Wisconsin—W. A. Jones, Mineral Point. Ohio—Helmer, Hadley & Hendricks, J. M. Kleever, Bloomingburg; L. E. Parrott, Washington; Robinson, Lovetts & Sons, Piqua; Frank Wagner, Shancks, S. E. Shellenberger, Camden. Kansas—W. E. Gresham, Burton; Dr. P. A. Pearson, Kinsley; R. S. Cook, Wichita. Missouri—George W. Falk, Richmond; Risk & Gabbert, Weston; Brown & Luce, Shebina; Robert I. Young, St. Joseph; Monsies & Wiley, Smithton; Gooding Bros., Atlantic. Iowa—J. H. Lathrop, Oxford Junction; John Gilmour, A. G. Manvel, Vinton; M. Dunn, Van Meter; H. A. Willard, H. N. Dilley, Grundy Center; M. M. McFadden, J. N. Dickerson, West Liberty; W. Z. Swallow, Boonville; W. G. Marshall, Iowa City; Taft & Co., John Johnston & Son, Humboldt; W. W. Seeley, Stuart; T. Gingery, Harlan; Peter Monn & Co., Orange City; T. R. Wilson, J. F. Bonner, Morning Sun; Stone & Stone, La Claire; S. H. Wilson, Pleasant Grove; C. F. Robe, Jesup; E. C. Holland, Milton; F. A. Schafer, Campbell.

Victoria—Indiana—Henry Davis, George F. Davis & Co., Dyer. Michigan—M. H. Walworth, Hillsdale; H. W. Riley, Greenville.

Duroc-Jersey—Indiana—George W. Stoner, La Place; A. C. Green, Winchester. Nebraska—C. H. Searle, Edgar. Illinois—J. M. Stonebraker, Panola; Thomas Bennett, Rossville; George W. Trone, Rushville; George W. Stoner, La Place; A. Ingram, Perry. Ohio—O. Walter & Bro., Lebanon; S. E. Morton, Camden. Iowa—S. H. Lathrop, Oxford Junction; William Roberts & Son, S. E. McCullough, Paton.

Berkshire—Indiana—G. W. Riley, James Riley, J. N. Baker, Thorntown; John Wilson, Kokomo. New York—Knapp Bros., Tobins; Metcalf Bros., East Elmo; R. J. Herbert, Clymer. Nebraska—E. A. Westcott, Malcolm; W. E. Spicer, Harvard. Illinois—B. F. Dorsey & Son, Perry; John Secon & Son, Chillicothe; A. T. Lovejoy, Roscoe. Kentucky—John P. Foster, Hartford. Ohio—T. Emerson, Brighton; Wallace Wuchur, Akron. Missouri—James Hawk, Hartwell; F. A. Scott, Huntsville; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia; James Tural, Kearney. Ontario—Thos. Watson, Springvale.

Chester White—Indiana—R. S. Russell, Zionsville. New York—E. W. Crumb, Onaquago. Nebraska—F. A. Grover, Bennett. Illinois—M. E. Newburn, Hennepin. Pennsylvania—E. B. Ashbridge, Cloud. Ohio—Willis Whinery, Winona; F. A. Branch, Medina; S. H. Todd & Sons, Wakeman; C. H. Gregg, Kremroy; L. H. Martin, Alexandria; Baker & Haskins, Delaware. Missouri—J. M. Ketcham, Love Lake; D. D. Smathers, Armstrong. Iowa—W. W. Seeley, Stuart; T. Gingery, Harlan. Ontario—H. George & Son, Crampton; R. H. Harding, Thorndale.

Essex—New York—James Seeley, Geneva; Nebraska—Mahan & Clenenger, Malcolm. Illinois—Thomas Taylor, Waynesville. Michigan—W. J. Neeley, Brooklyn. Ohio—D. E. Woodling, Beach City. Ontario—Joseph Featherstone, Springvale.

Cheshire—New York—Freeman & Button, Cottons; L. F. Dolittle, Onaquago; B. J. Herbert, China; E. W. Davis, Oneida; R. E. Coe, Kirksville. Wisconsin—George McKerron, Sussex.

Small Yorkshire—Nebraska—Charles Chandler & Son, Omaha. Illinois—A. P. Chapman, Sugar Grove. Michigan—C. H. Williams, Churches Corners. D. T. Bascom, California. Ohio—Willis Whinery, Winona; Charles McClove, New London.

CHICAGO TO FRENCH EYES.

How the Marvel of the World's Fair, the Splendid Theatrical Shows, and American Seriousness Impressed a Frenchman.

The Chicago correspondent of *L'Illustration*, an illustrated weekly newspaper published in Paris, has been sending home frequent letters on the subject of the World's Fair and his impressions of it. He has been remarkably unprejudiced in his criticisms, and has shown a praiseworthy desire to do justice to all the good points of the Chicago Exposition. His remarks are all the more interesting because, as a Parisian, he cannot refrain from comparing everything in Jackson Park with what he saw at the French Exposition of 1889.

In a recent letter the correspondent tells of what he saw in the Midway Plaisance:

In this place the organizers of the Exposition have tried to get together the greatest possible number of amusements and attractions. They forgot one thing, however, and that was to galvanize the American character, to inject into the people of the United States the ability to laugh at everything and to appreciate what they see with an expressive sort of gayety. On the Midway Plaisance enjoyment does not appear to be communicative. It seems to be dumb. The subtle influence of crowds seems to be absent, and the American has the air of enjoying himself in some special, internal manner, which we in France cannot understand.

In this Midway Plaisance one finds a second Fair, very interesting, very queer, very cosmopolitan—which in Paris would have been continually thronged with a noisy, vivacious crowd. There is a Javanese village there five times the size of the one we saw in 1889, where one may witness quaint dances and hear peculiar music, as we did; but this village as a whole is infinitely more curious and complete. Further along the broad avenue there is a building in shape of a diorama, where an enterprising individual has opened a beauty show. He has gathered pretty women from France, Japan, China, Germany, America, the Orient, and other quarters of the globe, who have since been looked at by every man in town. Unfortunately the rôle of exhibit did not long suit these young persons. The Oriental women did not mind lying around all day, but the French, Italian, and Viennese soon got tired of it, and there were numerous desertions.

I have visited Cairo street with much pleasure and surprise, for this is the street that most Frenchmen have said was inferior to ours of 1889, without ever having seen it. I came out of the place absolutely amazed. Cairo street in Chicago is indisputably superior to the one we admired in 1889; it is larger, more complete, of a purer style of architecture, and more elegantly colored. I went through the place with the manager, and I took a lively delight at seeing these reproductions of Moorish houses, these temples, these mosques with delicate minarets, these large and well decorated theaters, these Moorish cafés, these quaint shops, and the animation of the street, where, in the brilliant sunlight, black children were squabbling with white ones, or dark Jewish girls sat silently on a doorstep, while Soudanese dancing girls with langourous eyes lounged voluptuously in the shadows.

The end of the street is ingeniously marked by a temple built of rose-colored granite, with gilt lettering—a perfect imitation of the famous temple of Luxor. One can hear the sacred music of the priests inside, and if one enters it is a surprise to see the wonderful decorations of the walls, which give a clever scenic effect to the mystic place. At the door black-veiled women sell flowers and donkey boys clamor for patronage. It is decidedly a most picturesque place, and I must not fail to speak of the big wheel, a few steps farther up the street, which carries 900 persons around a circle 100 meters in diameter. At a distance this wheel suggests the Eiffel tower, but I cannot help wondering at the crazy people who risk their necks to make this trip.

The reproduction of the old city of Vienna is another remarkable thing. The view on entering the big gateway is one that can be had in no other place. About an open place some 400 square yards in extent there are grouped old German houses of the sixteenth century with rounded dormers and protruding beams, the facades painted in gay colors and trimmed with coats of arms. On the ground floor of each house are shops closed in behind stained glass windows, and queer wrought-iron signs hang out over the doorways. In one corner there is an inn where fat German girls serve beer and pretzels. In the center of the square is an old-fashioned fountain, and the whole air of the place is one of medievalism.

In the Midway Plaisance there are no fewer beer halls, bars, restaurants, and luncheon counters than there were at the Paris Exposition. You may breakfast in the German village on Frankfort sausage and coffee, or you may go to the Turkish café, the Viennese restaurant, or to the kiosks of Algeria or Tunis. But, as far as I can discover, the American public in general does not frequent these places to any great extent. They have not, as we have, the appreciation of romantic curiosity and local color.

The great public of Chicago and of the neighboring provinces, slow, mournful, and with no great needs, prefers rather when it comes to the question of eating, to throng the common cook shops that have nestled about every entrance to this giant white city. On every side there have been erected booths for the sale of beer, wine, and tea, and all the gayety that seems to have fled from the Fair has sought refuge in these dirty, low hovels outside the walls, in the midst of the stamping of horses, the crush of crowds, the noise of railway trains, and the shouts of thousands of fakers that offer anything for sale from a silver medal to a banana.

Toward 6 o'clock in the evening, when the people start homeward, these surroundings of the Exposition are more picturesque than the Fair itself. The people seem to wake up, and the sight of them crushing toward the railroad is one that we never see in France.

At night, after dinner, Chicago with the humming of her streets, the length and immensity of which almost give you the vertigo; Chicago, with her tall buildings that light up like huge towers of Babel, offers a spectacle at the same time fantastic and almost terrifying, much more interesting than any illumination to be seen at Jackson Park.

It is not the large and happy European city, but it becomes a mysterious and cyclopean metropolis which makes you realize what sort of person Poe's Gordon Pym must have been.

The theaters are grand, immeasurable, Babylonian. You see gigantic fairy-tales, monster effects, a profusion of electric light, which we cannot comprehend. Phenomenal clowns, extravagant acrobats, inconceivable dancers jump about in front of the spectators, who demand a superhuman performance.

The theaters are elegant and comfortable, but they begin and end at an early hour. Toward 11 o'clock the only life to be seen is in the bars, and the last spasms of wakefulness of this great metropolis of Illinois are spent in the lowest imaginable dives.

World's Fair Notes.

The members of the Board of Lady Managers gave a farewell reception to Mrs. May Wright Sewall at 4 p. m. yesterday in the Woman's Building.

A reunion of the Delta Phi Alumni Association of the Northwest will be held Thursday. An informal gathering will be held in the parlors of the Wisconsin State Building at the World's Fair Grounds from 2 to 3, and a banquet at the Wellington Hotel at 7:30.

The finest exhibit of merino sheep that has left Vermont since the Centennial is on its way to the Fair from Middlebury. It consists of fifty ewes and twenty-six rams. Albert Chapman, Secretary of the Vermont Sheep Breeders' Association, will represent that organization.

Gen. Felix Agnus, editor-in-chief of the Baltimore *American*, and family, accompanied by James T. Kilbreth, Collector of the Port of New York, and family, making in all a party of ten persons, are on their way to the Fair over the Baltimore and Ohio in Vice-President C. Lord's private car. The party will remain in Chicago ten days.

The employés of the Machinery Department assembled yesterday afternoon in the office of Chief Robinson and, through Assistant Chief Porter, presented him with a gold badge in token of their appreciation of his character as a man and as an official. The badge represents a gear wheel pendant from a bar. On this is inscribed, "Machinery Department, World's Columbian Exposition," and on the bar, in diamonds, the word "Chief." This design has been adopted by the department as the form of its badge, those of the employés being made of silver instead of gold.

MUSIC LEADS MEN.

Doctrine of Harmonies in the Religious Parliament.

DR. HAWEIS' ELOQUENCE

Hindoo Monk Creates a Stir Among the Clergymen.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

Gracious Message Comes from Lady Henry Somerset.

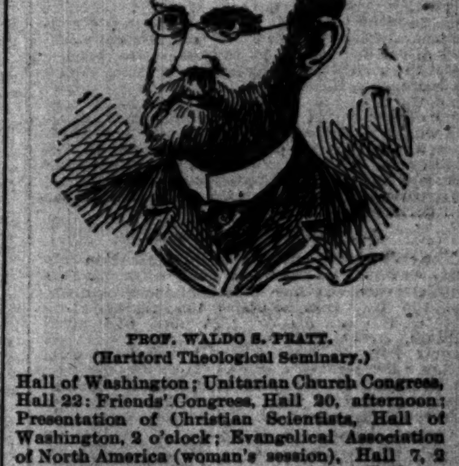
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS IN SESSION.

Today's program—Parliament of Religions Hall of Columbus, 10 a. m. "Christian Evangelization in America," the Rev. James Brand, D. D. "The Present Religious Condition of Germany," Count A. Bernstorff. "The Spirit of Islam," Mohammed Russell Alexander Webb. "Christ the Savior of the World," the Rev. B. Fay Mills.

2:30 p. m.—"Religion and Music," Prof. Waldo S. Pratt; "Essential Oneness of Ethical Ideas," the Rev. Ida C. Hulton; "Religion and Conduct," Prof. C. H. Foy of Harvard University; "Christianity Verified by Experience," Prof. Kosaki, Doshisha College, Japan.

8 p. m.—"Religions in Pekin," Prof. Isaac T. Headland. "Restoration of Sinful Man Through Christ," the Rev. Joseph D. J. Kennedy, O. P. "Reconciliation Vital, Not Vicarious," the Rev. Theo. F. Wright, T. H. D. Dr. Alfred M. Momerie will preside at the evening session.

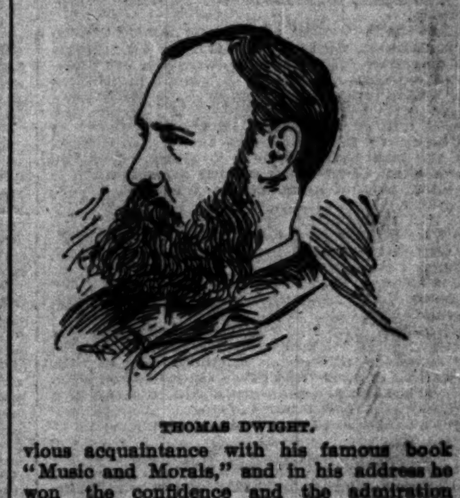
Denominational Congresses, 10 a. m., "Presentation of the Free Religious Association," Hall of Washington; Unitarian Church Congress, Hall 22; Friends' Congress, Hall 20, afternoon; Presentation of Christian Scientists, Hall of Washington, 2 o'clock; Evangelical Association of North America (woman's session), Hall 7, 2 o'clock; Free Religious Association, Hall 26, 2:30 o'clock; Unitarian Church Congress, Hall 22, 8 o'clock; Evangelical Association of North America, Hall 7, 7:30 o'clock.



PROF. WALDO S. PRATT.
(Hartford Theological Seminary.)

Two men, who differ as widely in personality as in faith, stand out clearly in the proceedings of the Parliament of Religions of yesterday. The first of these is a clergyman of the Established Church of England, the second a Hindoo monk, a member of the oldest monastic order of the world. The first wore a clerical suit of conventional black; the second was girt with a robe of vivid orange and wore upon his head a yellow turban. The English rector talked of music as the golden art which should lead men upward to see the spiritual and to realize the divine. The Hindoo preached peace and love as a doctrine which would yet bring all mankind into harmony.

The Rev. Dr. H. R. Haweis was the Englishman who came from his work in far-off London to speak before the Parliament. He was greeted with a cordiality based upon a previous acquaintance with his famous book "Music and Morals," and in his address he won the confidence and the admiration of every one who heard him. Short, slender, and slight in figure, his smoothly-shaven face beams with good nature. At his request the speakers' stand was removed from the front of the platform and, leaning on his cane—for he walks with a slight limp—he tramped back and forth before the people and spoke to them with an eloquence which commanded first laughter and then tears. The connection between music and morals, which he made so clear and so vital, was evidently new to most of those who listened. He illustrated the various points in his address, first by humming a few bars of the British national anthem and then by chanting one of the heroic Gregorian chants, and in every way he showed himself master of his subject, of himself, and his audience. He started by winning the affections of loyal Americans when he declared that this was the golden age of music—this not the Victorian but the Star-Spangled Banner age.



THOMAS DWIGHT.

In the afternoon Swami Vivekananda, a Hindoo monk, was the orator, who, with his quick eloquence and graceful manner, caught the sympathy of the audience as Dr. Haweis had in the morning. He spoke of the patronizing way in which he and his fellow-Orientals had been treated by some of the speakers at the parliament.



REV. H. R. HAWEIS.
(London.)

"We have been told to accept Christianity," he said, "because Christian nations are pros-

perous. We look at England, the richest Christian nation in the world. Why is she rich and prosperous? Because she has her foot upon the neck of 250,000,000 Asiatics. We read history and we see everywhere that Christianity has conquered prosperity with blood and with the sword. At such a price the mild and gentle Hindoo will have none of it." The Hindoo monk went on to rehearse the beauties of the ancient faith of which he is an apostle and to declare that only when peace and love govern the actions of all men was a church universal within the realm of possibility.

There were other profound and able papers read during the day. Lady Henry Somerset sent a gracious message from over the sea and such distinguished students and philosophers as Prof. Max Muller of Oxford, Prof. Thomas Dwight of Harvard, and Prof. A. B. Bruce of Glasgow contributed papers which contained the ripest results of years of careful scholarship.

It was remarkable that of the six papers and addresses on the program of the morning every one of them was the contribution of an Englishman or Englishwoman. As Dr. Barrows, the Chairman, said, it was Great Britain's session of the parliament.

ON RELATION OF MUSIC TO MORALS.

Dr. Haweis Gives an Address That Delights the Audience in the Morning.

In opening the morning session of the Parliament of Religions the Rev. Dr. Brand of Oberlin College led the great audience in repeating the Lord's prayer. Dr. Barrows then called Prof. Minas Tcheraz of London to the chair and read the following letter from Lady Henry Somerset:

EASTNOR CASTLE, England, Sept. 8.—The Rev. Dr. John Barrows, Chicago—Honored Friend: You have doubtless been told with fatiguing reiteration by your world-wide clientèle of correspondents that they considered the Religious Congresses immeasurably more significant than any others to be held in connection with the Columbian Exposition. You must allow me, however, to repeat this statement of opinion, for I have cherished it from the time when I had a conversation with you in Chicago and learned the vast scope and catholicity of the plans whose fulfillment must be most gratifying to you and your associates; for, with but few exceptions among the religious leaders of the world, there has been, so far as I have heard and read, the heartiest sympathy in your effort to bring together representatives of all those immeasurable groups of men and women who have been united by the magnetism of some great religious principle or the more mechanical efforts that give visible form to some ecclesiastical dogma. The keynote you have set has already sounded forth its clear and harmonious strain, and the weary multitudes of the world have heard it and have said in their hearts, "Behold how good and how pleasant it would be if brethren would dwell together in unity."

I have often thought the best result of this great and unique movement for a truly pan-religious congress was realized before its members met, for in these days the press, with its almost universal hospitality toward new ideas, helps beyond any other agency to establish an equilibrium of the best thought, affection, and purpose of the world, and is the only practical force adequate to bring this about.

By nature and nurture I am in sympathy with every effort by which men may be induced to think together along the lines of their agreement rather than of their antagonism, but we all know that it is more easy to get them together than to think together. For this reason the congresses which are to set forth the practical workings of various forms of religion were predestined to succeed and their influence must steadily increase as intelligent men and women reflect upon the record of the results. It is the earnest hope of thoughtful religious people throughout the world, as all can see who study the press from a cosmopolitan point of view, and out of the nucleus of influence afforded by the congress may come an organized movement for united activity based on the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

Way to Unite Believers.

The only way to unite is never to mention subjects on which we are irrevocably opposed. Perhaps the chief of these is the historic episcopate, but the fact that he believes in this while I do not would not hinder that good and great prelate, Archbishop Ireland, from giving his hearty help to me, not as a Protestant woman, but as a temperance worker. The same was true in England of that lamented leader, Cardinal Manning, and is true today of Mgr. Nugent of Liverpool, a priest of the people, universally revered and loved. A consensus of opinion on the practical outworking of the golden rule, declared negatively by Confucius and positively by Christ, will bring us all into one camp, and that is precisely what the enemies of liberty, worship, purity, and peace do not desire to see; but it is this I am persuaded that will be attained by the great conclave soon to assemble in the White City of the West. The Congress of Religions is the mightiest ecumenical council the world has ever seen; Christianity has from it everything to hope; for as the plains, the table lands, the foot hills, the mountain ranges, all conduct a like series slowly ascending to the loftiest peak of Himalayas, so do all views of God tend toward and culminate in the character, the life and work of him who said: "And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me." Believe me, yours in humble service for God and humanity,

ISABEL SOMERSET.

Religions Not Barriers of Iron.

Prof. Minas Tcheraz of London, upon whose head the Sultan of Turkey has set a price on account of his pronounced religious utterances as one of the greatest leaders in the Armenian Church, was introduced by Dr. Barrows, and spoke briefly on "Toleration." A synopsis of his address follows:

In Europe and America I have met many skeptical ladies and gentlemen who think that the Parliament of Religions will be as the Falls of Niagara, a gigantic and barren effort. This black prophecy has not succeeded in breaking my faith, because a fully religious heart cannot be but optimistic.

Since the beginning of this parliament we see on the same platform the pastors of all nations, the representatives of the most diverse religions, who treat each other with respect, and, what is more, with sympathy and affection. This scene of reconciliation that unfolds itself before the eyes of a large international gathering, united as is Chicago on the occasion of the World's Fair, and the telegraph and the press transferring the scene before the eyes of an entire humanity, is certainly wonderful progress. What can result from this great parliament but a general conviction that religions are not barriers of iron which separate forever the members of the human family but are barriers of ice, which melt at the first glance of the sun of love?

The memorable speakers to whom we have listened in this presence, as well as those whom we shall hear today and until the end of this parliament, will serve to reinforce, even by the antagonism of the religious systems, the desire for absolute tolerance. Humanity in our East as well as in your West prays for peace and love. It does not want a religion which teaches of a Creator who hates his creatures. It does not want a God who prefers an involuntary worship to one which freely flows from the depths of the human soul. It will bless some day the council of Chicago, even should this council proclaim for its creed nothing but this one word "tolerance."

Find Philosophy in Christianity.

Chairman Barrows was then presented to read the letter of Prof. Max Muller of Oxford on "Greek Philosophy and the Christian Religion," a summary of which follows:

What I have aimed at in my Gifford Lectures on Natural Religion is to show that all religions are natural, and you will see from my last volume on Theosophy or Psychological Religion that what I hope for is not simply a reform, but a complete revival of religion, more particularly of the Christian religion. I had often asked myself the question how independent thinkers and honest men like St. Clement and Origen came to embrace Christianity, and to elaborate the first system of Christian theology. There was nothing to induce them to accept Christianity or to cling to it if they had found it in any way irreconcilable with their philosophical convictions. They were philosophers first, Christians afterwards. They had nothing to gain and much to lose by joining and remaining in this new sect of Christians. We may safely conclude, therefore, that they found their own philosophical convictions the final outcome of the long preceding development of philosophical thought in Greece perfectly compatible with the religious and moral doctrines of Christianity as conceived by themselves.

Now, what was the highest result of Greek philosophy as it reached Alexandria, whether in its Stoic or Neo-Platonic garb? It was the ineradicable conviction that there is reason or logos in the world. What we call the different types, or ideas, or logoi in the world are the logoi or thoughts or wills of that being whom human language has called God. These thoughts, which embrace everything that is, existed at first as thoughts, as a thought-world, before by will and force they could become what we see them to be, the types or species realized in the visible world.

The critical step which some of the philosophers of Alexandria took, while others refused to take it, was to recognize the perfect realization of the divine thought or logos of manhood in Christ, as in the true sense the son of God, not in the vulgar mythological sense, but in the deep metaphysical meaning which had long been possessed in the Greek philosophy. Clement's conviction that the phenomenal world was a realization of the divine reason was based on purely philosophical grounds, while his conviction that the ideal or the divine conception of manhood had been fully realized in Christ and in Christ only, dying on the cross for the truth as revealed to him and by him, could have been based on historical grounds only.

Everything else followed. Christian morality was really in complete harmony with the morality of the Stoic School of Philosophy, though it gave to it a new life and a higher purpose. But the whole world assumed a new aspect. It was seen to be supported and pervaded by reason or logos, it was throughout teleological, thought and willed by a rational power. The same divine presence had now been perceived for the first time in all its fullness and perfection in the one son of God, the pattern of the whole race of men, henceforth to be called "the sons of God."

This was the ground work of the earliest Christian theology. If we want to be true and honest Christians we must go back to those earliest ante-Nicene authorities, the true fathers of the church. There is nothing new in all this. It is only the earliest Christian theology restated, restored, and revised. It gives us at the same time a truer conception of the history of the whole world, showing that there was a purpose in the ancient religions and philosophies of the world, and that Christianity was really from the beginning a synthesis of the best thoughts of the past, as they had been slowly elaborated by the two principal representatives of the human race—the Aryan and the Semitic.

On this ancient foundation, which was strangely neglected, if not purposely rejected at the time of the reformation, a true revival of the Christian religion and a reunion of all its divisions may become possible, and I have no doubt that your congress of the religions of the world might do excellent work for the resuscitation of pure and primitive ante-Nicene Christianity.

Theology Becomes More Christian.

The paper prepared by Prof. A. B. Bruce of Glasgow, Scotland, was read by the Rev. S. J. McPherson of the Second Presbyterian Church. A synopsis follows:

Each age has made its own prophets to lead it in the way of moral progress and set before it ideals in advance of those which have been the guiding lights of the past. And yet it is possible that there may be prophets of bygone days whose significance as teachers has been by no means exhausted. This may be claimed preëminently for him whom Christians call their Lord. The claim, I believe, will be allowed even by those who are not Christians. I can even imagine a more sincere, deeper homage to Christ's present value being paid by intelligent adherents of other faiths than by many who pay to him the conventional homage in christendom. I do not expect a time will ever come when men may say we do not need the teachings of Jesus any more. That time has certainly not come yet. We have not got to the bottom of Christ's doctrine of God and man as related to each other as Father and Son. Theology will become more Christian as family affection flourishes. And what a benefit it will be to mankind when Christ's doctrine of Fatherhood has been sincerely and universally accepted. Every man God's son; therefore every man under obligation to be godlike, that is to be a true man, self-respecting and worthy of respect. Every man is God's son, therefore every man is entitled to be treated with respect by his fellow-men in spite of poverty, low birth, yea, even in spite of low character, out of regard to the possibilities in him. Carry out this program and away goes caste in India, England, America, and everywhere and in every land where men are supposed to have forfeited the rights of a man by birth, by color, by poverty, by occupation, and where many have yet to learn the simple truth, frankly stated by Jesus when he said: How much is a man better than a sheep. What a long way we have to travel before it can be said Jesus of Nazareth is superseded.

A long way to thoroughly Christian civilization; but, yes, the goal will be reached; evolution points that way. Evolution does not foster a pessimistic spirit. We encourage hope for the distant future. We do so by the view we give of the general trend of the universe upwards. We do so still more by placing man at the summit. Does the view of man as the crown of evolutionary process throw any light on his eternal destiny? Does it contain any promise of immortality? Here one feels inclined to speak with bated breath. A hope so august, so inconceivably great, makes the grasping hand of faith tremble. We are tempted to exclaim: Behold, we know not anything. Yet it is worthy of note that leading advocates of evolutionism are amongst the most pronounced upholders of immortality.

On Miracles and Natural Law.

Sir William Dawson, F. R. S., the aged scientist of Montreal, contributed a paper entitled "Religion Scientiæ," which was a notable exposition of the complete harmony of science and religion. In the course of his paper, which was read by Prof. Marie Newton Snell, Mr. Dawson said:

Science seems to have no place for agnosticism except in that sense in which the essence of all energies and even of matter is unknown; and it has no place for pantheism except in that sense in which energies like gravitation, apparently localized in a central body, are extended in their effects throughout the universe. In this way science merges into rational theism, and its first cause becomes the will of a divine being, inscrutable in essence, yet universal in influence and manifest in his works. Science cannot consistently place itself in opposition to the miraculous and the supernatural. It has by its own discoveries made us familiar with the fact that every new acquisition of nature confers powers which, if exercised previously, would have been miraculous; that it would have been evidence for the time of superhuman powers. We know no limit to this as to the agency of intelligences higher than man, or as to God himself. Nor does miracle in this aspect counteract natural law. The scope for it, within the limits of natural law and the properties of natural objects, is practically infinite. All the metaphysical arguments of the last generation against the possibility of miracles have, in fact, been destroyed by the progress of science, and no limit can be set to divide agency in this respect, provided the end is worthy of the means. On the other hand, science has rendered human imitations of divine miracle impostures, too transparent to be credited by intelligent persons. In like manner the attitude of science to divine revelation is not one of antagonism except in so far as any professed revelation is contradictory of natural facts and laws. This is the question on which I do not propose to enter but may state my conviction that the Old and New Testaments of the Christian faith, while true to nature in their reference to it, infinitely transcend its teaching in their sublime revelations respecting God and his purposes towards man.

Music the Only Living Art.

The Rev. Dr. H. R. Haweis of London, England, was introduced by Dr. Barrows, to speak on the subject of "Music, Emotion, and Morals." This ever popular and distinguished visitor, small of stature and giant in intellect, was received with great applause. The large desk was cleared away from the platform and the speaker marched back and forth during the delivery of his interesting address, supported by his gold headed cane. Dr. Haweis said:

Music, Emotion, and Morals. I find that the connection between music and morals has been very much left out in the cold; and yet music is in its golden age. You have heard many grave things debated in this room during the last three or four days. Let me remind you that the connection between the arts and morals is also a very grave subject. And the connection between the musical art and morals has been much overlooked. Here we are, living in the middle of the golden age of music, perhaps without knowing it. What would you have given to have seen a day of Raphael or to have seen a day of Pericles, you who live in the nineteenth century? And yet the age of Augustus was the golden age of Roman literature. The age of Pericles of sculpture, the Medicean the age of painting, so the golden age of music is the Victorian or the Star Spangled Banner age [applause].

Music is the only living, growing art. All other arts have been discovered. An art is not a growing art when all its elements have been discovered. You paint now and you combine the discoveries of the past; you discover nothing; you build now and you combine the researches and experiences of the past. But you cannot paint better than Raphael; you cannot build more beautiful cathedrals than the cathedrals of the middle ages; but music is still a growing art. Up to yesterday everything in music had not been explored. It is very difficult to make any progress; it seems impossible to create anything new in architecture. In painting, architecture, and sculpture you simply combine or recombine the discovered elements. I say we are now in the golden age of music, because we can almost within the memory of man reach hands with Mozart and Beethoven and Wagner. We place their heads upon pedestals side by side with Raphael and Michael Angelo; yet we haven't any clear idea of the connection between the art of music and morals, although we acknowledge great men like Beethoven along with the great sculptors, the poets and painters. Now let me tell you that you have no business to spend much time or money or interest upon any subject unless you can make out a connection between the subject and morals and conduct and life unless you can give art an occupation on an ethical and moral basis. You do spend a great deal of money on music. You pay fabulous prices to engage gigantic orchestras; you give a great deal of your own time to music; it lays hold of you, fascinates and dominates you; yet, perhaps, you have to confess to yourself that you have no real idea of the connection between music and the conduct of life. An Italian professor said to me the other day: "Pray what is the connection between music and morals?" He then began to scoff a little at the idea that music was anything but a pleasant way of whiling away a little time and creating a pleasurable diversion, but he had no idea there was any connection between music and the conduct of life.

How It Is Linked to Morals.

Now, in case after today any one asks you what is the connection between music and morals I will give it to you in a nutshell. This is the connection: Music is the language of emotion. I suppose you all admit that music has an extraordinary power over your feelings, and therefore music is connected with emotion. Emotion is connected with thought. Some kind of feeling or emotion underlies all thoughts, not from moment to moment as they flit through your minds. Therefore music is connected with thought. Thought is connected with action. Most people think before they act or are supposed to—at any rate I must give you the benefit of the doubt. But thought is connected with action and action deals with the conduct or use, and the sphere of conduct is connected with morals. Therefore, if music is connected with emotion, and emotion is connected with thought, and thought is connected with action, and action is connected with the sphere of conduct, morals, things which are connected by the same must be connected with one another, and therefore music must be connected with morals.

Now, the real reason, the cogent reason, why we have coupled these three words, music, emotion, morals, together is because *emotion* is connected with morals. You will all admit that if your emotions or feelings were always wisely directed that life would be more free from the disorders which disturb us. The great disorders of our age come, not from the possession of emotional feeling, but from its abuse, its misdirection, and the bad use of it. Once discipline your emotions, once get a good quantity of that steam power of life which we call feeling or emotion and drive it in the right channel, and life becomes noble, fertile, and harmonious. Well then if there is this close connection between emotion or feeling and the life or conduct, morals, what the connection between emotion and morals is that also must be the character of the connection between music, which is the art medium of emotion and morals.

Thought Without Feeling Is Dead.

Now, there are a great many people who will say "after all that art which deals with emotions is less respectable than an art which deals with thought." I might be led here to ask what is the connection between emotion and thought, but that would lower me too far. But in a word I may say that thought without feeling is dead, being alone. You may have a good thought, but if you have not the steam power of emotion or feeling at the back of it, what will it do for you? A steam engine may be a good machine, but it must have the steam. And so our life wants emotion or feeling before we can carry out in action our thoughts and aspirations. Indeed, so strange is this wonderful inner life of emotion with which music converses, first-hand, most intimately without the mediation of thoughts or words. So strange is this inward life of emotion, so powerful and important is it, that it that it sometimes even transcends thought. We rise out of thought into emotion, for emotion not only precedes, it also transcends thought. Emotion carries on and completes our otherwise incomplete thoughts and aspirations. [Applause.] Tell me when does the actor culminate? When he is pouring forth an eloquent diatribe? When he is uttering the most glowing words of Shakspeare? No. But when all words fail him and when he stands apart with flashing eye and quivering lip and heaving chest and allows the importance of exhausted symbolism to express for him the crisis of his inarticulate emotion. Then we say he is sublime; emotion has transcended thought.

Now, why has emotion or feeling got a bad name? Because emotion is so often misdirected, so often stands for mere gush without sincerity; it does not pass on, has no tendency to pass on into action. Hence the lady who in Dickens was carried home in a sedan chair, in a flood of tears, is one of those who have the power of turning on the water-works at any moment. "Tears, idle tears." Tears which fall easily and for no adequate cause, we don't respect them. There is no genuine emotion at the back of them. There are men who will swear to you eternal friendship. You would think these men's feelings at the boiling point, but ask a man to back his emotion with a hundred dollars, you find his emotion is of no use whatever. That is the reason why emotion has got a bad name.

Steam Power Back of Good Deeds.

But believe me, ladies and gentlemen, nothing good and true was ever carried out in this world without emotion. The power of emotion, aye, of emotion through music, on politics and patriotism. The power of emotion, aye, emotion through music, upon religions and morals; that, in a nutshell, will be the remainder of my discourse. What does a statesman do when he wants to carry a great measure through our Parliament or your House of Representatives? He stands up and says "I want to pass this law." Nobody will attend to him in Parliament. When he goes stumping through the country he goes to the people and explains his measure to them, and at last he gets the whole country in a ferment and then he comes back to Parliament or to Congress and says, "Gentlemen, you see the people will have it." Their voice is as the voice of many waters; it is as loud as the roaring of the ocean and as irresistible. And you cannot oppose a law which has the emotional feeling of the country back of it, and presently the law is passed which they would not listen to before the country got roused.

Why, I remember in the great war of the North against the South how Mr. Lincoln said Henry Ward Beecher was the greatest motive power he had in the North. [Great applause.] And why? Because he would go into a meeting packed with Southerners or with advocates of slavery and disunion and leave that meeting boiling liberationists and going solid for the preservation of the Union. [Applause.] Well, that was the power of emotion in politics and patriotism. And I remember very well, because I was in Italy at the time, how when Garibaldi came there for the last time—that was the third or fourth time he had come over at intervals to try to rouse the people how he was engaged in his great fight for the freedom of Italy. He devoted his life to that mission and he came over again and again until he fired the people from north to south with his own patriotism, and it was nothing but the steam power of feeling and emotion which carried that great revolution for a united Italy. It may be true that Victor Emmanuel took and gave the movement its constitutional form. Mazzini was the thinker, Cavour the statesman, but it was Garibaldi who aroused the great emotional feeling that sent that revolution through and made Italy one. And see now the connection between the national music and emotion. There has never been a great crisis in a nation's history without some appropriate air, some appropriate march or song, which has been the embodied emotion of the people.

I remember Garibaldi's hymn. It expressed the essence of the Italian movement. Look at all your patriotic songs. Look at

John Brown's body lies a-moldering in the ground,
But his soul goes marching on.

Nation's Character Expressed in Music.

The feeling and action of a country somehow passes into music. It is the power of emotion through music upon politics and patriotism. I remember when Wagner as a very young man came over to England and studied our national anthems. He said that the whole of the British character lay in the first two bars of "Rule Britannia." It goes (here the reverend gentleman gave an imitation of the go ahead subject of England's great national song, and continued). It means "Get out of the way; make room for me." [Laughter and applause.] It is John Bull elbowing through the crowd. And so with your "Star Spangled Banner," which has kindled so much unity and patriotism. The profoundly religious nature of the Germans comes forth in their patriot hymn, "God Save the Emperor." Our "God Save the Queen" strikes the same note as "Rule Britannia."

Confound her enemies.
Frustrate their knavish tricks.

That is in the same spirit as "get out of my way"; and it is enshrined in the British national anthem. This shows the connection between emotion and music in politics and patriotism. It throws a strong light upon the wisdom of that statesman who said, "Let who will make the laws of a people, let me make their national songs."

I see another gentleman is in charge of the topic "Religion and Music," but it is quite impossible for me to entirely exclude a religion from my lecture today on the power of emotion through music upon religion and through religion upon morals—for religion is that thing which kindles and makes operative and irresistible the sway of the moral nature; it is impossible with this motto, "Music, Emotion, and Religion," for my text to exclude the consideration of the effect of music upon religion.

Lighten Their Hearts with Song.

I read that our Lord and his disciples at a time when all words failed them, and when their hearts were heavy, when all had been said and all had been done at that last supper—I read that after they had sung a hymn our Lord and the disciples went out into the Mount of Olives. After Paul and Silas had been beaten and thrust into a noisome dungeon, they forgot their pain and humiliation, and sang songs and spiritual psalms in the night, "and the prisoners heard them." I read that in the history of the Christian Church when the great creative and adaptive genius of Rome took possession of that mighty spiritual movement and proceeded to evangelize the Roman Empire, that St. Ambrose, Bishop of Milan in the third century, collected the Greek modes and adapted certain of them for the Christian churches, and that these scales were afterward revived by the great Pope Gregory, who gave the Christian church the Gregorian Chants, the first elements of emotion interpreted by music which appeared in the Christian Church. It is difficult for us to overestimate the power of those crude scales although they seem harsh to our ears. It is difficult to realize the effect produced by Augustine and his monks when they landed in Great Britain chanting the ancient Gregorian Chants. When the King gave his partial adherence to the mission of Augustine, the Saint turned from the King and directed his course towards Canterbury, where he was to be the first Christian Archbishop. And still as he went along with his monks they chanted one of the Gregorian Chants. That was Augustine's divine war cry: "Turn away, O Lord, thy wrath from this city, and thine anger from its sin." The speaker intoned the words to a Gregorian. That is a true Gregorian and those are the words of Augustine. And later on I might remind you of both the passive and active functions of music in the Christian church—passive when the people sat still and heard sweet anthems; active when they broke out into hymns of praise. Shall I speak of the great comfort which hymn singing was to Luther, who stood up in his carriage as he approached the City of Worms and sang his hymn, "Ein Fester Burgist Unser Gott." Shall I tell you of others who have solaced their hours of solitude by singing hymns and spiritual psalms and how at times hymn-singing in the church was almost all the religion that the people had. The poor Lollards, when afraid of preaching their doctrine, still sang, and throughout the country the poor and uneducated people, if they could not understand the subtleties of theological doctrine, still could sing praise and make melody in their hearts.

Song in a Welsh Cottage.

I remember how much I was affected in passing through a little Welsh mountain village some time ago, at night in the solitude of the Welsh hills, I saw a little light in a cottage, and as I came near I heard the voices of the children singing: "Jesus, lover of my soul, let me to thy bosom fly."

And I thought of how those little ones had gone to school and had learned this hymn and had come home to evangelize their little remote cottage and lift up the hearts of their parents with the song of Jesus. Why, the effects of a good hymn are incalculable. Wesley and Whitfield and the great hymn writers of the last century, and the sacred laureate of the High Church party, Keble, have all known and exerted the power of religious song. "Sun of My Soul," from the "Christian Year," is about the best known of all our hymns. Do make your service congregational, and do not let the organist cheat the people out of the hymns. Don't let him gallop them through with his trained choir. Remind him that he has his time with the anthems and the voluntaires, and that when the hymns come that is the people's innings and fair play is a jewel. [Laughter and applause.] Hymns have an enormous power in knitting together the religious elements of character. I never was so much struck as in entering Exeter Hall one time when Messrs. Moodey and Sankey were ruling the roast there. What did Mr. Moody do? He knew his business. He sent an unobtrusive looking lady to the harmonium and she began a hymn. There were only a few people in the hall, but others kept dropping in and they joined in the hymn; and by the time they had got through the twenty-fifth or thirtieth verse the whole of the hall was in full cry. They were warmed up and enthusiastic, and then in comes Mr. Moody, and he could play upon that vast crowd as on an old fiddle. Believe me, emotion through music is a great power in vitalizing and cementing and unifying the religious aspirations of a large mixed congregation.

Put Music to Its Applications.

I now approach the last clause of my discourse. We have discovered the elements of music. Modern music has been 300 or 400 years in existence, and that is about the time that every art has taken to be thoroughly explored. After that all its elements have been discovered; there is no more to be discovered, properly speaking, and all that remains is to apply it to the use, consolation, and elevation of mankind. Well, as I said, we have reached that era of music; we are living in the "golden age." It is difficult to imagine anything more commplicated than Wagner's score of "Parcifal" or the score of the "Trilogy." We have all these wondrous resources of the sound art placed at the disposal of humanity for the first time. But there is a boundless future in store for music. We have not half explored its powers for good. I say let the people have bands. Cultivate music in the home; harmonize crowds with music. Let it be more and more the solace and burden lifted off humanity, and above all let us learn that music is not only a consolation, it not only has the power of expressing emotion, of exciting emotion, but also the power of disciplining, controlling, and purifying emotion. When you listen to a great symphony of Beethoven you undergo a process of divine restraint. Music is an immortal benefactor, because it illustrates the law of emotional restraint. There is a grand future for music. Let it be noble and it will also be restrained.

When you listen to a symphony by Beethoven you place yourselves in the hands of a great master. You hold your breath in one place and let it out in another; you have not to give way at random, but you expand only as the master wills; he drives his audience as a charioteer drives his team.

It Teaches Man Immortality.

Musical sound provides a diagram for the discipline, control, and purification of the emotions. Indeed it seems to me that music, the most spiritual and latest born of the arts, has been given us in this most material and skeptical age; not only as a consolation, a sovereign art medium of emotion, but to restore in us the sublime consciousness of our own immortality. For it is in listening to sweet and noble strains of music that we feel lifted and raised above ourselves. We move about in worlds not realized. It is as the footfalls on the threshold of another world. We breathe a higher air. We stretch forth the spiritual antennæ of our being and touch the invisibles, and in still moments we have heard the songs of the angels, and at chosen seasons there comes a kind of open vision.

We have seen white "presences among the hills."
"Hence, too, in a season of calm weather,
Though inland far we be,
Our souls have sight of that immortal sea
Which brought us hither;
Can in a moment toward thither,
And see the children sport upon the shore,
And hear the mighty water rolling evermore."

HINDOO CRITICISES CHRISTIANITY.

Mr. Vivekananda Says Religion of the Vedas Is Religion of Love.

Dr. Noble presided at the afternoon session. The Hall of Columbus was badly crowded. The Rt.-Rev. Archbishop John J. Keane of Washington was first presented to read the paper of Prof. Thomas Dwight of Harvard University on "Man in the Light of Science and Religion." A synopsis of the paper follows:

The great dogmas of religion are unchanged and unchangeable. As Catholics we are proud to confess our belief in them. Besides these doctrines there are others which, though never defined by the church, are so closely connected with what is of faith and have been so constantly held that it would, at the least, be rash to call them into question. Man's nature, his origin, his destiny are some of the burning questions of the day. Man in the light of revelation as made known through the scriptures and by the definitions and traditions of the Catholic Church is a compound of soul and body. He is the product of God's last creative act. His body is of the earth, but his immortal spiritual soul is the image of God. He is a little lower than the angels. His end is God. In the beginning was matter and force. How they got there no one knows. Some say they are eternal; others admit the possibility of a Creator, but put him aside as unprovable and unknowable. By laws of unknown origin the nebulous matter formed worlds. On this one, somehow, organic life appeared. Cells developed into plants of successively greater complexity; plants into animals. Animals rose from the simple to the complex, and finally to man, by gradual changes. Instincts are the result of the inheritance of accumulated ancestral experience. There is no essential difference between it and reason. Ethical and moral ideas are simply developments. Free will and accountability are impossible. The original atoms can have had no choice as to obeying the original forces. How or when can so essentially foreign a power as that of freedom to chose have first appeared? It cannot have been in germ in the primeval atoms, neither can it of itself have come out of nothing. It therefore cannot exist. If there be no free will there is no accountability, no right, no wrong. Conscience is a delusion, law a tyranny. Any system of religion, any probation, any future reward or punishment is, on these premises, self-evidently absurd.

Between any such system and revelation there can be no agreement. If one is right, the other is wrong. The truth of the one implies the error of the other. All compromise is impossible. Though there can be no conflict between religion and science, for truth cannot contradict truth; between religion and sham science there is a duel to the death. We deny these doctrines because they are false. Philosophy, indeed, shows their falsehood most clearly.

World Wants Best Religion.

President Sylvester F. Scovill then read his paper on "What Constitutes a Religious as Distinguished from a Moral Life," a summary of which follows:

There is a certain loftiness in the part and mein of religion at this point. It is conscious of power. It is strangely confident, if not divine. It knows that all the good in the world in broken bits came from where it came from and under the same ordering, and will be brought together in him who "filleth all with all"—the true, the only divine fullness. There is something sublime in this regal confidence which the religious life breathes amid all contradictions. All religions share in this confidence in proportion to the truth they contain.

What the world wants is the best religion. It wants it with a deeper thirst than it wants silver or gold or knowledge or science, and I believe this congress will help the world to get just what it wants and needs more and more—genuine religious life. The religious life alone has creative power. The moral can never create the religious, while the religious will always create the moral life. The religious life developes more continuity, more fiber, and more propagative power than a moral life. The religious life stands out as the strongest force for the duties of life.

Man Has a Spontaneous Belief.

Prof. J. P. Landis, Ph. D., of Union Theological Seminary, Dayton, O., was the next essayist. He read a paper showing "How Philosophy Can Give Aid to the Science of Religion." A summary follows:

Religion is the union of man with God, of the finite with the infinite, expressed in conscious love and reverence. There have been many and are many religions, and however much they may differ in other respects in this they agree: "That man has a natural faith in supernatural powers with which he can commune, to which he is related, and that this life and this earth are not enough to satisfy his soul." To construct a science of religion requires the collocation of vast historical data, and exhaustive and true analysis of the facts of consciousness; the discovery of the relations of these facts to one another, of the principles which underlie and pervade them, and the laws by which they are governed, and the logical arrangement of system of possession of these elements or data. The human mind cannot rest satisfied with mere phenomena or isolated facts, or even the orderly classification of facts and phenomena; it seeks to get below the phenomena and accidents to find the ultimate essence and meaning. Man finds himself to be a religious being. He has a sense of dependence on a superior being. There are in all men certain spontaneous beliefs. But as man advances in intellectual growth and intelligence he begins to reflect on these phenomena. He will ask into the meaning and ground of these feelings, and these significance of his beliefs. He will necessarily inquire how far these feelings and beliefs are justifiable, whether they are mere fancies of imagination or grounded in reality and supported by reason, and how far they involve real knowledge. Religion must come to philosophy to settle for it all the problems which are purely rational.

Says Christianity Is Intolerant.

Dr. Noble then presented Swami Vivekananda, the Hindoo monk, who was applauded loudly as he stepped forward to the center of the platform. He wore an orange robe, bound with a scarlet sash, and a pale yellow turban. The customary smile was on his handsome face and his eyes shown with animation. Said he:

We who come from the East have sat here on the platform day after day and have been told in a patronizing way that we ought to accept Christianity because Christian nations are the most prosperous. We look about us and we see England, the most prosperous Christian nation in the world, with her foot on the neck of 250,000,000 of Asiatics. We look back into history and see that the prosperity of Christian Europe began with Spain. Spain's prosperity began with the invasion of Mexico. Christianity wins its prosperity by cutting the throats of its fellow-men. At such a price the Hindoo will not have prosperity.

I have sat here today and I have heard the height of intolerance. I have heard the creed of the Moslem applauded, when today the Moslem sword is carrying destruction into India. Blood and the sword are not for the Hindu, whose religion is based on the law of love.

When the applause had ceased Mr. Vivekananda went to read his paper, a summary of which follows:

Three religions stand now in the world which have come down to us from time prehistoric—Hindooism, Zoroastrainism, and Judaism. They have all received tremendous shocks and all of them proved by their survival their internal strength; but while Judaism failed to absorb Christianity, and a handful of Parsees are all that remain to tell the tale of their great religion, sect after sect has arisen in India and seems to shake the religion of the Vedas to its foundation. It receded for a while only to return in an all-absorbing flood.

The Vedas teaches that creation is without beginning or end. The Vedas declares: I am a spirit living in a body. I am not the body; the body will die, but I will not die. Here am I in this body, and when it will fall still will I go on living. The soul was not created for nothing, for creation means combination, and that means a certain future dissolution. If, then, the soul was created it must die. Therefore it was not created.

There are two parallel lines of existence, one that of the mind, the other that of matter. If matter and its transformations answer for all that we have there is no necessity of supposing the existence of a soul. But it cannot be proved that thought has been evolved out of matter, and if a philosophical monism is inevitable that of a spiritual monism is certainly the logical conclusion.

Where the Soul's Hope Lies.

The human soul is eternal and immortal, perfect, and infinite, and death means only a change of center from one body to another. The present is determined by our past action and the future will be by the present, it will go on evoluting up or reverting back from birth to birth and death to death. The soul is like a tiny boat in a tempest—raised one moment on the crest of a billow and dashed down into a yawning chasm the next; rolling to and fro at the mercy of good and bad action—a powerless, helpless wreck in an ever raging, ever rushing, uncompromising current of cause and effect. The heart sinks at the idea, yet this is the law of nature. Is there no hope? Is there no escape? This was the cry that went up from the bottom of the heart of despair. It reached the throne of mercy and words of hope and consolation came down and inspired a Vedic sage and he stood up before the world and in trumpet voice proclaimed the glad tidings: "Here ye children of immortal bliss, even ye that reside in higher spheres, I have found the way out, I have found the ancient one who is beyond all darkness, all illusion, and knowing him alone you shall be saved from death again."

Thus it is Vedas that proclaimed that not a dreadful combination of unforgiving laws, not an endless prison of cause and effect, but at the head of all these laws, in and through every particle matter and force stands one at whose command the wind blows, the fire burns, the clouds rain, and death stalks upon the earth.

He is everywhere the pure and formless one, the almighty and the all merciful; he is our father and our mother; our beloved friend; he is the source of all strength; he beareth the burden of the universe; he is to be worshiped as the one beloved, dearer than everything in this and the next life. Thus saying Rishis of the Vedas. The Vedas teach that the soul is divine, only held under bondage of matter, and perfection will be reached when the bond will burst, and the word they use is therefore mutki—freedom from death and misery. This bondage can only fall off through the mercy of God, and this mercy comes on the pure. So purity is the condition of his mercy.

The Hindoo religion does not consist in struggles and attempts to believe a certain doctrine or dogma, but in the realizing, not in the believing, but in being and becoming. The whole struggle of their system is a constant struggle to become perfect, to become divine, to reach God and see God. This reaching God, seeing God, becoming perfect, even as the Father in heaven is perfect, constitutes the religion of the Hindoos.

DOCTRINES OF BUDDHA EXPOUNDED.

H. Dharmapala Outlines the Indian Creed—Religion and Science Discussed.

The evening attendance in point of numbers was one of the smallest in the session, yet a goodly number of persons were present and what the audience lacked in numbers it made up in enthusiasm. Every one who attended the session was amply repaid as all the essays of the evening were of the highest order. The Rev. J. H. Lewis of Plainfield, N. J., was the Chairman. H. Dharmapala of Ceylon was introduced as the first speaker. His subject was "Buddhism." Before beginning his essay he sang a strange, weird song, which he explained was a supplication to Buddha, sung in the Ceylon assemblies before beginning the service. In his essay he said in substance:

It is difficult to properly comprehend the system of Buddha by a spiritual study of its doctrines, and especially by those who have been trained to think that there is no truth in other religions. A systematic study of Buddha's doctrine has not yet been made by the Western scholars, hence the conflicting opinions expressed by them at various times. The notion once held by the scholars that it is a system of materialism has been exploded. Agnostics found in Buddha an agnostic, and Dr. Rhys Davids, the eminent Pali scholar, used to call him the "Agnostic Philosopher of India."

In the religion of Buddha is found a comprehensive system of ethics and a transcendental metaphysic, embracing a sublime psychology. To the simple-minded it offers a code of morality, to the earnest student a system of pure thought. But the basic doctrine is the self-purification of man. Spiritual progress is impossible for him who does not lead a life of purity and compassion. The superstructure has to be built on the basis of a pure life. So long as one is fettered by selfishness, passion, prejudice, fear, so long the doors of his higher nature are closed against the truth. The rays of the sunlight of truth enter the mind of him who is fearless to examine truth, who is free from prejudice, who is not tied by the sensual passion, and who has reasoning faculties to think. One has to be an atheist in the sense employed by Max Muller. Without that atheism no new religion, no reform, no reformation, no resuscitation would ever have been possible. Without that atheism no new life is possible for any one of us.

The strongest emphasis has been put by Buddha on the supreme importance of having an unprejudiced mind before we start on the road of investigation of truth. The least attachment of the mind to preconceived ideas is a positive hindrance to the acceptance of truth. Buddha says that man can enjoy in this life a glorious existence, a life of individual freedom, of fearlessness, and compassionateness. This dignified ideal of manhood may be obtained by the humblest, and this consummation raises him above wealth and royalty. "He that is compassionate and observes the law is my disciple."

Fundamental Teaching of Buddha.

This forms the fundameneal teaching of Buddha. Universal love and sympathy with all mankind and with animal life. Everyone is enjoined to love all beings as a mother loves her only child and takes care of it even at the risk of her life. The realization of the ideal of brotherhood is obtained when the first stage of holiness is realized. The idea of separation is destroyed and the oneness of life is recognized. There is no pessimism in the teachings of Buddha, for he strictly enjoins on his holy disciples not even to suggest to others that life is not worth living. On the contrary, the usefulness of life is emphasized for the sake of doing good to self and humanity.

In the sense of a Supreme Creator Buddha says that there is no such being; accepting the doctrine of evolution as the only true one, with the corollary, the law of cause and effect, he condemns the idea of a creator. But the Supreme God of the Brahmins and minor gods are accepted. But they are subject to the law of cause and effect. This Supreme God is all love, all merciful, all gentle, and looks upon all beings with equanimity, and Buddha teaches men to practice these four supreme virtues.

The following are the attributes of Buddha: He is absolutely pure from all passions, commits no evil even in secrecy, and is the embodiment of perfection. He is above doing anything wrong. Without a teacher. Self-introspection, by this has he reached the state of supreme enlightenment. By means of his divine eye he looks back to the remotest past and future. He knows the way of emancipation, and is accomplished in the three great branches of divine knowledge, and has gained perfect wisdom. He is in possession of all psychic powers, always willing to listen, full of energy, wisdom, and dhyana. He has realized eternal peace and walks in the perfect path of virtue. He knows three states of existence. He is incomparable in purity and holiness. He is teacher of gods and men. He exhorts gods and men at the proper time according to their individual temperaments. He is the supremely enlightened teacher and the perfect embodiment of all the virtues he teaches. The two characteristics of the Buddha are wisdom and compassion.

Buddha says: "He who is not generous, who is fond of sensuality, who is disturbed at heart, who is of uneven mind, who is not reflective, who is not of calm mind, who is discontented at heart, who has no control over his senses, such a disciple is far from me, though he is in body near me. It is by the perception of self through charity, purity, self-sacrifice, self-knowledge, dauntless energy, patience, truth, resolution, love, and equanimity that the good is realized." The last words of Buddha: "Be ye lamps unto yourselves, be ye a refuge to yourselves; betake yourself to an external voyage, hold fast to the truth as a lamp, hold fast as a refuge to the truth, look not for refuge to any one besides yourselves. Learn ye, then, that knowledge have I attained and have declared unto you, and walk ye in it; practice and increase, in order that the path of holiness may last and long endure. For the blessing of many people, to the relief of the world, to the welfare, the blessing, the joy of gods and men."

Relation of Science to Religion.

The next speaker was Dr. Paul Carus of Chicago, whose paper was: "The Relation of Natural and Other Sciences to Religion." He said:

Religion has not ceased to be a religion for mankind. It still surrounds us, but it has become as natural as the air we breathe. The days of "Blue Laws" have passed away. The leaders of today would have been burned 100 years ago as heretics. But it is not that they are any less religious than 100 years ago. It is simply that our sight has been strengthened and we see more clearly than in the past. Reason is the divine spark in man's nature. Rob man of science and he ceases to be the son of God, and you rob him of the only reliable medium between man and God. There are persons who accept religion blindly and say that where it conflicts with science you must throw away science. They forget that science grows along with religion. The dignity of man consists in his ability to discover truth, and truth is discovered through the medium of science. Most every religion has drawn up inspiration for its truth, and without this our fathers could not have known what they did. Instinct and religious instinct have often been far in advance of their age. This is also true of the arts and sciences. Many appliances were used before they knew aught of the principles upon which they worked.

The religious instincts of man have often been wonderful. The ancient patriarchs preached the love of enemies. Yet no one thoroughly understood until the arrival of Christ. Whoever has an opinion of his own and sincerity he is religious even when he rejects religion. Every earnest seeker is in the right way and will come to the truth at last. There is no strive between science and religion; it is a struggle between science and what in religion is the relict of paganism.

"The History and Prospects of Exploration in Bible Lands," by Dr. George E. Post of Bierout, Syria, was the last paper of the evening. Dr. Post said that there are five methods of exploration open to the searcher. Local tradition, ecclesiastical tradition, reports of travelers, systematic surveys, and excavation. He then explained in detail the manner in which each of these means of research had added to the history of the world and confirmed the stories of the Bible of cities and places in the East.

QUAKERS IN THEIR MEETING-HOUSE.

Society of Friends Holds the First Meeting of Its Congress—Other Meetings.

Yesterday's side religious congresses were notable chiefly for the assembling of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, as they are more commonly known. This quiet sect, living much within itself and observing the commands of peace and good will, seldom takes part in any great religious gathering. It is an important part of the Quakers' belief to avoid all outward show or ostentation. They never force themselves upon the notice of the world and are content that their daily lives should speak for them. Yet they decided to come to Chicago and take part in the gathering of faiths and creeds. Their motive was, one of the speakers said, to acknowledge the debt which they believe will accrue to mankind as the result of the parliament. The bond of love and tolerance, patience and unity which they feel is destined to make the parliament a conspicuous mark in the religious history of the world moved them to give approval by their presence. The other congresses were those of the evangelical Association, the Unitarians, and the Christian Science.

Quakers Welcomed to Chicago.

The Society of Friends began its session at the New Church Temple, No. 17 Van Buren street. John J. Cornell of Baltimore was chosen chairman. He introduced Jonathan W. Plummer of Chicago, who welcomed the Friends to Chicago. After his address Mercy G. Hammond of Sterling, Kas., read a paper upon the state of the Friends Society, the spread of its principles, and how to increase its growth and influence. The response to this paper was made by Lavinia P. Yeatman of Norway, Pa. A discussion of the subject followed and was participated in by A. M. Power of New York, Isaac Roberts of Philadelphia, Lydia Price of Germantown, Pa., Isaac Wilson of Canada, Dr. E. H. McGill of Swarthmore, Pa., and Joseph Hartley of Ohio.

The afternoon session was held in the Hall of Washington, with Robert M. Janney of Philadelphia as Chairman. After Mr. Janney's introduction Aaron M. Powell of New York opened the congress by reading Whittier's poem, "Our Master." "A Statement of the Faith of Friends," by Howard M. Jenkins of Philadelphia, was the introductory essay and was read by Chairman Janney. The paper began by a declaration of the principles laid down by George Fox, and briefly told their history to the present day. He said that the Friends, or Quakers, numbered less than 150,000 all told, and in America somewhat less than 25,000. But truth must be weighed and not measured, and numbers tell little. The doctrine of the Friends is that its disciples must forsake the outward and turn within. They offer no new scheme of salvation, but simply turn to the principles as preached by Christ when he said, "The Kingdom of God is within you." It is a doctrine of leaving behind the ceremonial and a return to simpler forms. In conclusion the paper summed up Quakerism as follows: "A belief in the Supreme Being, in the divine imminence, the scriptures, the divinity of Christ, and the Christ rule in daily life."

Joseph J. Janney of Baltimore followed with a paper, "Our Mission Work in Behalf of Arbitration—Indian Development, Negro Development, and Against Slavery, Intemperance," etc. The other papers read at this session were: "The Position of Women in the Society of Friends," by Elizabeth P. Bond of Swarthmore, Pa.; "Our Institutions of Learning—Schools and Colleges," by Edward H. McGill, LL. D., of Swarthmore; and "Our Thoughts and to Coöperation of the Distinct Faiths in Labor Against Jointly Recognized Evils," by Robert Haviland of Chappaqua, N. Y.

The congress of the Evangelical Association opened yesterday morning in Washington Hall in the presence of a large audience. After an invocation by the Rev. H. J. Bowman, Des Moines, Ia., the opening address of welcome was given by President Bonney, to which the Chairman of the congress, the Rev. G. C. Knobel, responded. Mr. Knobel expressed the thanks of the Evangelical Association to the World's Fair Congress Auxiliary for the opportunity given it to take part in the great Parliament of Religions. He proceeded:

Here are the fathers, patriarchs in our Israel, with their sons and daughters from the east and west. The mothers, queens royal of our Christian homes, in which they sway the benignant scepter of maternal love; here are watchmen on the walls of our Zion from the length and breadth of our ecclesiastical domain. Three continents are represented either by visitors of the congress or by contributions to its program.

The Chairman's address was followed by a paper on "The History of the Evangelical Association," by the Rev. S. P. Spreng, editor of the *Evangelical Messenger*, Cleveland, O. The other papers of the morning session were "Doctrines of the Evangelical Association," by Bishop J. J. Esher of Chicago, and "Polity of the Evangelical Association," by Bishop S. C. Breyfogel, Reading, Pa.

At the afternoon session Bishop Breyfogel presided and the following papers were read: "The Relation of the Evangelical Association to the Cause of Education," by President H. J. Kickhoefer, Northwestern College, Naperville, Ill.; "The Need of an Educated Ministry," read in German by Prof. S. L. Umbach of the Union Biblical Institute, Naperville, Ill.

At the evening session the general topic was "Missions," and papers on home and European mission work were read by Bishop Horn of Cleveland and the Rev. G. Heinmiller, respectively.

Growth of Idea of the Trinity.

In a paper giving the history of Unitarianism "From the Sermon on the Mount to the Nicene Creed" the Rev. T. R. Slicer of Buffalo brought much careful research to show that the thought of the triad in God was unknown until near the beginning of the third century. He said the absolute being of God remained untouched through the growing centuries by the growing claims of Christ. No father of the church for three centuries after Christ lost sight of the subordination of Christ to God, or claimed him to be otherwise than a representative of the Father. The rank growth of dogma began in the third century. The Holy Ghost was not given a place as the third person of God until the eighth century. The true original Unitarians were the Jews of the first century, but those now known as early Unitarians were those who sought to revive the simple primitive faith in the unity of God of the early Christians.

The "History of the Liberal Movement in France" was briefly sketched by Prof. Bonet-Maury of Paris. He called the roll of the Frenchman whose inborn love of liberty in thought had added to history and letters much of value.

The Rev. F. W. N. Hugenholtz reported for Unitarianism in the Netherlands. He said there is by name no such thing as a Unitarian church in the Netherlands, but there exists a strong movement towards the breadth of modern thought, for which, he said, the Unitarian church has come to stand as against dogmatic, creed-bound methods. He paid a graceful tribute to Keremen and other teachers who have shown how much nearer to faith is honest doubt than the most elaborate confession of faith.

At the evening session of the Unitarian congress Prof. Carl Van Vergem of Stockholm spoke for Scandinavia, and papers were read covering the history of American Unitarianism before and during the transcendental period, written respectively by the Revs. J. H. Allen and George H. Batchelor. The Rev. John C. Learned of St. Louis discussed "Post-Trancendental Period of Unitarianism." He began by asserting that there is no such period in Unitarianism history. He said:

The impulse given by Paulsen and Emerson to our churches has been pushing toward some such culmination as this Parliament of Religions. It is a noble symphony of faith and fellowship, though it will be a long time before the music of this divine classic will seem sweet to ecclesiastical ears. This impetus is largely heightened first by publication of several books, which formed an epoch in theological thought. Darwin's "Origin of Species," Renan's "Life of Jesus," and others, and the outcome of the war for the abolition of slavery seems to have been limitless in possibilities of material and spiritual advancement.

Reception of Christian Scientists.

The Christian Science convention assembled in Hall 26 yesterday morning and was called to order by Chairman Kimball of the local committee. The hall, however, was entirely inadequate to accommodate the large crowds of Christian Scientists from all parts of the world, and the Chairman decided to change the order of exercises to a general reception to delegates and visiting societies. Chairman Kimball made the announcement that on account of the large attendance the Hall of Washington had been placed at the disposal of the congress for today's session. He said fully 1,000 leaders of Christian Science were already in town to attend the congress and many more were expected on the incoming trains, and he expected that the Hall of Washington would be taxed to its utmost capacity. A session will be held today from 2 to 6 p. m., and matters of interest to Christian Scientists will be discussed by eminent leaders from different parts of the world.

"CHICAGO DAY" ATTENDANCE

Prize Contest Open to All Readers of "The Chicago Tribune."

Chicago day at the World's Fair will be Monday, Oct. 9. The people of this city are determined to make this event notable in the history of the great Exposition. On the anniversary of the great fire which laid Chicago in ashes twenty-two years ago the people of this city will show themselves in force at the wonderful Fair, for the building of which they are entitled to the chief credit. The attendance will be enormous. No one, probably, can estimate it exactly, but every reader of THE TRIBUNE will have an opportunity to make a guess, and to stimulate close figuring the best guessers will be well rewarded. Here is the proposition:

THE TRIBUNE will give to the person making the best guess on the paid attendance at the World's Fair Chicago day, Monday, Oct. 9, 1893, a present of $15 in gold.

To the person making the second best guess $10 in gold will be given.

To each of the persons making the fifty next best guesses will be given a full admission ticket to the World's Columbian Exposition.

Guesses will be considered only when written on the coupon printed in THE TRIBUNE. These coupons will be printed only week days. Contestants will be allowed any number of guesses, provided each be on a coupon.

Coupons will be printed every day, except Sunday, up to and including Saturday, Oct. 7. No guesses will be considered which do not reach this office before midnight of Sunday, Oct. 8.

In considering the result prizes will be awarded only on the official report of the total paid attendance at the Fair, including both full and children's tickets.

The figures given out each night to the press are always subject to revision, so that prizes will be awarded only on the official report, after all returns are in.

Coupons which are mutilated or are in any way informal or irregular will be thrown out.

Write the number in figures, and give the name and address fully and completely. Address to "THE TRIBUNE, Chicago," and indorse the envelope "Chicago Day."

TRIM TO THIS LINE.

The Chicago Tribune

Prize Guessing Contest

—FOR—

Chicago Day, Oct. 9, 1893.

I guess that the paid attendance (official) at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago Day, Oct. 9, 1893,

will be ____________

Name ____________

Town ____________

Street ____________

Number ____________

TRIM TO THIS LINE.

For the benefit of competitors the paid attendance on a few of the red-letter days at the World's Fair is given below:

May 1 (opening day)	128,965
July 4 (American day)	283,273
Aug. 24 (Illinois day)	243,951
Sept. 7 (Pennsylvania day)	203,460

The attendance at Paris the biggest day was 397,150. At Philadelphia it was 217,526. Out of town people seem to take as much interest in the contest as Chicago people, about 50 per cent of those received being from out of town. Several have been received from distances. One was received from Savannah, Ga. A man in Lyons, Ia., thinks there will only be 4,604. Every mail brings in hundreds of coupons, the morning mail bringing about a thousand. The majority places the attendance at about 300,000.

Several prominent people were asked yesterday what they thought the Fair attendance "Chicago day" would be. They made the following estimates: Robert Hill, representing J. H. Walker & Co., 400,000; W. H. Fargo of W. H. Fargo & Co., 450,000; Secretary Mains of the C. P. Kellogg company, 500,000; Manager Abell of J. W. Butler & Co., 400,000; Louis Ullman of Straus, Ullman & Gorman, 425,000.

RECORD OF THE SHOOT AT FT. SHERIDAN

Infantry Lead the Cavalry Marksmen in the General Averages.

The rifle and carbine competitors of the United States Army shot at known distances, 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, yesterday. It was the first record work by the army quota and the wildest anticipations were realized. The infantry competitors led the cavalry in general average three points, but the cavalry distinguished marksmen outscored the infantry distinguished by a fraction of a point. The order of places did not perceptibly change from that of the preliminary. Following are the best ten averages made by infantry competitors:

First Sergt. M. J. Murphy, D, Thirteenth Infantry, total 170; Corporal E. H. Stevens, B, First Infantry, 170; Private D. McKensie, D, Eighteenth Infantry, 166; Private G. W. Obirchain, E, Sixth Infantry, 163; First Sergt. F. E. Miller, B, Twenty-third Infantry, 162; Private J. Gordon, B, Twenty-fifth Infantry, 161; Sergt. W. Hight, E, Twenty-third Infantry, 161; Private W. J. Jones, A, Twenty-fifth Infantry, 161; Private F. Alexander, F, Fourth Infantry, 160; Sergt. C. Rock, D, Third Infantry, 160.

The highest three records by the distinguished marksmen were:

First Sergt. W. N. Puckett, F, Twentieth Infantry, total 171; Sergt. W. Wraight, A, Thirteenth Infantry, 164; Sergt. H. S. Corp, B, Fourth Infantry, 159.

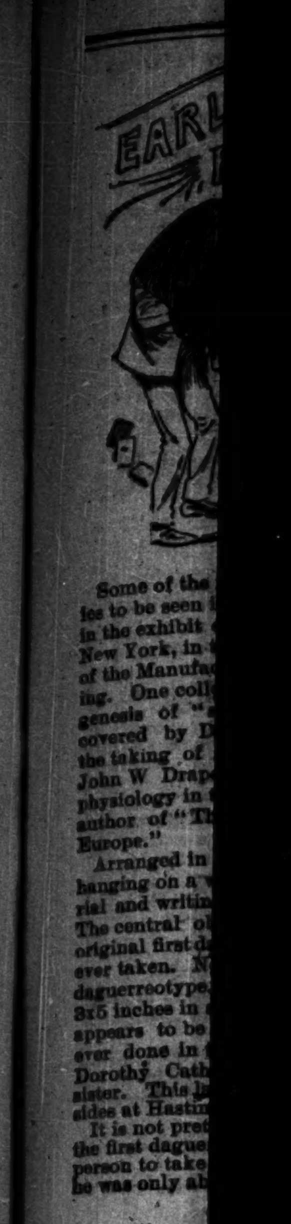
There will be no shooting today.

Following is the official score and order of standing of the carbine competitors and cavalry distinguished marksmen:

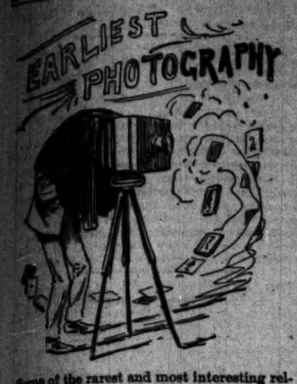
W. S. Scott, First Cavalry, 12; C. Korstan, First Cavalry, 1; M. H. Barry, First Cavalry, 3; E. L. Faringhy, Second Cavalry, 13; H. E. Knelin, Third Cavalry, 8; W. H. Hart, Fourth Cavalry, 14; M. H. Davis, Fourth Cavalry, 10; J. Rell, Fourth Cavalry, 5; J. Mohlenhoff, Fifth Cavalry, 11; A. H. Boulton, Fifth Cavalry, 9; E. O. Perkins, Sixth Cavalry, 18; A. J. Casey, Seventh Cavalry, 16; J. Lenehan, Seventh Cavalry, 15; J. L. Martin, Seventh Cavalry, 2; J. L. F. Tharp, Eighth Cavalry, 7; G. J. Hasson, Eighth Cavalry, 19; L. M. Fuller, Ninth Cavalry, 17; J. C. Pendergrass, Tenth Cavalry, 4; S. S. Ford, Tenth Cavalry, 6.

The distinguished marksmen's carbine contest resulted as follows:

M. Rohrer, 1st Cavalry, 147, 7; G. J. Henry, 2d Cavalry, 153, 5; Heuser, 2d Cavalry, 160, 3; J. Boyle, 4th Cavalry, 151, 6; P. J. Blake, 4th Cavalry, 174, 1; W. P. Hall, 5th Cavalry, 145, 9; P. Hook, 5th Cavalry, 139, 10; H. Griffith, 8th Cavalry, 161, 2; J. Garrard, 9th Cavalry, 154, 4; J. F. Jackson, 9th Cavalry, 147, 8.







Some of the rarest and most interesting relics to be seen in the Exposition are displayed in the exhibit of the University of the City of New York, in the center of the south gallery of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building. One collection of these relates to the genesis of "sun pictures"—not as first discovered by Daguerre, but as first applied to the taking of human likenesses in 1840 by John W. Draper, professor of chemistry and physiology in the university, and the famous author of "The Intellectual Development of Europe."

Arranged in a frame three feet square and hanging on a wall of the exhibit are the material and writings referring to this subject. The central object is nothing less than the original first daguerreotype of the human face ever taken. Next to it is a photograph of this daguerreotype. The daguerreotype is about 8x5 inches in size, and, though a little faded, appears to be as good a piece of work as was ever done in that way. It is a likeness of Dorothy Catherine Draper, the professor's sister. This lady is now 85 years old, and resides at Hastings on the Hudson.

It is not pretended that Prof. Draper took the first daguerreotype, but he was the first person to take a daguerreotype likeness, and he was only able to do this in consequence of



EARLIEST SUNLIGHT PICTURE OF A HUMAN FACE.

an important improvement which he made on Daguerre's process. This improvement was the application of some chemical to the plate, which had the effect of shortening the requisite time of exposure from forty-five minutes to less than one minute.

This old photograph has had an eventful history. Prof. Draper was so proud of his triumph that he made a present of it to the great English astronomer, Sir William Herschel, from whose hands it passed into those of his distinguished son, Sir William John Herschel, by whom it was loaned to Chancellor MacCracken for exhibition here through the kind offices of Minister Lincoln. The following is the inscription placed over the relic:

The Oldest Sun Picture of the Human Countenance in the World. Taken upon the roof of the University of the City of New York by Prof. John W. Draper early in 1840. Kindly loaned through the Hon. Robert Lincoln to Chancellor MacCracken by Sir William John Herschel, to whose father, Sir William Herschel, it was presented in a letter, of which the original draft is here given, as also Sir John Herschel's reply. Buying alongside the relic is the following autograph memorandum by Sir W. J. Herschel:

This daguerreotype of Miss Draper was taken by Prof. Draper of the University of the City of



PROF. JOHN DRAPER.

New York, her brother, not later than 28th July, 1840, when he sent it to Sir William Herschel in England, in whose possession and that of his family it has remained ever since. Thanks to the inquiry made for it by the Chancellor of the university its unique history and value were brought to light again in 1893. W. J. H.

Oxford, 25 March.

Except the case, the mounting is as received from America originally.

A little farther away are the following autograph directions by the same person:

This daguerreotype is lent to the Chancellor of the University of the City of New York to be used at his discretion durinr the Chicago Exhibition, and to be returned by him to Sir W. J. Herschel, Bart., Oxford, by the close of this year. It has never been opened, but may be so if the Chancellor desires to copy it by any process which does not involve contact of any substance with the surface or the application of heat. W. J. H.

Oxford, 25 March, 1893.

Note—The outer American case does not belong to it, but please return it.

The frame contains also the autograph letter of Sir William Herschel to Prof. Draper acknowledging receipt of this first daguerreotype likeness, but it is written on both sides, and, of course, illegible through the glass. There is also a letter from Prof. Draper of about the same time relating to his discovery, which, however, labors under the same disadvantage.

Story of the Picture.

"This daguerreotype," said Chancellor MacCracken yesterday, "is a picture of Miss Dorothy Catherine Draper, and was taken by her brother John Draper in 1838. He was at that time a professor in our university. Previous to this time the Frenchman, Daguerre, had made experiments in photography, or sun pictures, as they were then called, but he never got beyond landscapes and pictures of still life. Then Prof. Draper first tried to photograph a person his idea was that the face should be covered with flour that the outlines might be more distinct. After many failures, however, he decided to try one without any doctoring of the face, and this picture of his sister was a success at the first trial. Delighted with his victory Prof. Draper sent this picture to Sir William Herschel, the great English scientist, that his achievement might be known on the other side of the water. Sir William acknowledged the gift, and sent congratulations, in a letter which was fortunately preserved in Prof. Draper's family.

"When this exhibit was being prepared for the World's Fair, it occurred to me that this picture, if still in existence, would be a valuable addition to our display, and a worthy tribute to Prof. Draper. I therefore established a correspondence with the present Sir William Herschel, a son of the one to whom the picture was sent, asking if it could be loaned to the university for this occasion. After some time the reply came that no trace of the picture could be found, or record of its having been received. I then had a copy made of Sir William's letter to Prof. Draper and sent it to his son. Seeing the acknowledgment from his father Sir William renewed the search and the daguerreotype was found among some long forgotten papers, still in a wonderfully good state of preservation.

"Miss Draper is still living, and has sent her photograph as she looks today at 85 to stand beside the one taken so long ago, and in which she has the honor of being the first person ever photographed."

In another part of the exhibit of this university are some interesting relics relating to the genesis of the telegraph. One large glazed frame is filled with pictures, autograph letters, and other material intended to commemorate the services of Alfred S. Vail in connection with the invention. Among them are Vail's likenesses, and photographs of Morse's first telegraphic machine, and of the old factory at Speedwell, N. J., where it was brought to perfection and made to send a message through three miles of wire Jan. 6, 1838. Near by is a section of the wire used and a facsimile of the message sent, which was: "A patient waiter is no loser."

On a pedestal near by is a small showcase in which is exhibited the identical original message sent by the machine, Jan. 24 of the same year, to witness which Prof. Morse invited a large company of people. The message sent was: "Attention! The universe by kingdoms; right wheel!" The inscription over this showcase is as follows:

The First Public Telegram in the World—"Attention! The universe by kingdoms; right wheel!" This telegram was dictated by Prof. Thomas S. Cummings (Chair of Art, 1844-'67). The commission of a military General had just been given him which explains the military language. The words were perhaps jesting, but cer-



MISS DRAPER AS SHE NOW APPEARS.

tainly prophetic. The telegram was given by Prof. Morse to Prof. Cummings, who (now in his 89th year) kindly lends it to the University. The transiation in pencil is in Prof. Morse's handwriting. Sent and recorded in the New York University Chapel, Jan. 24, 1838, by Prof. S. F. B. Morse of the Chair of Art and his associates, Mr. Alfred S. Vail of the class of 1836, and Prof. Lewis D. Gale of the Chair of Chemistry. Messages in differing alphabets had been sent previously both in Prof. Morse's laboratory and in Mr. Vail's, but none of them is known to be in existence.

In this showcase is exhibited also the identical copy of the invitation sent to Prof. Cummings, partly printed and partly written, to be present on this occasion. It is as follows:

Prof. Morse requests the honor of Thomas S. Cummings, Esq., and family's company, in the Geological Cabinet of the University, Washington Square, to witness the operation of his electro-magnetic telegraph, at a private exhibition of it to a few friends previous to its leaving the city for Washington. The apparatus will be prepared precisely at 12 o'clock, Wednesday, the 24th inst. The time being limited punctuality is specially requested. Please show this note at the door of the room. New York City University, Jan. 22, 1838.

KNEW HOW TO HANDLE HIS FISTS.

A Monk Knocks Out a Bully in the Third Round.

Liverpool *Mercury:* When Sir Richard Burton was transferred from Fernando Po to the Consulate of Santos and Sao Paulo there was a seminary of Capuchins, Frenchmen and Italians, which contained some curious specimens of muscular Christianity.

For example: "One of the monks was a tall, magnificent, and powerful man, an excavalry officer, Count Somebody, whose name I forget, then Fray G——. Before he arrived there was a bully in town, rather of a free-thinking class, so he used to go and swagger up and down before the seminary and call out: 'Come out, you miserable petticoated monks! Come out and have a free fight for God or the devil!' When Fray G—— arrived he heard of this, and it so happened he had had an English friend, when he was with his regiment, who had taught him the use of fists. He found that his brother monks were dreadfully distressed at this unseemly challenge, so he said, 'The next time he comes don't open the gate, but let the porter call me.'

"So the next time the bully appeared it was so arranged that the gate was opened by Fray G—— (the usual crowd had collected in the road to see the fun), who looked at him laughingly and said, 'Surely, brother, we will fight for God or the devil, if you please.' So saying the friar turned up his sleeves and gown and told his adversary to 'come on,' which he did, and he was immediately knocked into a cocked hat. 'Come, get up,' said the friar. 'No lying there and whimpering; the devil won't win that way.' The man stood three rounds, at the end of which he whimpered and halloaed for mercy, and amidst the jeers and bravos of a large crowd the 'village cock' retired, a mass of jelly and pulp, and was never seen more than half a mile of the seminary."

ORGANIST OF A CITY.

THE FIRST MAN IN AMERICA WHO OCCUPIED SUCH A POSITION.

How Andrew Carnegie Was Persuaded to Place a Valuable Instrament in the Building He Gave to Alleghany City and the Method Employed to Get the Ordinances Passed Paying for It All—New Opera for Lillian Russell—Features in a Musician's Career.

A quiet young man who might have been seen every evening in the lobby of the Columbia Theater attending to newspaper visitors who witnessed the operas enjoys a unique distinction among the figures that have been prominent in American musical history. For considerably over a year the gentleman referred to was the only city organist on American soil. The story of Leonard Wales' musical achievements is of more than passing interest. A native of Baltimore, he had a varied experience in newspaper work, the drama, opera, and nearly every other branch of the musical business prior to his arrival in Pittsburg in 1885. He became organist at Trinity Episcopal Church, the swell society church of that city, and organized and trained a fine boy choir.

There were several noted musicians at that time resident in Pittsburg, and by reason of his newspaper propensities Mr. Wales managed to hold his end up in the sharp conflicts which life in a small town is apt to engender. Mr. Wales divided his time between the church, a city editor's chair on a daily newspaper, and the composition of a lyric opera called "The Lion of Peru," which was produced by the Boston Ideals May 9, 1889, at the Grand Opera-House in Pittsburg, with a cast which included Mlle. Zelie di Lussan, Attalie Claire, Frank Bassett, W. H. Clark, Clement Bainbridge, Agnes Sherwood, W. C. Miron, and others.

The local quid-nuncs took occasion to play even with Mr. Wales and bestow upon him a most picturesque "roast" for his temerity in entering a field supposed to be preempted by such great geniuses as Edward E. Rice, Reginald De Koven, et al.

Preparing for a New Opera.

Not appreciably discouraged by this somewhat hostile episode, Mr. Wales determined to go to work more seriously than ever in the study of such branches of music as the first production of his pen showed him to be deficient in, and accordingly he set to work with the best text books to be found, at home or abroad, meanwhile laying the score of the unfortunate "Lion" on the shelf.

The result of his study and his wisdom in seeking out a librettist who could in some measure equal the best work of foreign writers may be seen in the acceptance by Lillian Russell of "The Fountain of Youth," an opera comique in three acts, written by John O'Keefe and composed by Leonard Wales. From the drafting of the plot last November the opera has been written to fit Miss Russell and the contract between all the parties provided for the production of the work at an early day.

Returning to the subject of municipal music, in 1887 Andrew Carnegie, the steel king of Pittsburg, commenced the construction of a $300,000 library and music hall in Alleghany City, Pa., Pittsburg's sister city, and Mr. Carnegie's first American home. It was Mr. Carnegie's idea to have a music hall holding 1,500 people with what is called a "choral stage"—that is, a stage arranged in a series of tiers so as to be occupied by singing societies or solo singers.

The production of Mr. Wales' opera had brought him into touch with Mr. Carnegie and the young man went to the millionaire and urged him to include in the furniture of the hall a concert organ of size sufficient to make it useful in any possible musical capacity.

Private Concert to Carnegie.

Mr. Carnegie had just succeeded in placing the New York Symphony Society on a firm foundation in a superb hall in the Empire City, with Walter Damrosch as musical conductor, and said frankly he did not believe a concert organ would interest the public. Mr. Wales linked arms with the millionaire, walked him around to Trinity Church, turned on the organ motor and proceeded to give Mr. Carnegie a little idea of a popular organ concert. It was like the celebrated performance which was given at Munich once with the King of Bavaria as the sole spectator. The organ proceeded to give forth a popular overture, a potpourri of Gilbert and Sullivan's airs, a Strauss waltz, some ballads, and some grand opera music.

Mr. Carnegie rose from his seat in the pews and after making some remarks about Mr. Wales' success in divorcing the "penitential rumble" of the instrument from the music it gave forth, said Alleghany Music Hall should have its organ. The Roosevelts were commissioned to construct a $15,000 instrument and it was the great feature of the hall, both from an architectural and musical standpoint when finished and put in place.

By the terms of the deed to Alleghany City, Mr. Carnegie entirely relinquished any control over either the music hall or the library, and the task of arranging for the use of the music hall and the organ seemed to be almost impossible owing to the vast divergence of the views regarding its best use. The City Councilmen were by no means expert in music and they looked with positive suspicion on any of the many schemes which were ventilated in the public prints. Meanwhile Mr. Wales was quietly at work drafting the legal ordinances which were to cover the giving of weekly recitals of a popular nature in Carnegie Hall and were to create an additional official position of a city organist.

First of the Kind in America.

The whole scheme was thoroughly unique because there was not a parallel in this country, although there are several such official position in England, notably at Leeds and Manchester, where the most famous organists in England give musical recitals once a week or oftener.

The initial step taken was in the form of an ordinary resolution introduced in Councils authorizing Mr. Wales to throw open Carnegie Hall on the third Saturday of March, 1891, for the purpose of giving an experimental organ recital therein.

The Councils comprised a political scheme of the city government, as is generally the case, and Mr. Wales met with all sorts of difficulties in securing favorable action, but by some energetic lobbying succeeded in making his point. The hall was thrown open, 2,000 people clamored vainly for admittance after every seat and all the standing room had been occupied, and the popular success of the plan received a strong demonstration.

Warned by the trouble which had attended the passage of the resolution authorizing the experiment Mr. Wales posted down to Beaver, Pa., where resides one Matthew Stanley Quay, well known to fame as a politician of sagacity and acuteness. Mr. Wales laid the case before Senator Quay and got the sage of Beaver to write ten or fifteen letters to the men who controlled the Councils, and armed with these credentials matters were somewhat easier in the future.

After haunting the meetings of committees and Councils for two months Mr. Wales finally secured the passage of ordinances establishing the office of "City Organist" and establishing the compensation attached to that position at $1,200 a year.

A highly necessary portion of the program was not neglected—viz.: the election of the promoter of this plan as the first incumbent of the office he had succeeded in creating. By the time the election arrived there were nineteen candidates in the field, all desirous of reaping the results of Mr. Wales' efforts and gathering in the salary of $1,200 a year for the weekly recital on Saturday afternoons for which the ordinances contained provision.

So well were the wires pulled, however, that only one name was presented. Nominations were closed and Mr. Wales was elected unanimously.

Great Attendance at the Recitals.

May 15, 1891, the first regular recital was given to an immense audience in Carnegie Hall. No city in the United States possessed at that time—or in fact now possesses—a city official charged with edifying the public by organ recitals. The musical journals of the country hailed the establishment of free organ recitals for the public at the expense of the taxpayers as a great innovation and a movement worthy of imitation all over the country. But not every community has an Andrew Carnegie to furnish the organ, or for that matter a Leonard Wales to hustle Councilmen into providing free public music and the system of free organ recitals of which Alleghany City boasts has not yet had an imitator.

Mr. Wales gave sixty-five recitals, all of which were conspicuously successful. They were on an invariable model and embraced a march, an overture, an operatic potpourri, some short, plaintive airs, a Strauss or Waldteufel waltz, some classic music, a regular organ music number, and at least three songs by some prominent local singer.

Much music was heard in this way for the first time in Pittsburg, and the large proportion of music pupils who attended with their music in hand—the program having been published in the daily papers—showed that the educational advantages of the concerts were not being overlooked.

Some of the "old line" musicians in the city were very much troubled in mind by the persistence with which Organist Wales included popular music in his programs. On several occasions when such numbers as the "Blue Danube Waltzes," the "Boulanger March," or the original "Skirt Dance" were played by Mr. Wales people wrote to the daily papers deploring what they were pleased to term "the prostitution of a noble instrument," and groaned over the vulgar tastes of the 2,000 people who crowded into Carnegie Hall. But the people came and applauded and the concerts went merrily on.

To Do the Same for Pittsburg.

At the fiftieth recital a long telegram of congratulation was received from Mr. Carnegie and read by the organist. In it the steel king first made public his intention of including in the Pittsburg library and music hall scheme the finest organ on American soil. The Pittsburg institution will be completed some time next year. Over $1,500,000 has already been expended on the Pittsburg plan, and it will be the finest public building in America. It is Mr. Carnegie's wish that Mr. Wales play the opening concert on the superb instrument which will adorn the interior of the hall.

Mr. Wales was reelected for another term at the expiration of his first year and would probably have remained identified with the plan he had founded if it had not been for a severe fit of economics which followed the exposure of a corrupt ring in the city government. A local "Holman" who had no music in his soul, and who, therefore, according to Mr. Shakspeare's definition, "was fit for treason, stratagems, and spoils," commenced a warfare upon Mr. Wales, the $1,200 salary, and the free music question, which resulted in cutting down the salary one-half.

Mr. Wales promptly resigned and went to New York to seek a field where prejudices did not exert so much influence in matters of public policy. A Mr. H. P. Ecker succeeded to the position and has since continued the recitals on the same plan as the original outline. The attendance on these organ recitals up to date numbers about 350,000 and much good has unquestionably been done in the matter of education of musical tastes in Western Pennsylvania.

Mr. Wales hopes to succeed in inducing Mr. Carnegie to include a monster organ in the plans for the rebuilding of that exquisite edifice on the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Seventh avenue, New York, known as Carnegie Music Hall. If this can be done it will combine the homes of the New York Symphony orchestra, the Oratorio Society, of which Mr. Carnegie is President and Walter Damrosch conductor, and a big scheme of free music recitals for the public of New York, in connection with all the above features.

The Passing of Summer.

Across the vision of the clerk the giddy seaside flits
As in his alpaca coat the livelong day he sits;
And on the dust-worn drummer's face the shadows swiftly play,
As in the crowded train he speeds upon his heated way.
The order-book is damp with warmth, the wheels of trade move slow,
And over all the sweltering mass the summer breezes blow.

In airy costume, light and free, the summer girl is seen,
Her flowing tresses mingling with the play of nature's green.
She promenades the hotel porch, and on the sand she lies,
And advertises silken hose to all admiring eyes.
With reckless Cupid at her back she skirts the mountain top,
And by the latest rings she wears betrays the men who pop.

Upon the ocean's azure breast the yachts have spread their sails,
And by the brook the fisherman his scanty luck bewails,
The tennis court is gay with life, the croquet mallet's heard,
And with immense ambition the mosquito now is stirred.
The early morning fly is here, the iceman with his smile,
And when he toils the plumber at the seaside spends his pile.

The dust is flowing overhead, the sun is beating down
Upon the field and meadow and the every-busy town,
The countless throngs are moving with their faces toward the west,
The where the wondrous World's Fair is prepared to meet the test.
The summer's here! When, later on, our steps are homeward bent,
Why, then 'twill be quite time enough to think of all we've spent.
—*Boston Gazette.*

If you can't eat settle your stomach with Bromo-Seltzer—trial bottle 10 cents.

ART IN THREE ROOMS.

SOME MAGNIFICENT PICTURES IN THE FOREIGN LOAN COLLECTION.

These Are the Masterpieces at the Fair and Are Beyond Compare—An Artist Must See Them Before He Can Say He Has "Done" the Art Gallery—Many of the Paintings Are in the West for the First Time—Gems by Delacroix, Corot, Rosseau, Millet, and Meissonier.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—There are in the World's Fair Art Building—palace, it seems fitting to call the beautiful place—more than 4,500 paintings, not including the water colors. The three rooms holding the loan collection of foreign masterpieces owned in the United States contain only 138 paintings, but it is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this collection. In the Art Building is to be seen in the different exhibits examples from all the artists who are now doing work which attracts attention in any of the great art centers. There is offered a sort of condensed view of what is now doing, and it is fascinating to see it all, to observe the tendencies of the different schools, the aims of each artist, and the probable value of the experiments which are being made; to decide whether the violation of all methods has been the result of ignorance or of stronger insight, and to make little harmless prophecies about the careers of new men.

But, after a time, this becomes tiresome and one wanders along tired and puzzled, wishing that the weak things had been left out, feeling indifferent as to possibilities, in search of satisfying successes. Then is the time that the loan collection asserts its power, and those three rooms seem to assure one that there are laws governing eternal beauty and that many painters have found them. Here are collected acknowledged triumphs of masters who have lived in this century. Many of these artists are still living and painting, some of them have been dead many years, but their work they have left as an inheritance to the world of art. There are sixty-seven painters represented in the collection and exhibits. The living artists are seen in other works in the collections from their native countries.

Many of these paintings are seen for the first time in the West, and nothing less than the time-honored phrase, "a liberal education," can be used in writing of their importance.

It is an unsatisfactory thing to try to form an opinion of an artist from a single picture, and one of the pleasantest features of the loan exhibit is that many of the artists are represented by half a dozen examples. There are eight of Millet's pleasant pictures—the "Man with a Hoe," in all his deadly hopelessness; the "Shepherdess," the "Gleaners," the "Sheep Shearers," "Peasants Carrying a New-Born Calf," the "Haymaker," the "Pig Killers," and "After the Bath." After seeing these peasants, with their stolid faces and stupid movements, one feels how the sacred human soul can last through generations of toil and privation and realizes what a painter Millet was.

Some years ago, a French agent exhibited a Corot in Kansas City; it was one glimpse of that impressionist. Here there are ten landscapes painted in his inimitable manner. It must be inimitable, for in spite of its great beauty no one of the younger artists is attempting it. They seem to realize that it was not any method or trick of the brush, but Corot's own nature which made his pictures what they are. The collection includes the great "Orpheus," the exquisite "Dance of the Nymphs," a bit of woodland with a white morning dawning over it, "The Path to the Village," with its blue sky, the big mysterious "Evening," from Jay Gould's collection, and another lovely little picture of the same subject showing the black-green trees and the bowed peasant with the speck of red which forms his cap. The lonely "Shrimp-fisher," the old-fashioned "Environs of Villa d'Auray," "The Inn," the little gem designated only as "Landscape," are all in the manner which is distinctively Corot's. The "Flight from Sodom" and the "Old Man Seated on Corot's Trunk" are somewhat different.

Seated on a bench in these rooms there is before one a group of little pictures by Delacroix, Corot, Rousseau, Millet, Daubigny, and Meissonier. Such an opportunity for comparison and distinctions is rare, as is also such a possibility of enjoyment. The Meissonier is a charming landscape in light bright greens, a "View Near Poissy." The only other Meissonier in the collection is the "Reconnaissance." The only Fortuny is the "Beach at Partici, Italy," a perfect blaze of light and life and color, with a bright blue sky and great white flecks of clouds, making one feel that the vivid, passionate life of the Spanish land was present with Mariano Fortuny. Another picture of somewhat this tone is by Michetti of Naples. "Springtime and Love" is its title, and it holds a blue sky and a blue sea, with a grass covered cliff and a slender tree with its long branches in rosy bloom, and the abandon of youthful figures joying in the sunshine.

For Gerome there is "L'Eminence Grise" and "The Serpent Charmer," wonderful things. The powerful monk with his crafty, watchful vanity under the humility, has been shown in black and white reproductions with some little success; the "Serpent Charmer," with its blue background and some of the frescoing of the wall worn off, leaving bare brown spots, the row of the clear cut brown faces of the Sheik's party seated at the base of it, the inspired old heathen playing, and the tall slender boy holding up the snake in the background, is to be remembered long.

Mr. Potter Palmer has lent three pictures by Raffaeli, the "Absinthe Drinkers," the "Place de la Trinite," and a little landscape showing a donkey cart on a road up a summery cliff. There are other works by this artist in the French section. Remarkable as they all are, the "Absinthe Drinkers" is the most effective. The dull gray faces of the two men seated at the outdoor café stand out against the gray wall with an appalling, deadly helplessness. It is all desolate, one does not feel that the men have suffered, there is no acute sense of pity. They seem deadened, helpless, ghosts of men, past the reach of anything human. One doubts if they could feel even hunger.

Carolus-Duran's "Modjeska" and "An Odalisque," shown here, are not perhaps as interesting as the portrait he has sent to the French section, while the two examples by Rosa Bonheur, "Sheep" and a "Pastoral," are far more charming than the "King of the Forest" in the British section. The "Sheep" is owned by Gen. Russell A. Alger and the sunlight and shadows seem to play across the cliff and the blue sky with its white clouds. It is hung where the light reaches it late in the morning when it seems to gather new beauty.

Degas is a new painter to the West, and his "Dancing Lesson" and "Race Horses" seem like spirited patches of paint with a curious effectiveness. The "Brittany Peasant Girl" by Dagnan-Bouveret is a little maid in a stiff white cap with her small porringer, sitting in the bare looking yard, her little red face and staring blue eyes, wistful, childish, but already stolid, poor little lass!

L'Hermitte's "Washerwoman on the Banks of the Marne" is bright and beautiful with its sunlight. Lefebvre's "La Cigale" speaks to the imagination. This grasshopper, with her dark eyes and long black hair, has had her summer; it was not right, but she is not sorry about it, she wants it back again. She will never be good nor provident, but she is wofully helpless and miserable. Edward Manet, about whom the magazines have aroused one's curiosity, is here seen in two marines and the "Dead Toreador." The work is bold and clear without any softening atmosphere, and seems strong and truthful. Monet's "Morning Fog" is an iridescent sea breaking at the foot of a cliff. His "Harbor of Havre" shows the blue bay and the old houses. There are, besides, his "Dawn on the North Sea" with the sun looking like a spot of sealing wax, and the "Snow Scene," with its barren stones and steep pathway. Monticelli's "Nymphs Bathing" looks like the queer bright colored lacquered pictures seen on old cabinets. Gericault's "Study of a Cuirassier," the "Pouting Child," by Greuze, the one example of Ingres, all speak of an earlier era. Delacroix, Diaz, and Rousseau are each represented by three or four pictures. "The Descent of the Bohemians," by Diaz, a beautiful little "Near Barbizon," by Rousseau, and the "Tiger Quenching His Thirst" by Delacroix are perhaps the most notable.

By Jules Breton there is the "Song of the Lark" and the "Colza-Gatherers." In the first the peasant girl raises her head, puzzled, dull, a little touched with hope, hearing the lark. The round sun is just at the horizon and the girl's path to the field is still dark. Toil, toil, is the thought in the field where the colza gatherers are bent over their labor. One figure standing out on the left has been stopped for a moment by the beauty of the day. By Jules Dupre there is a charming landscape, "The Pool" and two marines.

The portrait of Joachim by G. F. Watts and Alma-Tadema's "A Reading from Homer" are the modern English. There are three Constables, "Weymouth Bay," "The Shepherd and the Flock," and "The Lock." Richard Barrington is another English landscapist, and George Morland's "Contentment" could hardly belong to any other nation. The American pictures hung in these rooms should have fuller treatment than a mere mention; they are by Vedder, La Farge, Inness, Wyant, a Mr. Allen, and T. W. Dewing.

Bastien-Lepage is a delightful surprise to those who do not know his work in his "Reverie" and "The Thames." Four examples by Cazin are of great interest, the "Midnight Moonlight" and the "Elsinore" with the haunted blue tones being full of suggestion. The others are the lonely "Flight into Egypt" and the realistic "Expulsion from Paradise." There is a portrait, a woman's head by Conture and an utterly different one by Paul Besnard. Jan Van Beers is seen in a pretty little portrait of Mrs. Yerkes of Chicago. Zorn's "Interior of a Brewery" is shown in this collection. John M. Swan has three pictures here and two more in the British exhibit, all remarkable. The "Two Tigers," the "Lioness and Cubs," both owned in Philadelphia, and the "Maternity" (a lioness and her cubs), sent from England, are powerful conceptions.

De Neuville's "The Spy" is a dramatic story. The "Flag of Truce" is Detaille's only work here. Fromentin's "The Falconer" seems hardly as spirited as it did in the black and white reproductions. His "Women of Sahara" is expressive. Isabey's "A Fête at the Hotel de Rambouillet," interesting as a painting, is also interesting as French history. "The Book Stall," by Baron Leys, seems more characteristic of Belgium than does the work of Jan Van Beers. Courbet's "Dogs and Hare" has a curious effect of being old-fashioned, and the Ingres gives a similar impression. The one example of Henri Regnault is a beautiful road "In the Pyrenees." "The Young Politician," by Ribot, is strong. The "Oriental Kiosk" represents De Camps. Georges Michel is one of the earlier Frenchmen who painted beautiful landscapes after approved methods. There is a lovely gray green valley by Francois Francais. Fantin-Latour is another new artist whose "Vision of Tannhauser" is pretty and light. The quiet looking scene, "The Cooper Shop," the "Coast Near Dieppe," and the "Banks of the Oise" represent Daubigny. There are four examples of Troyon, among them "A Drove of Cattle and Sheep" and "Going Home." Camille Pissaro is one of the impressionists, whose pictures require distance and strong light to make them effective. His "Spring" is really a bright and flowery glimpse. "The Summer" is hardly as successful.

"A Frugal Meal" by Israels and a large picture of fleecy sheep by Mauve recall the good work done in Holland. Ludwig Knaus represents Germany in his "A Country Festival" and "The Potato Harvest." They may be said to express the joy and the labor of the poor. There is a haunting old woman in the harvest.

It is a little surprising to notice that fifty-eight of these masterpieces are owned in the West, thirteen of them being from Mr. Potter Palmer's gallery.—*Kansas City Star.*

Diplomacy.

Mr. Goldgrabber—"I see you haf some morphine pills und a revolver in your drawer, Mr. Jones."

Cashier—"Yes, sir. Morphine for my headache. Revolver to shoot cats."

Mr. Goldgrabber—"Und the favorites don't vin much ad the track for two weeks, aind it, hey?"

Cashier—"I believe so, sir."

Mr. Goldgrabber—"Led's balance up the cash-book, Mr. Jones. I t'ink I vill ged in a new system."—*Truth.*

Don't Be Careless.

Don't be too careless to examine closely when you go to buy a bottle of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Many unprincipled dealers will hand you a bottle, put up in RED wrapper, and closely imitating "C-A-R-T-E-R-'-S."

Don't fail to examine carefully and don't be put off with something "just as good as CARTER'S."

There is nothing so good as "CARTER'S." The only safety is in getting the genuine CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Ask for C-A-R-T-E-R-'-S and be sure you get them.

A Positive Cure for Sick Headache.

Small Pill Small Dose Small Price

PORTRAIT OF GEN. W. T. SHERMAN BY MRS. HELEN ELIZABETH KING.

This Splendid Picture Hangs in the Ohio State Building and Was Made at the Request of Gov. McKinley and Other Famous Men of the Buckeye State.

Mrs. Helen Elizabeth King's portrait of Gen. W. T. Sherman hangs in the Ohio State Building. This picture was made from the one belonging to the government, which hangs in the War Department at Washington, and at the request of Gov. McKinley, Senator Sherman, and others for the Ohio State Building. The original was painted from life soon after the war and shows the firm and unyielding expression which characterized the hero of the March to the Sea before time had softened his face and age deepened his many wrinkles, and is especially interesting from the fact that in this picture he is dressed in the uniform of a General, he having been the last officer who ever wore that uniform. Sheridan was made General on his death-bed only, then the rank, which was created as a compliment to Gen. Grant after the war, was abolished. In the portrait the lapels of the coat are thrown back, showing a



PORTRAIT OF GEN. SHERMAN IN THE OHIO STATE BUILDING.

light vest, which "Uncle Billy" was so fond of wearing, and which no doubt looks very unmilitary-like to our foreign visitors, whose warriors are always "booted and spurred." Nevertheless, Sherman was able to plan and successfully carry out a great campaign, and will be reckoned among the world's war heroes. The portrait shows two badges. One of them is that of the Army of the Tennessee, the other that of the Military Division of the Mississippi. The latter is a unique badge and is composed of the different corps badges—namely: the arrow of the Fifteenth, the triangle of the Fourteenth, the shield of the Twenty-third, upon which rests the star of the Twentieth, inclosing the cartridge box with the "forty rounds" of the Fifteenth, and suspended from the whole is the acorn of the Fourteenth. Other State buildings can claim finer architectural displays, greater size, costlier decorations, but Ohio claims three of the greatest soldiers and the only three Generals of the War of the Rebellion, and she may be justly proud of her dead heroes of war as well as statesmen, both living and dead. Helen Elizabeth King is a Cleveland artist, and the Sherman portrait will belong to that city after the Fair closes.

The Original and Genuine Worcestershire

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell Lea & Perrins' that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."



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Hot and Cold Meats, Gravies, Salads, Soups, Game, Fish, and Welsh Rarebits.

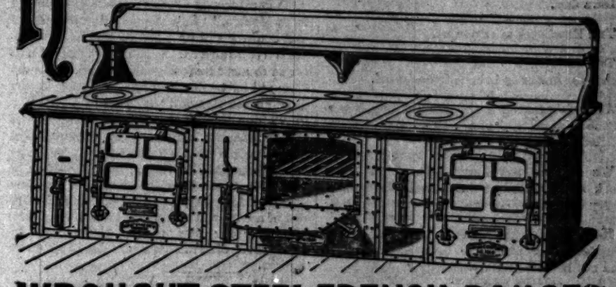
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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1893.

IOWA day.

THE Hawkeyes are upon us.

THE majority in Congress seems to have no rights the minority is bound to respect.

AUSTRIA'S exhibit in the Art Building is one of the most popular of all. The paintings are labeled.

WE suspect that nine-tenths of the New York *Sun's* hatred of the Chicago platform is really hatred of Chicago.

HOW FAR outside his own bailiwick would Senator Teller ever have been heard of if it had not been for the newspapers?

VIEWED as the Tall Sycamore of his native Wabash the Hon. Dan Voorhees is more or less impressive, but as a Democratic leader in an emergency he is a poor stick.

AND now the London *Court Journal* asks us to believe that Disraeli pronounced his name Disraeely. The deliberate judgment of mankind will be that if this is true he didn't know how to pronounce it.

A THOUGHTLESS contemporary says the Lake-Front Columbus and the "I Will" girl ought to elope together. We consider this one of the most savage and heartless things that have ever been said about that statue.

IT appears that Messrs. Edmanson & Co. of the County Board have temporarily abandoned the proposition to issue $1,000,000 of county bonds. They found that public sentiment was strongly against the proposal. But they will bear close watching. They will revive their scheme if there is the least prospect of putting it through.

MR. GLADSTONE has offended against tradition in appointing Sir Henry Norman Governor-General of India to succeed Lord Lansdowne. The rule has been to appoint nobody but a peer to that post. It has been filled by Lords Lansdowne, Ripon, Mayo, Dufferin in recent times, and by peers before their time. The Tory journals now are angrily criticising Norman's appointment. He has been Governor of Queensland and served with the army in India. He is a Liberal, and perhaps the fact that he is not a Lord helped him with Gladstone at this time.

THE New York stock market was heavy. On the local exchange all interest centered in the street railways and they declined sharply. New York exchange continues at 80 cents premium. The sterling market is decidedly strong, the rates yesterday advancing one-half cent.—The leading produce markets showed no important changes and, while not strong, could scarcely be called especially weak, although the tendency in grains was slightly downward. Hog product sold higher under a better demand from shorts and restricted offerings. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅝ cent lower, corn ¼ cent lower, oats steady, cash rye firm, barley steady, flaxseed firm, January pork 27½ cents higher, lard 15 cents higher, and ribs 10 cents higher.

THE scheme for redistricting the city now before the Election committee of the Council is worthy of serious consideration. The representation in the Board of Aldermen at this time is unfair and disproportionate. The Twelfth Ward, with 14,000 voters, has two Aldermen, while the First and Seventeenth, with an aggregate effective vote of about 7,000, have four Aldermen. The Twenty-seventh and Twentieth Wards, with about 5,000 voters all told, have four Aldermen, while the Thirty-second, with 12,000 voters, has only two Aldermen. The voting population in each of the wards proposed by the redistricting plan should be made nearly as equal as possible. A change of the present plan of representation is desirable.

IT was asserted in the Council Monday evening that much public work for which contracts were made last year and for which special assessments have been levied and collected has not yet been commenced. "This is a scandalous state of affairs," remarked Ald. Swift. He was right. The improvements projected are necessary or they would not have been ordered. The money for the improvements has been collected and lies in some city bank drawing interest for the City Treasurer. Why have the improvements not been entered on? Why are the contractors not ordered to begin the work? Is the delay for their convenience? The present city administration professes to be entirely independent of the contractors. If that be the case why are not the contractors compelled to proceed with their work on pain of having their contracts forfeited?

THE proportion of mortgage indebtedness on time payments of realty or money borrowed to the estimated true value of all taxed real estate in the last census year is reported to have been as follows: Kansas, 28.13; Nebraska, 24.58; Connecticut, 20.14; Massachusetts, 19.42; Vermont, 19.21; Pennsylvania, 18.91; Minnesota, 18.83; Iowa, 17.61; Missouri, 16.15; Colorado, 14.75; Illinois, 14.06; Maine, 13.28; Wisconsin, 12.46; Rhode Island, 12.13; New Hampshire, 11.68; Alabama, 10.96; Indiana, 9.79; Tennessee, 8.67; Oregon, 8.11; Arkansas, 7.24. The list is led by Kansas, and that State stands second in amount of mortgage per capita, the figure being $170, while Colorado stands at the head with a per capita of $206. The statistics may help some people to understand the relative popularity of the movement for partial or complete repudiation of indebtedness in Kansas, and for the partial repudiation which would come with the adoption of a 58-cent dollar for Colorado. But the borrowers are still in the minority, and it is hard to see how any other than they could expect to be benefited by the slump to a cheap dollar, while not all the debtors are dishonest, and many of the other residents of the States belong to the lending class. It is fair to presume that in each case the calamity howl is raised by a small number, but their voices are heard because the majority do not make a rant about the matter, finding better compensation in attending to their own business than trying to cheat their neighbors.

THE House Committee on Banking has decided to report favorably on Mr. Springer's bill providing that before a loan can be made by a national bank to one of its officers consent must be granted by a yea and nay vote of the directors. This is a good suggestion, but in view of the fact that a great number of banks have come to grief because of the borrowing proclivities of their directors, it might save stockholders and depositors some money if it were made an offense for the officers to borrow a cent from the institution with which they are connected. If their credit is good they can borrow elsewhere, and they will be relieved from the temptation of using the funds of which they are custodians to bolster up the enterprises in which they may be engaged. They begin sometimes by borrowing a little and do not stop until they have cleaned out the vaults.

THE *Anglo-American*, published in the City of Mexico, sums up the imports of silver by the United States for the four years ending with 1889 as 69¼ million dollars, and says "the greater part of this silver was imported from Mexico." Now the question is raised if that country will be able to increase its exports (two-thirds of which are metallic), so far as to meet its foreign liabilities. It is understood to be looking this difficulty in the face as one that will be in all probability a grave one should the United States repeal the purchasing clause in the Sherman law. To the people of this country the fact may suggest another question, namely—if it be advisable to continue the monthly purchases of silver for the purpose of helping Mexico out of a financial dilemma, and at the risk of slumping our own money down to the debased level of Mexico's free coinage of silver dollars.

SINGULAR POSITION OF SOME REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

It is surprising to find Senators Hawley of Connecticut, Hale of Maine, and Dolph of Oregon taking the ground that the National Government ought not to take cognizance of the grave offense of holding up trains engaged in inter-State commerce and robbing them.

It can be accounted for only on the ground that there have been no such robberies within the jurisdiction of the States they represent; and that they have not learned from local experience how impotent are the laws and how ineffectual the machinery of a State to punish crimes committed by persons non-residents of the State, who enter it to loot passing trains, and leave it when they have accomplished their purpose, and whose victims are persons or corporations not citizens of the State, but merely traveling through it.

Let it be granted that all the States have laws for the punishment of train robbers—when caught. But what do those laws amount to if the culprits are not caught? If the Kendallville, Ind., train robbers had held up and plundered some local train; if they had killed or wounded some citizens of Indiana; and if they had left word that it was their intention to remain in Indiana to carry on their looting business, there is no doubt that a search would have been made for them by the State authorities, and they would have been hunted down finally and punished severely.

Senator Hawley had something to say about "upholding the rights of States." No one is dreaming of attacking them. But if it is the right of a State to arrest and punish persons preying on inter-State commerce, why does not it attend to its business? Until the Kendallville train robbers and other offenders of the same class have been caught and convicted by Indiana or other States it is nonsense to say that the intervention of the General Government is not needed.

The company which was robbed was a New York corporation. The criminals were probably not citizens of Indiana, and whether they were or were not they left that State as speedily as possible. In which of the other forty-three States they are lurking now no man knows or seems to care. It is certain that the Governors and Sheriffs of those other States are not putting themselves to any inconvenience to find out whether they are harboring men who have broken the laws of Indiana. Nor is the Governor of that State making any exertions to find robbers who are now outside his jurisdiction. He has offered no reward for their arrest. He feels that the crime was one committed on transients by transients, and he cannot see that Indiana has suffered. That is the way State sovereignty always works in such cases.

The result is that the only persons who are making any efforts to find the burglars are the paid detectives of the express company which was robbed. The task devolves on them because there is no one else to undertake it. No State government is lifting hand or foot. If the express company lets the matter drop the criminals will be sure of immunity.

There can be no better evidence of governmental incapacity than the fact that the State refuses practically to run down those who commit certain kinds of crime within its limits, and says that they will not be brought to punishment unless those whom they have wronged follow them up and apprehend them.

Senator Vest said that "the great corporations were making an attempt to get the Government of the United States to protect their property." They are entitled to protection from some one—just as much as a poor man. The State governments are not protecting those corporations when engaged in inter-State commerce. Must they go without protection? The engineer who was shot at Kendallville is not a "great corporation," and therefore Senator Vest would probably admit that he was entitled to protection, but he is not receiving it from Indiana or any other State.

The offense committed at Kendallville is one affecting the inter-State commerce of the United States. The crime was one against the United States and the duty of detecting and punishing it should be assumed by the United States, especially as States will not assume it. If the States would act efficiently there would be less necessity for Federal intervention; but they will not, and never have done so. It is singular that Senators Hale and Hawley cannot see that such is the case. When train robbers, emboldened by impunity, go to holding up trains in Maine and Connecticut and escape pursuit by crossing the border to some other and indifferent State those Senators will see more clearly than they do now, and will cease using the thoughtless and censurable language they did day before yesterday—language calculated to encourage and embolden hundreds of desperate men who think the plundering of an express car is the shortest road to wealth and who will not hesitate to go into the "business" if they are satisfied that the United States will remain neutral and leave the offenders to be punished by State laws, which are never put in motion or reach them, and State officials who never catch them.

NO MORE WILDCAT MONEY.

Monday's issue of THE TRIBUNE contained reports of interviews with a large number of State bank officials in city and country within a distance of 500 miles of Chicago. They were asked if they favor the repeal of the Federal 10 per cent tax on State bank note circulation, and almost unanimously they responded "No." They are emphatically opposed to the repeal of the tax and to the issue of State bank notes. Even in Western cities, where it might be supposed the desire for State bank circulation is the strongest, the change is markedly disapproved. The sentiment of the State bankers of Chicago, with one exception, is thoroughly in accord with that of those farther West. Following are specimen selections from the remarks made on the subject by the gentlemen interviewed:

"We want a circulation that will circulate."

"I have been through the circulation of State bank issues, and we want no repetition of such times."

"Many national banks have failed, but their issues have never been questioned; if a State bank issuing notes should fail its notes would at once be refused; nor would State bank issues give elasticity of the desirable kind to our currency; if we want elasticity let us pay such a rate of interest on United States bonds as will make it profitable to deal in them."

"The States in the Far West and South might and doubtless would put up as securities mortgages on swamp and prairie lands whose value is not ascertainable."

"A return to the State bank issues would cause a return of the troubles of 1857. The State banks cannot give good securities; the national bank-note circulation is the best we ever had."

"It would be exceedingly unfortunate to pass to that order of things in which it would be necessary to examine the various securities for a mongrel currency."

"I see no reason why it [State bank issue] offers more for the future than it has given us in the past."

"I think it is a dangerous move; we saw enough of wildcat banking in Michigan years ago. I do not believe Congress will be foolish enough to meddle with the present law."

"We want the present sound money retained. Let the tax alone. We would be sorry to see it repealed."

"It would be a bad thing for the banks themselves and a worse thing for the country; I can hardly see how any result is possible but a return to the days of wildcat banking."

"I am against the issue of currency by State banks under any circumstances. State banks if allowed to issue currency on nothing would certainly do so, and there could be but one result from such a course, a flood of broken bank bills wholly worthless; I do not believe that any substitute could be found to equal it [the tax] as a safeguard."

"I am opposed to State banks issuing currency and do not want to have a repetition of worthless currency in circulation."

"The only positive guarantee that our currency will be kept at a par with gold, and consequently of equal value in all parts of our land, is to retain the present prohibitory tax."

"Let the law remain as it is. I cannot see that anything but harm would come from the repeal of this tax."

"We are satisfied with the present condition of things and want no change; the national bank currency is as good in one State as another; with State banks issuing currency it would be entirely different. There should be a uniform currency, and that can only be by its being issued by the General Government."

"The banking interests in the North and West are generally in the hands of safe, conservative men, and I do not believe that one in ten of them would favor State bank issues; they are regarded as unsafe in the light of past history."

"There would be much greater opposition if the present generation of business-men had any conception of the inconvenience and loss that would arise by reason of the issuing of a circulating medium by State banks that would spring up after repeal; while the circulation of the notes would be local at the same time it would cause perhaps an inflation, to be followed by depression that would be more serious than anything we have seen in recent years."

"In those days [following 1853] we could not buy a ticket to Chicago from Indianapolis with the State currency; we could ride to Michigan City on it and then we had to pay the conductor on the train; Indiana would be one of the first to suffer from the inflated currency for the reason that the charters of many old banking companies issued under the old Constitution of the State are still alive and being held in the hope that some day they could be used again. The repeal would be a wretched thing for this country; it would bring about an inflation of bad money."

These expressions of opinion conclusively show that there is a great amount of hostility among the State bankers and their customers to the Democratic proposition again to turn loose the wild issue of State bank notes. And this hostility is expressed not alone by the national banks but by the officials of State banks, including about all of them who are old enough to remember the fearful character of the infliction which was abolished during the civil war.

ANOTHER JUDGE DENOUNCES PROFESSIONAL PARDONER ALTGELD.

The pardon message of Altgeld in which he bid the Anarchists go free and attacked the Illinois judiciary has attracted quite as much attention as its author fancied it would, but has not been as warmly received as he hoped for. It has certainly made a profound impression on the judiciary. Judge Brewer of the United States Supreme Court felt it his duty to denounce the doctrines of that message publicly, and now a United States District Court Judge has followed his example. In charging the Federal jury at Little Rock Judge Parker, after stating that if criminals knew a quick and certain punishment awaited them they would be deterred from crime, added:

> They have got a Governor in Illinois who is turning criminals out of prison by exercising his pardoning power. If criminals are let stay where they properly belong, in the penitentiaries, men would do nothing that would send them there. If it was certain that criminals would be punished you could burn down every gallows in the country today.

Then the Judge, referring to the recent train robbery in Indiana, intimated that "the bandits felt a degree of safety in operating near the bounds of Gov. Altgeld's pardoning jurisdiction that could not be experienced in Missouri or Arkansas." This is not impossible. The Anarchists whom Altgeld pardoned on the ground that they had been convicted improperly were men who sought to obtain a division of property by means of dynamite bombs, who thought those who had property should be forced to divide with those who had saved none or be killed. The persons who robbed the railroad express car at Kendallville thought that people who had so much money ought to share with them, who had squandered their own. So with the aid of firearms and dynamite, in true Anarchist fashion, they succeeded in making the express company "divide" with them. Having seen Altgeld pardon the Anarchists, they might well have felt hopes that if they should fall into his hands by any accident he would deal very tenderly with them.

The fact that United States Judges feel called on to condemn the Illinois Governor is a significant one, for it shows that they believe that his conduct is likely to have a demoralizing effect on the people and to breed contempt for the law and its officers. It is unfortunate that Illinois should have a Governor whose course is such that a Judge says from the bench that criminals feel safer with him than with the Governor of the wild, rough State of Arkansas.

LOAN COMPANIES LEAVING KANSAS.

It is reported from Topeka that a great many Kansas farmers are failing to obtain a renewal of their loans. Most of the loan companies doing business in that State are pulling out as fast as they can because of the unfriendly legislation and bitter antagonistic feeling towards loan companies. They say that "Kansas loans will not sell in the East," as the confidence in them has all gone. The result must be embarrassing to thousands of farmers who by reason of short crops are unable to meet their indebtedness. The dispatch reads as follows:

> TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 17.—It has developed that a great many Kansas farmers are failing to get their mortgages renewed. Yesterday the Provident Trust company, one of the largest Eastern concerns doing business in Kansas, wrote to its Great Bend agent, saying:
>
> "We are closing all our Kansas business as fast as loans mature and an extension is out of the question. Most all companies doing business in Kansas are pulling out as fast as they can, not for want of business but for the reason that the legislation sentiment and general antagonistic feeling toward a loan company is not of the best. Kansas loans will not sell in the East as the confidence is all gone so far as Kansas loans are concerned."
>
> Charles M. Sheldon, who represents a number of Eastern investors, returned today from a six weeks' trip to New York and the New England States and corroborates this statement. It will be embarrassing to thousands of farmers who by reason of short crops are unable to meet their indebtedness.

These loan companies simply act the part of middlemen, taking up the small savings of working people at the East, in sums of a few hundred dollars each, and loaning out the money to farmers in the Western States. The borrower pays perhaps 8 per cent for the use of the money, and the mortgage is sold at 5 or 6 per cent, the difference paying the expenses of the company and the fees of the Kansas local agent who negotiates the loan; or in some cases the lending is done by the company out of an aggregation of small investments. The result is the same. The farmers of Kansas and the West generally are able to borrow money at a reasonable rate of interest, something which their fathers who settled in Ohio, Indiana, or Illinois could not do. When their fathers settled on land they could not borrow money on any terms. There was none to be loaned.

Under the teachings of Gov. Lewelling, Mrs. Lease, Sockless Simpson, long-beard Peffer, and other calamity shriekers, catamounts, and yelping coyotes of the prairie many of the people of Kansas have developed a spirit of dishonesty which has become alarming to the companies and the working people farther East who have furnished the money to lend. These calamity howlers have indoctrinated a large number of the people of that State with the idea that they have the right to borrow money from others and not return it; the right to obtain from others gold money with which to buy land and stock, and build houses and barns, and then pay back the money in dollars not worth more than 58 cents each, or in fiat scrip worth 10 or 15 cents on the dollar. Many of the Kansas folks have arrived at the conclusion that such a procedure is right and moral. They pride themselves on it, and consider it justifiable to cheat somebody out of what is his loan. Their indorsement of the wicked proposition gave Mme. Lease the courage to come here three weeks ago and make a speech before the alleged Labor Congress about the "problem" they—the Populists—were going to solve; in effect telling her auditors that it is laudable to repudiate, and that the men who want to cheat creditors out of their just dues are paragons of virtue—regular sunflowers, with smiling faces.

Of course the land mortgage companies cannot stand this kind of business, and even if the officers were content to keep on placing money they could not collect they would have to cease because of the impossibility of finding working men and women at the East willing to pay out their hard-earned dollars for paper to be repudiated by the Populist borrowers of Kansas. So the companies are pulling up their stakes and moving away from the scene. They will collect the money where that is possible and enter suit where payment is refused. They will sue with a reasonable prospect that even if the counsels of the repudiators should prevail for awhile the wave of dishonesty will pass over and leave behind it a set of men and women who will acknowledge the justice of the claim and see that it be paid with interest, both in honest, full worth money. Meanwhile the State will suffer from the lack of capital and confidence which the dishonest ones among them have been the means of destroying, and the worst phase of the situation will be the suffering of the innocent with the guilty. The people who are willing to pay will be unable to borrow because of the repudiating Populist atmosphere that surrounds them.

MONTANA DAY CANCELED.

During the earlier part of the World's Fair period the President of the Great Northern road declared he would make a World's Fair rate so low that everybody in Montana could come to the Fair if he so desired. The Northern Pacific officers declared that they would "see" the Great Northern and "go still better." The Montana people on the line of the two roads thereupon made all their preparations to come on Montana day, which had been set for Sept. 30. Now comes the announcement that the roads will make no reduction. Consequently the Commissioner has been compelled, though reluctantly, to call the day "off," and there will be no celebration by the people of that young State, which has been so deeply interested in the Fair and has done so much for it. Railroad fare, sleeping car expenses, and meals would bring the expense of the round-trip from Montana to Chicago to $97.50. It was not to be expected that its people could pay that sum for transportation in addition to meals and beds en route and the living and sight-seeing expenses after they got here. Montana is not populated by millionaires, though it possesses a number of those "well fixed" individuals.

The charge is an excessive one. It amounts fully to three cents a mile each way for a distance of 1,500 to 1,600 miles, and is the maximum charge which ought to be made under ordinary circumstances. The people of Montana deserved better treatment than this at the hands of the greedy, overreaching, sandbagging, land grant railroad companies. The new State has been to large expense in connection with the Fair. It has erected a handsome State Building. It has made a splendid exhibit, particularly in minerals, woods, fruits, grains, and other products. And now its people are not allowed to come here and see what their State has done. They have been frozen out by the greedy roads. These wise railroad officials who fancy that they know it all, and who assume that every one who advises them is a fool, are acting on the principle that it is a better policy for them to charge a maximum rate and carry nobody, thereby keeping the crowd at home so that it cannot see the Fair, than to reduce their rates so that the largest possible number could come to Chicago, and this in face of the fact that their trains, loaded with passengers at the low rates, would pay them better even than freight at the high rates. On a long pull beginning at Portland, for instance, and ending at Chicago, a cent a mile is ample charge. It is an easy pull. There is plenty of coal along the route and there is only one mountain range to cross. If the people in Montana had received fair treatment from the railroad companies they would have come here in large numbers, for from the very beginning they have manifested a lively interest in everything connected with the Fair. Their disappointment will be keen and their feeling of resentment against these sandbagging roads will be still keener. Chicago, also, will be disappointed, for of all the new States none would have been more welcome than Montana, which has more than done its part in making the Fair a success.

DEPLORABLE RAILROAD DISASTER.

Still another deplorable railroad disaster must be added to the list of casualties for the World's Fair period. The second section of a train on the Big Four road rushed at a high rate of speed into the rear end of the first section near Manteno Monday night, telescoping cars, killing nine persons, and injuring twenty more, some of whom may die. From the first reports of the disaster it appears that a local train, preceding the first section, slowed up near Manteno. The flagman was sent back to intercept the first section and succeeded. The first was brought to a standstill and its flagman in turn started to the rear to stop the second section, but he had gone only a few yards when around a sharp curve it was seen coming at the speed of forty-five miles an hour. It was too late for the engineer of the second even to sensibly slacken up, and the collision occurred with the terrible results already noted. This is one statement. On the other hand it is affirmed in one quarter that the engineer of the second section was asleep at his post and that the fireman was shoveling coal at the time. This does not seem to be a probable story. It is not likely an engineer would be asleep at that early hour, 9:20, and the fact that in a moment of time he tried to slacken speed and saved himself by jumping from his engine when the first indication of danger was his headlight shining on the rear car of the first section would argue against this theory. It is stated by others that no flagman was sent back, that the track is straight at that point for several miles, and that had a flagman gone back he would have been seen in time. The real cause of the disaster evidently will not be known until the Illinois Central officials and the Coroner have made an investigation, for the trains were running on the Central tracks and are operated under Central rules until they reach Kankakee. But both the Assistant Superintendent and the Second Vice-President of the Central affirm that some one blundered. In this case there must be a rigid investigation, and meanwhile if two sections of a train are running at top speed and so near each other that the second cannot be stopped when flagged in time to avoid a collision, then certainly criminal recklessness has been practiced.

WHAT IS VOORHEES GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

Yesterday Senator Voorhees, who unfortunately has charge of the repeal bill, after denouncing the New York bankers and defying the papers which have been begging him to make haste with his bill, sweetly and deferentially asked the anti-repeal Senators to name a date for a final vote. That civil invitation to fix an execution day to suit themselves was rejected rudely by the free coinage men, their spokesman, Dubois of Idaho, stating that they intended "to oppose the passage of the repeal bill by availing themselves of every advantage offered them under the rules (or lack of rules) and 'courtesy' usages of the Senate." That means that they intend to gabble from now till Congress comes to an end if they are allowed to. They mean to use the lack of rules and the ridiculous "usages" of the Senate to prevent the passage of the repeal bill, thus bringing on another panic and perhaps forcing the silver standard on the country.

Senator Voorhees has had his answer. He has been told authoritatively what the plans of the free coinage men are. Does he propose to submit or will he proceed to sweep away bad usages which allow a minority of the Senate to defeat legislation demanded by over fifty million people? If he is not ready to do that then let him resign the post of leader and allow some braver Democrat, whose heart is in the work of repeal, to take his place. After what the free silver Senators have said it is useless to dally with them any longer. The majority should assert its rights to control legislation and earn the thanks of a much suffering people.

A WESTERN GOVERNOR WHO HAS SAND.

Gov. Crounse of Nebraska says in the letter in which he refuses to send delegates to represent his State at the meeting of a body in St. Louis which calls itself falsely the Pan-American Bimetallic Association:

> In reply I have to advise you that I shall appoint none, nor do anything to put this State in the attitude of seeming sympathy with the spirit disclosed by the call and which is likely to possess the convention. The call not only excludes many of the States from participating in the consideration of a question which concerns all alike but its arraignment of certain ones among them as engaged in a conspiracy against the South and West, as well as the further proposition to institute a sectional boycott against them, is in my judgment both silly and vicious.
>
> I mistrust that the bimetallism your association professes is but the pretext for the free coinage of silver with silver monometallism and consequent debasement of the currency as its object. I have no patience with those who would invoke jealousy and sectional hostility to advance free coinage, while I deplore the ignorance which can be caught by pleas of that kind. No, Mr. Newell, Nebraska through no consent of mine will join in sowing the seeds of secession at St. Louis.

The honest money Governor of Nebraska has hit the nail right on the head. Besides he shows that he has sand. The so-called "Pan-American Bimetallists" are nothing but silver monometallists who are too cowardly to confess that they are such. A genuine Pan-American bimetallist would strive to give to Mexico, to Central America, and to South America the gold standard which the United States has had for 100 years. These bogus bimetallists want to curse this country with the silver standard into which the Latin-American States slumped because they had not sense enough to give up free coinage in time.

There is no difficulty about telling the real from the false bimetallist. The man who says he is a bimetallist and also in favor of free coinage is an impostor. Free coinage and bimetallism have not coexisted for over twenty years and never again can on the 16 to 1 ratio. The free coinage man is always a silver monometallist eager to drive out gold, debase the American currency, and set up the silver standard in order to cheat creditors and laborers with cheap money. Senator Allen, whom the Democrats and Populists sent to the Senate from Nebraska, is one of those men who says he is a bimetallist and is striving to upset bimetallism. Gov. Crounse's letter applies to him as well as to those Pan-Americans who want the United States to imitate Latin Americans, when they should imitate this country by adopting the gold standard and lift their silver money up to its plane. Gov. Crounse hits the conspirators a good whack in exposing their sectional plottings with the intent of sowing seeds of secession at St. Louis.

STATE CONTROL OF RAILROADS.

That the working of railroads under State control has utterly failed to correct the ordinary evils of private ownership is rather conclusively proved for European and Australian lines by M. Mange in a series of articles in the London *Transport*. In Prussia shippers are loudly complaining of exorbitant freight rates charged by the government, and lack of suitable transportation facilities, yet the lines show a large deficit in revenue for last year. Reductions have been made to local and special interests, to the injury of all others, and passenger rates are in a very unsatisfactory condition. In France the roads controlled by the State have discriminated in favor of foreign products as against domestic products. Wine paid 37 francs from Bordeaux to Paris and 36 francs from the Spanish frontier through Bordeaux (37 francs per 1,000 kilos is about equal to 65 cents per 100 pounds). Wool paid the same rate from Marseilles to Rouen, 510 miles, also to Roubaix, 680 miles, and the rate was 37 francs for Australian, 50 francs for Algerian, and 58 francs for French wool. The State regulated lines in France have made equally odious discriminations against home produce. The rate on grain from Havre to Paris was lower on the imported article than on domestic grain.

M. Mange's figures show even greater discriminations in Australia, where the railroads are owned by the colonial governments and the governments are controlled by the people as directly as in the United States. In New South Wales the rate from Sydney to Orange, 192 miles, was $151.80 and to Hay, 292 miles farther, it was $145.50. From Sydney to Cootamundra, 253 miles, the rate was equal to $184.30 and to Wagga, 56 miles farther, it was only $97, so that the Cootamundra merchant saved money by paying a local rate of $41 and shipping by way of Wagga. The rate from Sydney to Goulburn on six tons (13,440 pounds) of high-class freight was $143.50, the distance being 134 miles, and from Goulborn to Hay, 320 miles, it was $291.55, while the same freight was carried from Sydney to Hay, through Goulburn, for $97. In Victoria the discriminations were quite as great. The highest rate from Melbourne to Wodonga, 187 miles, was $24.88; to Albury, three miles farther and across the New South Wales boundary, the rate was $14.02; and on goods consigned to points twenty miles farther into New South Wales the rate to Albury was only $8.05. From Wodonga, on the boundary, to Melbourne local wool paid $1.85, but New South Wales wool paid only 75 to 87 cents.

The inference drawn from these facts is substantially the same as the conclusion arrived at by Heinrich Graf, the Austrian Railroad Commissioner, after he had visited the World's Fair and inspected the American railroad system. He declared his belief that railroads can be managed cheaper and better by private ownership than by government control, and yet Austria-Hungary has been comparatively successful in its State control of railroads. Commenting on this a contemporary thinks it very clear that State ownership can be more successfully operated in a monarchy than in a republic, but that as yet experience has given no argument for its adoption in either. Certainly the facts cited are sufficient to raise grave doubts as to the wisdom of advocating the State Government ownership in the United States which the Socialists are working for. The abuses cited are at least as great as any that have been perpetrated by the railroad monopolists of the Pacific coast.

HOW THOSE Democratic brethren love one another. Here is the senior Democratic organ, which for weeks has been telling us that all is harmony within the ranks of the party, now asserting editorially:

> The Democracy of Chicago was in the hands of a corrupt machine for the four years prior to the last municipal election, and will hardly allow itself to be dictated to by a few self-seeking ward politicians any longer. Now is the time for an absolute purification.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> Democracy has submitted to dictation from scheming politicians long enough and the rule of the corrupt ring is over. The people will henceforth have, as they had last spring, a voice in politics.

Now, here is a candid admission that there are dissensions and that there is need for further purification. But who are the scheming politicians that must be driven out, and who constitute the corrupt ring? Will the Mayor's organ inform us? It would be interesting also if the Mayor's organ would tell who are the reformers that are to take the place of the corruptionists. Some enlightenment is needed on this subject. THE TRIBUNE is only interested in giving the facts. Each faction will be given a chance for explanation and that is its only solicitude in the matter. Who are the corruptionists? Are they all to be found at the City Hall, either as employés or as contractors?

Harrison's Office Brokers.

It is semi-officially announced that Mayor Harrison has rebuked his "troublesome lads" who have been promising judgeships to their personal friends and boon companions. The *Times* says editorially:

> All reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the *Times* wishes to impress upon the Democracy of this county that it is not the proponent of any single candidate for the judiciary or for any group of individuals. That which it wishes in the interest of the party to see accomplished is not the choice of a particular set of men but abstention upon the part of the convention from the naming of a single judicial candidate who does not in every particular meet the demands of the situation.

The senior organ then goes on to say:

> A candidate for the judiciary ought to be well if not widely known. His reputation as a lawyer of attainment ought to be secure at the bar at least. His personal character and habits ought to be above reproach. If he have a record of public service, in which he discharged his duties creditably, so much the better, but he must at least have a record of service at the bar in which his capacity as a lawyer has been demonstrated. A lawyer who has not appeared in the Supreme Court is hardly fit to sit in a local court of record.

This description does not fit any of the candidates championed by the "troublesome lads." It could not possibly fit their Justice of the Peace and Justice court candidates. The repudiation by the Mayor of the "troublesome lads" should be accepted as ample by the other fellows.

Description of the House of Lords.

A description of the Upper House which, it is urged, may appropriately serve as its epitaph is widely quoted, as it is from the pen of Mr. Chamberlain, and is:

> "During the last hundred years the House of Lords has never contributed one iota to popular liberties or popular freedom, or done anything to advance the commonwealth. During that time it has respected every abuse and sheltered every privilege. It has denied justice and delayed reform. It is irresponsible without independency, obstinate without courage, arbitrary without judgment, and arrogant without knowledge."

MAYOR HARRISON admits that he has no German blood in his veins. But when his fight really begins with Gov. Altgeld the astute Mr. Harrison will make every drop of blood of every other nationality in his veins count for something.

THE "active part" that ex-Gov. Campbell is taking in the Ohio campaign is confined as yet to active imaginations.

IT appears that Judge Brentano entertained a different opinion from that held by a Judge Goggin of a conductor on a Thirty-ninth street car the other night as to his right to ride for one fare and had to get out.

LET the World's Fair remain open until January. Half of the intending visitors have not yet visited it.—*Memphis Ap.-Av.*

Without stopping to inquire what the other half of the intending visitors have done we take the liberty of whispering in our Southern contemporary's ear the warning that those who have not seen the Fair but expect to see it would do well to come before Oct. 31.

IF the dynamos that supplied the electric engine with power in its pull against the steam locomotive at Jackson Park the other day were running the intramural cars at the same time it would seem to the uninitiated that the electric machine did not have a fair trial. Let the test be repeated with more nearly equal conditions.

THIS is Montana day. Visitors from Montana will find the Manufactures Building a very creditable substitute for the mountains they are accustomed to seeing at home.

THE indications are that everybody in Iowa except a few persons unable to get away will be at the World's Fair today and tomorrow.

HAVING failed to find the milk and honey of his dreams the Cherokee Stripper now comes tripping back.

WOULD it be a grievous wrong, Messrs. Fair Directors, if a few children or a few thousand children not belonging strictly to Chicago should gain admittance to Jackson Park every Saturday at a reduced rate?

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND acknowledges the invitation and is very sorry he can't come to Chicago next month.

THE righteous Hornblower shall be exalted.

IN A MINOR KEY.

One of His Tricks.

"I thought you said you were going to bring a friend home to dinner with you," said Mrs. Chugwater.

"He couldn't come, Samantha," replied Mr. Chugwater, as he sat down with great satisfaction to the first good dinner he had had a chance to attack for a long time.

A Hard-Worked Player.

"You say you took part in the football game?"

"That's what I said. I had the most important position of anybody on the field."

"I didn't see you. What was it?"

"I carried water to pour on the fellows that had the breath stamped out of them."

New Game for Him.

Poker Jim of Dead Man's Gulch was at church for the first time in his life.

"What's the ante?" he inquired in a whisper, leaning forward as the contribution basket came around to him.

PERSONALS.

Marc Mustaki, interpreter for the Brooklyn police courts, has been arrested on a charge of extortion. Mustaki's chance like any other fellow.

Kaiser William, Dr. Miquel says, has taken for his motto, "The Emperor is the first servant of the people." This will hardly simplify the servant question in Germany.

Ibsen's deepest regret is that he does not speak English, and cannot, therefore, reach the hearts of the people. Nearly all the other dramatic writers seem to be trying to reach their pockets.

Capt. Francis Martin of Detroit is the oldest commissioned officer in the United States Revenue Marine Service. He is in his 94th year, and as there is no retired list in the service he is still on the active list.

Gen. Harrison has been placed at the head of the Advisory committee of the Republican College League. A number of men of national reputation are associated with him, like Depew, McKinley, and Lodge.

Mr. Burne-Jones, the English artist, is engaged upon the interesting task of painting a portrait of Mr. Gladstone's youngest granddaughter, Dorothy Drew. This little blue-eyed maiden of 3 years is said to resemble the grandfather startlingly.

Col. D. R. Anthony of the Leavenworth (Kas.) *Times* says that Satan was the first Populist. "He taught the people to be dissatisfied with their lot and led them to believe that they were abused when they were not given the whole earth with a fence around it."

Vincent and John Haile separated in 1844, one going West, one South. They fought in the war on opposite sides and each supposed the other dead. The other day they met by accident in Kentucky. They had been living for years within a few miles of each other.

The only living descendants or relatives of Stephen Girard are three old ladies now residing in France and in destitute circumstances. One of them, Mrs. Margaret Lardy, a niece of Girard, has lately applied through the French Consul at Philadelphia to the Board of City Trusts for a small pension. The net income of the estate for 1893 was $204,147.

President Cleveland was the only high official of the government at Washington who did not get his pay in gold the first day of this month. Mr. Cleveland's stipend for the month, if it had been delivered to him in gold, would have tipped the scales at a trifle over sixteen pounds. His salary for one year in the same metal would weigh just about 200 pounds.

CURRENT NOTES.

What the rising American youth needs is some old time home rule.—*Galveston News.*

"Parslow, what is your idea of a gentleman?" "I am." "By Jove, Parslow, you always do have original ideas, don't you?"—*Harper's Bazar.*

Demonstrator in Natural Science—"Gentlemen, I hold in my hand three shells." Voice from Amphitheater—"It isn't under any of them."—*Detroit Tribune.*

Customer (in book store)—"I would like to get some good book on faith." Clerk—"Sorry, sir, but our rule is to sell nothing to strangers except for cash."—*Buffalo Courier.*

He—"If you'll give me just one kiss I'll never ask for another." She—"George, it is bad enough to tell a falsehood, without insulting me at the same time."—*Boston Transcript.*

Temperance Lecturer (wildly)—"What shall we do to keep the workingmen out of the saloon on the corner?" Scoffer—"Have 'em in the middle of the block."—*New York Herald.*

Visitor—"So your brother is taking lessons on the violin. Is he making progress?" Little Girl—"Yes'm; he's got so now we can tell whether he is tuning or playing."—*Good News.*

"That's a fine baby, Wiggins. How much does he weigh?" "Depends on the time of day. About 3 o'clock in the morning his weight seems to run up to about eighty pounds."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"It must have been a case of suicide." She—"I don't think so." "But she refused to let Smithly take her out of the water." "Well, who could blame her—his bathing suit looked horrid beside hers."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

BISMARCK.

Boston *Traveller:* The iron constitution of the "Iron Chancellor" is evidently fast giving way. Germany has had few men so great as Bismarck.

Cleveland *Leader:* The fact that the alarming news regarding the condition of Prince Bismarck comes from Paris detracts greatly from its importance.

New York *World:* Bismarck is now the sick man of Europe. Ousting him from the Chancellorship has never for a moment retired him from the public interest. The millions are watching with his physicians.

New York *Advertiser:* He is an old man and his career is practically ended, but, old and discarded as he is, he is still synonymous with German unity and empire. When he goes the iron system will have lost its head.

La Crosse *Republican:* The career of Bismarck to all appearances is about to close. He is the ablest statesman Germany has produced in three generations, and when Emperor William broke with him he discarded the best adviser the empire had.

Springfield *Republican:* Bismarck's illness is evidently nothing very serious, and he will live a while yet. He is fretting and fuming too much to live as long as Gladstone, and it would not be surprising to see the "man of blood and iron" drop off before his great English contemporary. The longer Bismarck lives the less of a sensation his death will make. A few years ago it would have shaken Europe, but now it won't shake even Germany.

Cincinnati *Gazette:* The accounts of Prince Bismarck's health show that he has not long to stay with the people who have the good sense to appreciate his greatness, and the alleged sovereign who represents the pomps and vanities and false education of the royalties. When Bismarck departs the foremost man of all the world in his generation passes away [illegible]

... but his figure will be splendid in history when the Williams and all the rest be as figures stuffed with straw.

New York *Herald:* So far the cable has not brought the news that Kaiser Wilhelm has sent inquiries to Kissingen about the ex-Chancellor's condition. And it was Bismarck who petted him as a boy and prophesied that he would grow up to be a second Frederick the Great.

Cincinnati *Star:* Much as Prince Bismarck's death would be mourned by the German people, whose love for him is both ardent and profound, it is apparent that his removal now would have little effect upon the affairs of the German Empire. High as is the place he holds in the affections of his countrymen, he has ceased to be a political power. The Iron Chancellor, who made more history than any other man of his time in Europe, has himself already passed into history.

THE STRIP.

St. Paul *Press:* The whole performance of waiting for the opening of the strip is essentially semi-civilized. It is an exhibition of popular ignorance and greed that is almost pitiful.

Lawrence *Journal:* That the opening of the strip has been one of the greatest botches of the year is admitted, even by Hoke himself. But if it had not been it would have stood out in glaring contrast with the other work of the administration.

Indianapolis *Journal:* The untold suffering, the gross injustice, and the scores of deaths caused by this senseless proceeding are due to the egotism and incompetence of an administration which wanted to do something original. Happily the cruel farce is ended.

Kansas City *Journal:* There will be much disappointment over this distribution, and there will be many who will lose health and money and gain nothing. They have not counted the cost except that they believe they will be able to get the best farm in sight as soon as they go in.

Washington *Star:* The number of men who are eagerly taking advantage of this opportunity to obtain a homestead rather discredits the statements frequently made that men crowd to the cities and suffer many miseries there rather than undergo the hardships and toil of agricultural life.

Cleveland *Leader:* It is by no means an unmixed evil that the end of the rushes into great, uninhabited regions lying ready for the plow and for herds of cattle has been reached at last, and that the lands which may hereafter be thrown open, millions of acre at a time, are not such as will invite or render possible the repetition of the events of today.

Cincinnati *Star:* The same spirit that draws a big audience to a theater when a souvenir is to be given away drew this crowd of 75,000 American gypsies to fight and wrangle and risk their lives over that which they will have for sale within forty-eight hours after the dust they have kicked up is settled.

Indianapolis *Sentinel:* The boomers are in the Cherokee Strip. And it is pretty safe to say that within forty-eight hours ninety-nine out of every hundred will wish themselves well out of it. Every "promised land" looks most inviting from the outside. Shattered hopes and dispelled dreams are ever the lot of the pioneer.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* It is a sign of public progress, however, that in divesting the tribe of its reservation they have been paid for their land on terms agreed to by their council, and each family has been allotted a farm. So that at last after a century of dishonor in dealing with the Indians the last transaction shows how the Indian reservations might have been settled in accordance with justice and so as to assimilate the Indians to civilization instead of stamping them out.

San Francisco *Examiner:* The Cherokee Strip scramble is a national scandal. Our first experience of this kind might have been excusable, but there was no excuse for a second, and to repeat the same thing over and over, learning nothing from past blunders, is simply unpardonable stupidity. The government should have retained the title to the Cherokee Strip and leased the lands to the highest bidders. Then there would have been no scramble, everybody would have had a fair show, and the people who own the land would not have been cheated out of their just return for it.

Chicago's Splendid Triumph.

Cincinnati *Gazette:* The City of Chicago has amply vindicated her selection as the Columbian City. She has lavished millions, and the art of the Fair itself is magnificent, exceeding all precedents and all exhibits. All the world's fairs heretofore held combined in one would not match this. There have been several failures—Steele Mackaye's spectatorium; the Theodore Thomas classical concerts failed in popularity and struck a wave of economy; the tragic fire on the grounds was a terror; the Sunday question has been consecutively mismanaged in the most doleful style; the paralysis of business has interfered; the low prices of grain have cut the resources of the farmers; the railroads have postponed cheap rates to a late date, following rather than leading the people; and yet the Fair is in every respect a success. We are glad to say Chicago will surely profit by it as an investment. Her sublime faith and courage and public spirit, that did not stop at expenses that would have appalled any other people, deserve reward. The Fair is not before the world in an attitude of supplication but one of triumph.

Chicago's Parks and Boulevards.

Kansas City *Star:* "Chicago's park and boulevard system," says THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, "is not the least of its exhibits this Columbian year." That observation is fully justified. Without its parks and boulevards Chicago would never have been selected as the World's Fair city. The public driveways and free pleasure grounds of the great city of the Northwest constituted an attraction which was not overlooked when Congress located the Columbian show. No other city can furnish so much breathing space and gratuitous pleasure to a big crowd as Chicago. It is that which has made it the most popular convention city on the continent, and the same feature has done more than any one thing to increase its population. Chicago has demonstrated the material and tangible benefits of parks and boulevards in a manner which other towns having no enterprise in this direction may contemplate with profit.

Gov. Matthews' Next Duty.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* Gov. Matthews has wiped out the disgrace at Roby; he should now take vigorous measures to stamp out that greater evil, the riotous spirit of whitecappery that is abroad in Indiana to a more alarming extent than anywhere else in the country.

The Populist Advance Guard.

Brooklyn *Union:* The alleged masked robbers that captured a capitalistic train in Indiana were merely the advance guard of the Populistic army moving eastward for the conquest of the goldbug States. They were picking up a few gold bars by the way.

Congress Blocks the Wheels.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* Only one obstacle remains to the complete resumption of prosperity. Let Congress stop fooling and settle the coinage and tariff questions, and business will go forward with the activity that is born of perfect confidence.

Olney and the Trusts.

New York *World* (Dem.): Some people are saying that Mr. Olney is fully justifying the confidence of the monopoly corporations which backed him for the Attorney-Generalship. What sort of a thimblerigging game was it that put an enemy of the anti-trust law into such a position?

Political Temperance.

St. Louis *Globe:* The Iowa Republicans have repudiated prohibition as a political issue, not because they are opposed to the interests of temperance, but because they think the poorest of all ways to promote those interests is to let the Democratic party control the State.

It Is Demonstrated Already.

Philadelphia *Press:* Chicago is likely to demonstrate not only that it can organize the greatest World's Fair ever held, but that it can enable people to see it at unprecedentedly low rates.

A Condition, Not a Theory.

St. Louis *Globe:* The worst condition that confronts Cleveland is the fact that while there are Democrats enough for one party, there are not enough for two parties.

Their Strong Hold.

Little Rock *Gazette:* The Populists ought to be well represented in the raid upon the Cherokee Strip. It is a great opportunity of obtaining something for nothing.

The Country's Great Need.

Philadelphia *Press:* What this country wants is a chance to elect a Congress entirely different from the one now menacing the country from Washington.

Senatorial Bandits.

St. Lou's *Star-Sayings:* The United States Senate seems to be organized as a gang of bandits to hold up the train of prosperity throughout the United States.

At the World's Fair.

"Up there in the sky"—the top of Manufactures building. Better view than from any "wheel" or other building. Perfect safety. Elevator tickets 25c. Children with parents.

IS RULED BY LAMONT.

LITTLE CABINET OFFICER IS THE PRESIDENT'S ALTER EGO.

Other Members of the Cabinet Do Not Like His Supreme Exercise of Power and Begin to Show Signs of Restiveness and Jealousy—Ill Feeling Cropping Out in the Senate—Differences in the Upper House That May Soon Lead to Scenes of Wild Disorder.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—[To the Editor of the New York Herald.]—Toujours Lamont!

There is blood on the face of the Cabinet moon. You may have noticed that Col. Lamont is always in evidence. He is the President's alter ego. It makes no difference whether it is a Collector for the port of New York, an escort for the President's bride-elect, a hurried preparation for Cabinet consultation, a new carriage for Baby Ruth, a private exchange of views with a significant foreign Minister, a spin out the road to the temporary home of the Chief Magistrate, a general jollying of Newspaper row, an investment of personal funds, a pregnant suggestion along the line of State politics, the erection of a bridge over which interchangeable courtesies may pass between opposing factions, a fishing excursion or a surgical operation, Lamont, and Lamont alone, is the man relied upon,

You have noticed it.

So have many others, and among those—chief, indeed, in that interesting phalanx—are Lamont's coworkers in the President's official family. They don't like it. Gresham is not at ease and never has been since his extraordinary somerset, so he pulls himself within himself and tries to persuade the Greshamites that the MacGregor of the clan is at the head of the table, whether it looks so or not. It's a current joke, although it is no joke, among his confrères that Gresham doesn't believe in a third term, and to American readers the point of the joke is obvious.

Carlisle Seeks Seclusion.

Carlisle was at first disposed, in vulgar phrase, to kick. A long life in Washington, deserved prominence in affairs born of services rendered, warranted him in believing he was to be the solid man, the Samson, the Sandow of the administration; but he hadn't been in his official chair a week when he noticed that he was little better than a department clerk—a chief clerk, to be sure, but a clerk for all that. Men in high positions, his subordinates, were found to be in direct communication with the President or, what was the same thing, with his friend Lamont.

The Secretary raved and fumed and would have stormed had the mood been on him, but he swallowed his medicine and until within a few days sulked in his tent, angered, disappointed, mortified, and chagrined. Never of wildly hilarious turn of mind the Secretary sought the consolation literal seclusion grants and amused himself with himself, not exactly hiding with rudeness, but showing very plainly that something was up.

Herbert seems to care for nothing except the compliments of his old chums in Congress. The feathery-buttony phases of his present existence, gold lace, bullion, salutes, and inspections delight him, but he really finds more pleasure in a lounge and chat with his former comrades in the House than in all things else if appearances may be believed.

Olney in Serious Trouble.

Olney is in serious trouble. He knows very well that for partisan purposes the House will yield to the pressure of certain hostilities in New York and appoint sundry committees of investigation, which may bring him face to face with friends, coworkers, and possibly clients. Totally dissimilar to Lamont in every line and element of birth, breeding, and habit, he is noticeably polite and punctiliously sauve in his treatment of the one man in the Cabinet who can be of service to him in the hour of tribulation if that unfortunate period chances to arrive.

Hoke Smith is an oddity—always was, always will be. Perhaps a good idea may be had of him if I repeat a little story.

A man from Tennessee was very anxious about an appointment in Dakota, and through a friend from Georgia sought to interest Smith and thus secure his desire. With his Georgia friend the Tennessean called and was received pleasantly enough until the object of his errand was made known, whereupon, with an abruptness that was positively extraordinary, the Secretary rose, intimated that the interview was ended, told the party to file their papers and turned upon his heel.

As they left the department the Tennessean looked to his Georgia friend for an explanation. "It will be all right," said he. "You just wait till I see him alone. Don't make any mistake about Hoke Smith; he's the best hearted slob living, only he didn't want to give himself away."

And that's just about it. Smith has produced in Washington the impression that he is a good natured slob, but whether that is a qualification for the Ministry is yet open to debate.

When Bissell's appointment was announced people who knew it all imagined that the President intended to have a Cabinet of chums, but as the weeks rolled into months they saw that Bissell was not in the inner camp, and he, too, found that so far as the White House orchestra goes he was very decidedly cast to play the second fiddle, while Daniel bowed the first.

All This Means Trouble.

This means trouble. It is not even intimated that personal collisions are possible or that sour looks are the rule, but there are harder hits than those given upon the jugular; there are more significant indices of feeling than the expanding nostril, the curling lip, or the flushed cheek. It may be said without fear of successful contradiction that while every individual member of the Cabinet regards Lamont as his friend, knowing very well, too, that his advice had much to do with the President's definitive make-up of the Cabinet, there is, nevertheless, an undefined restlessness, born of a perhaps unrecognized jealousy, a normal outgrowth from Lamont's active participation in every consultation, every operation, every transaction, magisterial or personal.

Meanwhile Lamont lies low. The greatest good fortune he ever encountered was the defeat of Cleveland in 1888. Had the Democratic party succeeded Lamont would have remained private secretary—simply that and nothing more. Circumstances governed his case. Opportunity enabled him to show the stuff that was in him.

Cleveland in retiracy was looked to by Democrats from every section of the country, of high and low degree, Tammany Hall alone excepted. The ex-President, however, had something else to think of than his political future. His financial present was to him a matter of great consequence. Whitney had started him on the path to wealth, and it's astonishing how interesting wealth becomes to a man who holds his first hundred thousand dollars in the palm of his hand.

Appreciating His Own Worth.

Plans, projects, schemes, programs were unfolded before the ex-Presidential eye, with money in every one of them, and what it saw Lamont's ocular also enjoyed. The private secretary of old saw his horizon vastly enlarged. Proving himself equal to every emergency, he was renewedly appreciated by the larger moneyed men with whom he was now associated, and, although independence never was his boast, it had ever been the keynote of his character, and, while remembering with grateful recognition all that had been done for him, he began to appreciate his own worth and determined to devote himself to himself from that time on.

That, however, was impossible. It was impossible because no sooner was it evident that the combined opposition of the *World*, the *Sun*, and Tammany Hall made the renomination of Grover Cleveland a certainty than the ex-President turned to his faithful friend and former secretary and demanded, in the name of loyalty to both friendship and service, that he should stand by him in the third hour of his trial.

The rest we know. At personal sacrifice Lamont accepted the war portfolio, but in spite of his new name, in spite of his palatial surroundings, in spite of the responsibilities placed upon him in his new office, he fell naturally into his old time place of guide, philosopher, friend, bulwark, and constant companion—and there he is today.

The White House might be destroyed by flame, the Capitol might be blown to the upper heavens by dynamite, Gresham might pull his whiskers in despair, Carlisle die of apoplexy, Olney dissolve in tears, Morton be drawn to death by infuriated oxen, Hoke Smith go up in a balloon, himself his own inflationist; Bissell might shake the dust of Washington from his Buffalo heel, and Herbert be sunk forever, drawn to the bottom of the ocean by the hundred pound weight of a torpedo, and Cleveland could endure it all if only Dan remained.

This is a good wad to put in one's pipe for a quiet smoke.

Ill-Feeling in the Senate.

Sympathy is a real factor in life, and a careful observer can easily detect signs of that subtle force all through official circles. In spite of Senatorial dignity and the courtesy of the Senate, there is an immensity of ill feeling among the odd composites of the upper House. I think no man could look at the individualities in the Senate Chamber without being struck by the peculiarities of the face, hair, costume, and habit there disclosed. Some of the Senators are very tall, others very short; some very stout, others very thin; some very hairy, others noticeably bald and beardless; some extremely polite and courteous in bearing, other defiant and noticeably rude in manner. Records of the past tell us that in antebellum times there were fierce fightings, malicious maledictions, serious sectional disturbances, and positive hatreds born of the firebrand introduced among the fire eaters by the anti-slavery representatives from the North.

It should be remembered, however, that, honest as the abolitionists were in their belief that slavery was a curse to the nation, a blot upon its escutcheon, and a damage to its fair fame, Senators from the slave States were equally sincere in their belief that slavery was right and that if it were right in the States it could not be wrong in the Territories. There was faith in principle on both sides.

Not Questions of Principle.

The differences today are somewhat sectional, to be sure, but they can hardly be said to arise on questions of principle. All this talk about gold and silver resolves itself into a question of expediency, of business desirability, and of commercial discretion, yet if you could hear the profane ejaculations, the outrageous blasphemies, the red hot excoriations, the impassioned deliveries that make the air of this extraordinary place vivid at times, whether it be in the cloak room, the Capitol restaurant, the Shoreham parlor, the Arlington back room, or John Chamberlin's upper chamber, you would indorse to the very letter my assertion that the blood on the face of the Cabinet moon is a simple spattering in comparison with the wholesale deluge that blemishes the countenance of this satellite nearest the Executive Mansion.

Whether the measure pending before the Senate is adopted now or in a somewhat remote future the ill-feeling now existing will prove a leaven certain to influence the entire lump, and before March next is reached the placidities of the Senate Chamber will be disturbed by violent personal altercations worthy to side with those which startled their hearers in the palmiest days of Calhoun and Clay, Webster and Rhett, Wright and Seward, Dix and Marcy, and Morton and Sumner.

Vaulting ambition is not a happy trait. I believe Washington hasn't laughed so much in twenty years as it has at the strivings of individual members of the House to pose as the leader of the anti-silver assault and therefore to a certain extent to be recognized as the mouthpiece of the President. Readers of the New York papers were quite prepared to know that Mr. William Bourke Cockran was very busy, would introduce a measure which could not fail to secure immediate indorsement, and would lead the anti-silver forces, waving the white plume of Presidential favor from his Tammany scalp.

Close lookers-on saw that Mr. Cockran not only enjoyed but furthered this general idea. This is his third term in Congress, and his friends agreed with him it was quite time he should do something or say something in addition to the one speech he made in behalf of American liners in the last Congress. So he brooded. He also pondered. The gravity of the situation disappeared before his piercing regard, and he was quite confident that the Cockran panacea would allay all suffering, heal the nation in a day, and make himself a world-renowned statesman.

Cockran's Forgetfulness.

Unfortunately he forgot. He forgot his attitude, first, as a Tammany man; second, his noisy declamation against Cleveland as President, candidate, and individual; and third and chiefly, he forgot that Grover Cleveland is a man with a memory and Dan Lamont an individual with a scrapbook.

The consequences were dire. First, Mr. Wilson of West Virginia was courteously requested to voice the suggestions of the President on the floor and to introduce a measure which it was hoped would satisfy the demand of the people; second, Col. Fellows was named to close the silver debate on the anti-silver side, and third, while five of his colleagues, a majority of them in their second term only, were given Chairmanships of leading committees and good places were distributed among other members of the New York delegation, he (Cockran) was not only not given a Chairmanship but was not advanced a single point in the one committee on which he served.

All this would be of no special consequence if it did not indicate three important suggestions. First, that although the President is willing, so far as Tammany Hall is concerned, to accept their indorsement, tardy though it was, in good faith, he is man enough to repudiate the eleventh hour friendships of men who seek him because he may be of use to them. Second, as is evident from the Tammany men selected by the Speaker for noticeably prominent places on the committees, it is clear that the desires of Tammany's chiefs were ascertained and complied with, and therefore it is as evident that Tammany Hall will have no more to do with Cockran as it was when he sought to get on the inside with Cleveland and the White House that Cockran wanted to get away from Tammany for his own benefit. And third, while there is apparent amiability of feeling and obvious courtesy of bearing and manner in the New York delegation, there is an intensity and an immensity of indignation, mingled with surprise, at Cockran's toploftical assurance of supremacy. He appears to have forgotton that some of these men knew him twenty, fifteen, fourteen years ago, with all that that implies.

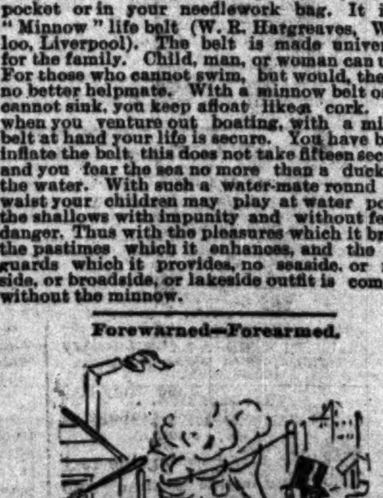
Where will it end? If the Cabinet is insensibly jealous, if the Senate is stirred to its deepest depths by this silver debate which involves no question of principle, if the New York delegation is embarrassed by the self-seeking and self-pushing of a self-appointed leader, is it reasonable or unreasonable to believe that there is a leaven of disturbance which sooner or later will make Washington a hotbed of volcanic proportion, breaking out into undignified discussions of a personal nature, some of which have already disgraced the floor of the House, and a revival of scenes which in earlier days characterized frequently the debates in both houses, culminating, it will be remembered, at one time in an infamous assault by a bully from the South upon a brainy old man sitting hampered by his desk in his Senate chair?

A GENTLEMAN OF VERONA.

A Water Belt Life Preserver.

Pall Mall Gazette: There is no doubt that the risk of drowning may be minimized even in the instance of a non-swimmer, and that by an arrangement which you can put into your coat pocket or in your needlework bag. It is the "Minnow" life belt (W. R. Hargreaves, Waterloo, Liverpool). The belt is made universally for the family. Child, man, or woman can use it. For those who cannot swim, but would, there is no better helpmate. With a minnow belt on you cannot sink, you keep afloat like a cork. Even when you venture out boating, with a minnow belt at hand your life is secure. You have but to inflate the belt, this does not take fifteen seconds, and you fear the sea no more than a duck does the water. With such a water-mate round their waist your children may play at water polo in the shallows with impunity and without fear of danger. Thus with the pleasures which it brings, the pastimes which it enhances, and the safeguards which it provides, no seaside, or riverside, or broadside, or lakeside outfit is complete without the minnow.

Forewarned—Forearmed.



Casey (as he looks over the fence and sees the Widow Brannigan beating her carpets)—Be'th' Saints above, Oi 'll not ask Mary Ann Brannigan to be me woife, now, to save me loife!—*Puck.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Articles of incorporation were taken out at Springfield Monday for the establishment of the Chicago Entertainment company with a capital stock of $30,000. Howard H. Gross, Charles M. P. Wright, and Henry L. McCauley are named in the application as the incorporators. These men are at present the officers of the Chicago Fire Cyclorama on Michigan avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets, and it will be on the site of the tall octagonal building that the new amusement enterprise will be established. Mr. Henry L. McCauley, the press representative of the Cyclorama company, was the only one of the incorporators who could be found yesterday. He refused to divulge any of the plans of the new company or the details of the new enterprise on the ground that they were not yet developed sufficiently to be placed before the public. He said, however, that the elaborate paintings representing the great fire would be removed from the building some time during the first week of October. The eight-cornered structure would then be torn down in part, remodeled, and put in the form of an auditorium with a roomy stage. The exact nature of the entertainment was yet a secret, but it would not be dramatic. Its great feature would be its unusual and unique nature. Arrangements for refitting the place had already been made, and if everything went according to present expectations the new place would be open to the public by Oct. 25. According to Mr. McCauley the new enterprise will be permanent.

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People with lurid imaginations are endeavoring to make themselves and others believe that Augustin Daly is considering the feasibility of establishing a new theater on Fifth avenue in New York modeled after the French national theater, with a clubroom attachment. In all likelihood there is not the slightest ground for this fantastic tale. Two years ago Mr. Daly renewed the lease of his present house for a period of twenty-one years, practically a life lease considering his years. He then expended about $80,000 on improvements. This, with his present theater in Leicester Square, London, will doubtless be all he will care to devote his future activities to according to the opinions of his brother, Judge Joseph F. Daly of New York, and Richard Dorney, his present business manager, who is now in New York.

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The usual list of failures which always come with the opening of the season is swelling beyond expected proportions this year. Word comes from New Bedford, Mass., that the Pauline Hall Opera company, composed of fifty persons, went to pieces after the performance last Saturday night. The company was soon to disband, however, for the purpose of reorganizing in order to begin rehearsals for "The Honeymooners," a new opera by C. S. S. McLellan, which will have its initial production in Boston next month. Other companies reported to have dropped by the wayside under the pressure of hard times are Dan Sully's and the organization playing "A Straight Tip."

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It is a pleasure to note that Charles and Rose Coghlan's splendid company in "Diplomacy" is meeting with much better indorsement than was accorded it on their preceeding engagement at the same theater last spring. The house was crowded to standing room again last night. Next February the same company returns in Oscar Wilde's play "A Woman of No Importance," in the leading feminine rôle of which it may confidently be expected that Miss Rose Coghlan will still further distinguish herself. The first production of the play will be made in New York in November.

Joseph Brooks, the manager of William H. Crane, has made arrangements by which his star is to appear annually at McVicker's Theater for a season of not less than six weeks. Mr. Crane will return to Chicago in the spring to present a new comedy which is now being written for him. "Brother John," Martha Morton's play, will be his only bill during the engagement which begins at McVicker's next week. The original cast which presented the play in New York has been retained. "Brother John" is being played this week in Cleveland.

The Barrison sisters and the Glinsereth brothers, the new features at the Trocadero, have apparently pleased the crowds that attend the music hall on the Lake-Front. Large as the interior of the Trocadero is Manager Ziegfeld is puzzling himself over the question of finding additional seating capacity. A number of tables in the rear of the hall have been removed and regular seats put in their places. This gives the hall a seating capacity of 4,000, which has been tested every night this week.

The English military tournament which failed to find anything like financial success in its Chicago experiences both at the Sixteenth street arena and at the Stock Pavilion out at the World's Fair, has sprung into great favor with New York amusement seekers. It is being held at the Madison Square Gardens, and the audience is said to fill the house nightly.

The Monday matinée performance of "America" at the Auditorium proved to be so successful that the management will continue them indefinitely. After this week the afternoon performances will probably be held Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.

MUSIC AT THE FAIR.

A miscellaneous program was presented in Festival Hall yesterday by Harrison M. Wild, who again demonstrated his ability as an organist, playing the various numbers with true and musicianly appreciation. Among other interesting compositions given by Mr. Wild was one in MS., "March by the Priests of Huitzil," by Frederick Grant Gleason.

A fact which lends unusual value to Mr. Wild's recital in Festival Hall at 12 o'clock noon today is that the program will be made up of numbers by representative American composers. This will be the first organ recital of this character yet presented at the Exposition, and the genuineness of Mr. Wild's work assures an agreeable performance. The program is appended:

Triumphal March.........................Buck
Allegretto, op. 29, No. 2...............Foote
*a*Romanza, op. 17, No. 3 } ......H. W. Parker
*b*Scherzo, op. 32, No. 3 }
Processional March.....................Whitney
Vorspiel to "Otho Visconte"......Gleason-Eddy
Concert variations on "An American Air"....
....Flagler
Pastorale.................................Whiting
Serenade...................................Shelley
An Autumn Sketch..........John Hyatt Brewer
Fugue on "Hail Columbia," op. 22.........Buck

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In Assembly Hall, Woman's Building, yesterday afternoon Karleton Hackett gave a song recital assisted by Miss Castle, pianist. Mr. Hackett, who possesses a powerful baritone voice, sang numbers embracing wide range of selection. Miss Castle is a pianist of charming stage presence and has an excellent touch. This afternoon at 3 o'clock J. W. Lander will give an analytical piano recital with an interesting program. The City Cornet Band of St. Johns, N. B., C. H. Williams, director, will give their first concert in front of the Illinois State Building at 3 o'clock p. m. today. This band has been sent to the Exposition by the citizens of St. Johns. Other band concerts will be given during the day as follows: Liesegang's Band, Administration Square, 10:30 to 12 noon and 1 to 4 p. m.; Brand's Cincinnati Band, lake front, 12 to 3 p. m. and 5 to 7 p. m.; Elgin Band, J. Hecker, conductor, in front of Illinois State Building, 10 to 11:30 a. m., and Administration Square, 6 to 7 p. m.; Iowa State Band, Frederick Phinney, conductor, Administration Square, 7 to 9:30 p. m.

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Artistic interest in yesterday's popular concert centered in the solos of William H. Sherwood and Max Bendix and the performance of the Andante and Sherzo from Mendelssohn's Trio in D minor, played by Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Bendix, and Mr. Unger. Mlle. Nikita sang a version —her own—of the "Jewel Song," from Faust. Today at 1 o'clock p. m., in Music Hall, the third popular concert by the Bendix quartet will be given, the same soloists assisting. The program is:

Quartet in A minor, first movement......Svendsen
Piano Solo, March from Suite, op. 91........Raff
Cavatina from "Ernani"......................Verdi
Violin Solo, "Reverie"................Vieuxtemps
Quintet, op. 44, last movement.......Schumann

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Mrs. Agnes Thomson and James F. Thomson gave their second song recital in Music Hall yesterday afternoon. Careful and conscientious work was displayed in a long and varied program. At their third recital in Music Hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon, songs and duets by German, French, Italian, and English composers will be given.

The Unseeing Sea.

Along the sandy beach they stroll,
And hear the ocean's solemn roll.

He tried to kiss her. "Don't," cried she,
"Somebody will be sure to see."

He said: "Nobody can, my dear,
Because you see nobody's near."

"You quite forget," persisted she,
"That all the ocean is but sea."

He kissed her then and said: "'Tis well,
It isn't fresh, and will not tell."

—*Detroit Free Press.*

VOTED FOR A CHANGE.

DELUSIVE IDEAS OF A CONTINGENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The "Change" They Helped to Bring About Precipitated a Financial Panic, Says a Correspondent—Mr. Cleveland's Methods Prove to Be a Source of Disruption Rather than Cohesive Advantage—The People Must Take the Matter in Hand and Bring the Senate to Time.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A large contingent of the Republican party voted for Mr. Cleveland under the delusive impression that "a change was desirable," and on the strength of a more or less popular conviction that he was enough better than his party to secure to the country the betterment it was expected would follow his election. Both these ideas have proven equally delusive. The "change" precipitated a premature financial panic, and Mr. Cleveland is so weak with his party as to meet with open defiance in his apparently honest endeavors to undo some part of the mischief. Indeed, the superiority of his methods, which was so confidently depended upon by admiring Republicans, has proven a source of disruption rather than of cohesive advantage and we are treated to the spectacle of a party in power divided against—not exactly itself altogether, but against its head. Mr. Cleveland having maintained the dignity of his office with some reference to propriety and decency his following is disrupted and in a state of semi-rebellion in consequence of that fact. Being better than one's party is evidently not a safe dependence, and those restless Republicans who counted on it in Mr. Cleveland's case with so much ill-conceived confidence can now appreciate all about it. So if the Senate is to be brought into line with the interests and demands of the body politic and made to concur in the action already taken by real Representatives in Congress repealing the silver purchasing provision of the Sherman act the people must take the matter in hand and go about it in a manner not to be misunderstood or ignored. The balance of Senatorial power seems to be vested in a coterie of attorneys, silvermongers, cranks, and political nondescripts out of all proportion to the same elements of the people, and the latter ought to adopt some vigorous means of overcoming the unnatural balance. JOHN E. WILLIAMS.

Let the Other Fellow Do the Correcting.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please make room for a correction to an editorial of yours on Senator Teller, published Sept. 14, with regard to his ownership of silver mines, and being influenced thereby in his course.

Mr. Teller hails from the only exclusively gold mining county in the State, the County of Gilpin, and the mines of which he speaks as being his in the interview quoted are gold mines pure and simple.

I have known Mr. Teller and his mines for the last seventeen years, and know that so far as his mining interests are concerned he would be directly benefited by the success of the single gold standard.

Like the majority of the gold miners of this State, however, he has the patriotism and principle to stand up for what he considers the rights of the people at large, independent of the dictates of his own pocket.

Supposing that you do not intend willfully to misrepresent facts in this contest, I send this. S. W. TYLER.

REMARKS.

The correspondent should have sent his correction to a paper a thousand miles nearer home. THE TRIBUNE did not assert that Senator Teller owned silver mines. It quoted from the Denver *News*, a paper friendly to him, certain statements to that effect, and gave credit to the *News* therefor. Whatever comments THE TRIBUNE made were based entirely on the accuracy of the report in the Denver *News*. Therefore, the correspondent should go to that journal and make his application for a correction.

As for the statement that Senator Teller would be benefited "by the success of the single gold standard," THE TRIBUNE will remark that this country *has the single gold standard now*, and has had it for a century, except during the depreciated greenback period. No one is endeavoring, therefore, to introduce the single gold standard, for it is here, but several persons, Senator Teller among them, are trying to drive out that standard and substitute for it the single silver standard which Mexico has, but which this country never had. How Senator Teller can reconcile a drop from the gold to the silver standard, which means from the 100-cent to a 58-cent dollar, with his profession of a desire to serve the whole country and the inhabitants thereof THE TRIBUNE does not pretend to be able to understand. Whether he owns gold mines, silver mines, or no mines at all, his actions are those of a man who seems bent on ruining the currency and industries of a country which he pretends he is seeking to serve.

Portable Garbage Crematory.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Referring to Mayor Harrison's reply to an article which appeared in last Saturday's edition of THE TRIBUNE, permit me to say (as a person who has spent considerable time and money in efforts to solve the garbage problem and has decided upon cremation as the only plan worth consideration) I feel certain in view of numerous experiments made in the East and the experience gained therefrom that a crematory constructed on the lines of the city's portable affair or the upright one now under construction cannot consume ordinary garbage without creating volumes of smoke and disagreeable odors, while the capacity is necessarily small, owing to the reason that the garbage is allowed to dry before being dumped into the furnace below. The Mayor's statement that only 15 per cent of the refuse collected from the boxes is real garbage, the rest being paper, boxes, scraps, etc., which will burn easily, does not apply to every ward, as I do not find this condition in my neighborhood, where all such trash is thrown into the cook stove, and the contents of the garbage boxes will go from 80 to 90 per cent in animal and vegetable refuse, with a less per cent in winter, owing to the absence of green garden truck.

The quality of smoke from the stack, which the Mayor says is a simple white smoke arising from the burning of paper mingled with steam, and not the soot-bearing smoke evolved by burning coal, does not agree with my observation. I have spent some time in watching the city's garbage crematory in action and on several occasions have come in contact with the escaping vapors and, omitting the kerosene smell, the odors reminded me of early boyhood days when we burned weeds, brush, and grasses on the banks of the creek while fishing to drive away troublesome mosquitoes and flies. On several occasions the courts have compelled the owners of stationary crematories to close owing to complaints of residents in their vicinity who could not endure the disagreeable smoke that escaped continually from the large chimney. I can see no reason why the new portable garbage crematory is not open to the same objection. The Mayor says, however, that the smoke evolved lasts only a few minutes in any one spot. As the wind does not shift every time the crematory moves, that one spot it seems to me is peculiarly located. It also occurs to me when the machine is consuming garbage and the wind is blowing the right direction from the burner, that the occupants of houses at a distance of several blocks will discover after the crematory has passed that their rooms are in need of a disinfecting, especially if their windows were open and the cholera season on. As to the volume of smoke discharged from the stack I see no reason why a less amount should be produced by the perambulator in comparison with the stationary when working under same conditions. In fact the latter would seem to have an advantage due to a higher stack.

I agree with the Mayor that the proper way to dispose of the garbage is to burn it in portable crematories, depositing the ashes and similar refuse at certain intervals where it is finally carted away by regular ash teams. But in order to be successful it must consume large quantities of garbage economically and without smoke. I am confident such a machine will appear ultimately and then the garbage question will be a thing of the past. CITIZEN.

The American Manufacturers Are Not Wanted by That Committee.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am surprised to see by the daily press that various American manufacturers are attending before the Committee of Ways and Means and giving their views upon the tariff question, and opposing tariff reductions. I do not understand the proceeding. It is not to be supposed that their attendance has been requested by the Democratic committee, as that body already knows all about the tariff—they believe that it is "robbery" pure and simple—they know their platform, they know what their speakers declared on the stump, and what their papers uttered on the subject—according to their gospel, the doctrine of protection to American industry is a monstrosity, and is only a blind to cover a system for the aggrandizement of bloated monopolists. Manufacturers appearing before the committee will be viewed with hostile eyes and their statements received with incredulity. The natural witnesses before that committee are Wells, Atkinson, Sterling Morton, Hoke Smith, Henry Waterson, R. Q. Mills, and the entire tribe of Democratic newspaper editors [except Carter Harrison, who is a Protectionist]. They know all about it. But if anything more was needed let them call in foreign manufacturers, then read the message of President Cleveland to Congress in December, 1887, and wind up with a feu de joie from the great Illinois "horizontallizer." Either the platform and profession of the Democratic party are a sham and a false pretense or else that party is committed to the doctrine of cheap goods—cheap goods first, cheap goods last, and cheap goods all the time—and American industry must take its chances.

I do not see that American manufacturers have any place before that committee. D. W. JACKSON.

A Man Who Wants the Democrats to Pass a "Reform" Tariff Bill Right Off.

CHICAGO, No. 383 Dearborn street, Sept. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As a constant reader of your paper allow me a small space to express my opinion regarding the present crisis. Although the silver bill has been repealed by the House, and no doubt the Senate after six weeks' wrangling will do the same very soon, yet this mere repeal of part of the silver bill will not restore confidence nor settle matters satisfactorily to the business community or laboring classes, and others, but what President Cleveland ought to do, and he can't do it too soon, is to keep Congress in session and urge them to pass a reform tariff bill forthwith. If this administration is dissatisfied with its present tariff, and until such a new tariff bill is passed and the country will understand the policy of the Democratic party, the present unsettled state of affairs will exist. Confidence will not be restored, stagnation in business will continue, millions of laboring people will be idle with a hard winter staring them in the face, factories will not start to manufacture goods until the tariff question is fully settled and they know that they can manufacture goods to sell at a profit and not be undersold by foreign nations if a free tariff bill should be passed. Therefore President Cleveland owes a duty to the country to have the tariff question disposed of by Congress at the earliest possible moment and prior to any other legislation, which is the only salvation to restore prosperity and confidence to this country. J. HARRIS.

Can Congress Authorize Free Silver Coinage?

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—How can Congress authorize the coinage of free silver under the authority of the Constitution, which says: "The Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof." Art. 1, Sec. 8, paragraph 5.

"No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time." Art. 1, Sec. 9, paragraph 5.

To coin money the bullion therefor must be first purchased with money in the Treasury, whence it can only be paid out under authority of an appropriation "made by law."

As Congress has not power to confer a "public right upon private party," how can the mint be lawfully used to place the coinage stamp of the United States upon a metal belonging to an individual, and so clothe it with the public attribute of legal tender and thus confer "a public right upon a private party"? C. L. B.

"By That Sin Fell the Angels."

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Let there be no "compromise" nor any attempt at one between the President and the repudiated plutocrats of the Senate. The overwhelming popular vote by which he was elected and the equally overwhelming majority secured for his adherents in the House of Representatives should be sufficient, even though the State Legislatures had not so completely changed the character of their Senatorial quotas as to leave no further possibility of a doubt as to the public sentiment. Even Senator Sherman has repudiated and disowned the stupendous blunder by which his name has been linked to an unenviable notoriety and is eager to bring forth works meet for repentance. It is too late now to talk of compromises. Unconditional surrender is now all that should be thought of. All further parleying and hesitancy are simply insulting, and Mr. Cleveland would be justified by public opinion if he should say so very peremtorily to any one who should venture to approach him with terms of capitulation. He is in no position to accept a compromise. The people are with him in this matter, and all their material interests are suffering by the delay. F. L. H.

"Lime the Main Cause of Old Aging."

ENGLEWOOD, Ill., Sept. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—One man read "Lime the Main Cause of Old Aging," page 12, column 5, of today's (Sunday's) TRIBUNE. Three other men listened attentively. When the article was finished all four men discussed at much length Dr. Evans' theory. The four men agreed that Dr. Evans' proposition was plausible (not in its bad sense is plausible used), to say the least. All were deeply interested.

The article closes with "The result of his reasoning in that direction may be given in a subsequent article." The four men earnestly request that you write the "subsequent article." They do not believe that the TRIBUNE'S editorial writer could pitch upon a topic that would fasten more intense attention, though the whole, wide field of journalism were raked as with a fine-tooth comb. They beg for the "subsequent article."

FOUR TRIBUNE READERS.

Personal Heaven.

The Eastern visiting minister was preaching to a Colorado congregation on the New Jerusalem.

"And," he was saying, "the streets are paved with gold——"

"Don't insist on that," interrupted the home preacher in a whisper, as he pulled his coat tails. "Don't insist on that if you expect to get any immigrants for Heaven, because this congregation is for silver every day in the year, and gold is pizen to them."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Turning the Tables.

"I don't see," said Longlox, the poet, why editors talk so much about originality. They ought to take some of their own medicine."

"How do you mean?"

"Get rid of some of their own chestnuts. There's no worse one in the language than 'declined with thanks,' and it never was very funny, anyhow."—*Washington Star.*

Relative Importance.

Mr. Skidds—"It may seem to you an odd time to ask the question, but before we start to the theater I want to know if you will marry me, Delia."

Delia—"I, too, have a question to ask."

"Ask it."

"Is my hat on straight?"

"Yes. Will you marry me?"

"Yes."—*New York Sun.*

HOTELS.



THE CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, 39th and Ellis-av., 8 minutes from the Fair Grounds. Elegantly furnished Rooms, 11 by 20 ft., fronting on Lake Michigan. Cafe unexcelled. Ratesfrom, $1 to $1.50 a day.

"The Groveland," Corner 31st-st. and Groveland-av. This elegant fireproof house is located midway between World's Fair and business center; 15 minutes' ride to either; Illinois Central Station and cable cars one block away. Magnificent view of lake from nearly every room. European Plan. Fine restaurant, billiard room, roof garden, etc. Rooms, $1.00 to $5.00 per day. Suites of 4 to 6 rooms, including bath, $8 to $20. Furnished or unfurnished apartments of 5 to 7 rooms to rent by the year. W. W. SOMES, Mgr.

THE WORLD'S INN, THE ONLY FIRE-PROOF HOTEL NEAR THE FAIR, and only three stories high. Madison-av. and 60th-st. (Midway Plaisance), opposite Madison-av. entrance to the World's Fair. European. Excellent cafe. CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager. Take Illinois Central World's Fair express train at Van Buren-st. to 60th-st., then two blocks west.

THE ROCHESTER. New, First-Class, European or American plan, corner 23d-st. and South Park-av.; choicest residence district, overlooking Lake Michigan; block from 22d-st. depot Ill. Cent. R. R. main line World's Fair; cable cars two blocks, reaching Fair, business district, or theaters in a few minutes, 5c fares; elevators, electric lights, baths, etc.; family parties, clubs, or others visiting the Fair can obtain rooms, single or en suite; moderate charges.

HOTEL ENDEAVOR, 75TH-ST. AND BOND-AV. Just south of World's Fair. First class in every respect. Rates, 75c and $1.00. Special rates to large excursion parties. Take Illinois Central, South Chicago suburban trains to Windsor Park. Telephone World's Fair, 94.

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PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE, CHESTER, PA., 32d year begins Sept. 20. Civil Engineering (C. E.), Chemistry (B. S.), Arts (A. B.). Also PREPARATORY COURSES in Science and Classics, under able instructors. Fine location. Ample equipment. Best sanitation. Pure water. "The arrangement, convenience, order, and neatness were superlative." "It is a military school of the highest order." *Report of Inspector-General, U. S. A., 1893.* Catalogues of Mr. W. J. WILCOX, 280 Wabash-av., Chicago. COL. CHAS. E. HYATT, President.

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY, 2834 WABASH AVENUE. Will open to receive Boarders and Day Scholars on Monday, Sept. 4th. Send for catalogue. For terms apply to THE MOTHER SUPERIOR.

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WORK FOR THE IDLE.

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE GREATLY RELIEVING THE LABOR STRAIN.

Twenty-five Hundred Men Already Given Employment, and Scores of Others Are Soon to Be Earning Wages—Ministerial Union of the City Puts Its Shoulder to the Labor Wheel—Talk with Col. Rend on the Situation—Mr. Holbrook's Scheme Strongly Opposed.

About 2,500 men are now employed in public work under the direction of the Citizens' Relief committee. Monday morning 986 were taken on the train from Chicago to work on the Drainage Channel. They are paid at the rate of 15 cents an hour. They have to work pretty hard to suit the contractors who pay them. The shirkers early drop out. There are 500 employed in Supt. Welles' Street-Cleaning Department, mostly Bohemians, Poles, and Italians. They work fairly well, but many of them are old and feeble. Supt. McCarthy is working 980 relief men now in the Fifth and Sixth Wards improving the unpaved streets, cleaning the entrances to the sewers, mending sidewalks, etc. These are paid only $1 per day out of the relief fund. Poles predominate. Bohemians and Italians are also numerous. They work fairly well for a time, but they soon tire out. They are not as efficient as an ordinary street laborer. There are few old men. The force can be maintained and can do good work, Mr. McCarthy thinks. If the $300,000 promised is obtained that men can be kept usefully employed on the streets all winter. The men are paid by Col. Rend's committee.

Relief Committee Conference.

A conference was held yesterday morning between Col. W. P. Rend's committee and a committee representing the ministerial union of the city. There were present Dr. T. H. Wines, the Rev. Dr. Inglis, F. W. Tomkins, Prof. Bemis of the Chicago University, Miss Adams, Mrs. J. M. Flower, Mr. Holbrook, and others. A letter from the ministerial union was received, reading as follows:

We, the ministerial union of Chicago, wish to offer our aid in the charitable work now so badly needed in the city, and to this end have sent our committee to propose a plan of action which we trust may obtain your acceptance. We wish to make as accurate inquiries as possible into the extent of destitution and want now existent in Chicago (1) by soliciting from employés, labor organizations, and other sources the names and numbers of unemployed and needy in town, and (2) by consulting the applications for employment made at bureaus of relief and by means of reports made to the police; (3) by personal inquiry into cases of destitution; (4) to secure volunteer visitors from labor organizations, fraternal associations, mutual benefit orders, and churches to place results at the disposal of the Mayor's committee.

The proposition was adopted immediately and plans were outlined for securing volunteer visitors to conduct the canvass. The work will be vigorously pushed. Dr. Wines will take a prominent part in the direction of it. It was urged that reports be made as quickly as possible. Organizations of subcommittees to solicit funds among various trades, it was reported, were well under way. It is proposed to keep up this canvass, which is directed by H. S. Vail, until $300,000 is raised.

Work of Col. Rend's Committee.

Two hundred men were sent down to work on the drainage canal by Col. Rend's committee yesterday. He expects to send 200 more today. Altogether about 3,600 men have been provided with employment by this committee. Of this number 2,165 have been given work on the streets. Said Col. Rend:

We were originally to be allowed to give work to 2,000 men for one week. When the list was revised and it was found that there were 165 in excess of this the Finance committee accepted the additional number and gave them work for two weeks instead of one. We have assurances that the time will be lengthened and more men be put to work if money can be secured.

A dispute arose in the committee yesterday over Mr. Holbrook's scheme for giving employment to 1,000 men as chair-pushers at the Fair. It was vigorously urged by the author, but was combated with more energy by other members of the committee. It had been given out that applicants for such employment would be received at the foot of Randolph street, but the committee stopped the registration.

Men Must Not Be Supplanted.

"The plan will not be carried out," said Col. Rend; "only one member of the committee is in favor of it. I am against helping men push others out of places, and I don't believe the men who come to us for work would wish to help a concessionaire at the Fair make a reduction in wages.

"Men given employment are now required to answer interrogations regarding their citizenship and residence.

"There are many other men who have been attracted to this city from Europe within the last two or three years. They are suffering and should be provided for in some way. There will be no important resumption of building this season, and vast numbers of shops in this great manufacturing city are shut down. I think the Commissioner of Public Works should begin improving streets and alleys to the utmost limit possible. We have found employment for 3,500 men, but each man is one of twenty-five men out of work."

The following subcommittees were organized yesterday to collect subscriptions in the different lines of trade, the gentleman named after each being made the Chairman:

Paints, Oils, and Varnishes, John Alston; Warehouses, W. F. Newberry; Seedsmen, J. C. Vaughn; Roofers, W. G. Anthony; Railway Supplies, Chairman not selected; Sewing Machines, S. B. Vowell; Surgical Instruments, J. P. Sharp; Silk Industries, R. W. Hare; Nurseries, P. S. Peterson; Real Estate, W. H. Cairnduff; Architects N. S. Patton; Brush Manufacturers, George E. Gerts.

PULLMAN HOTEL CASE IS DISMISSED.

Chattel Mortgage Foreclosure Suit Will Not Be Heard.

The Commercial National Bank yesterday dismissed the bill filed against Louis E. Steinfeld to foreclose the chattel mortgage on the property of the Pullman Hotel near the World's Fair grounds. Judge Ewing permitted the suit to be dismissed without costs, but no statement was made in court in which the complainant gave a reason for its action.

A petition has been filed by Dr. John Guerin in the Circuit Court, which makes a showing of the affairs of the Plaisance Livery company. The concern is located near the World's Fair, and leased the ground on which to erect its stables of the plaintiff. It was organized before the Exposition opened and its stock was liberally subscribed for by Ald. John A. Bartine, Ald. John O'Neill, T. M. Jameison, and others. Guerin was to receive one-fourth of the gross receipts for the rent of the land. He now claims that the concern has passed into the possession of J. B. Stockton by virtue of a Constable's sale, which the petitioner claims was irregular. He asks for an accounting with the company, and for the payment of rent.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

23,053—Annie V. Johnson et. al. vs. The C. & N. W. Sand & Gravel Co. et. al. Case, $50,000. J. R. Doolittle and George W. Smith, attys.

23,054—Same vs. The Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Case, $25,000. Same attys.

United States District Court—New Suit.

8,763—R. Thorsen & Co. vs. Sch. Mediator. Libel for supplies, $3,302.11. Robert Rae, proc.

Superior Courts—New Suits.

152,314—Samuel R. Lang vs. Margaret H. Lang. Bill for divorce. McMurdy & Job, attys.

152,315—Geo. N. Ripley vs. C. B. Kimball et al. Case, $25,000. Otto H. Swearingen and Francis R. Middle, attys.

152,316—Leliveldt Bros. vs. Margaret E. McCarthy et al. Asst., $2,000. Frank H. Graham, atty.

152,317—Laban B. Dixon et al. vs. John E. Harper et al. Asst., $2,500. W. A. Sheridan and E. W. Adkinson, attys.

152,318—James Gannon vs. August Schrickel et al. Debt, $5,000. Damages, $600. George W. Bassan, atty.

152,319—Geo. W. Brown vs. Connersville Driving Assn. Asst., $1,000. Paden & Gridley, attys.

152,320—William J. Cain vs. Same. Same, $1,000. Same attys.

152,321—M. W. Hazelton vs. Aurora Cotton Mills. Asst., $10,000. W. F. Chester and W. N. Gemmill, attys.

152,322—G. W. Griffin vs. Same. Same, $1,500. L. H. Bisbee and W. N. Gemmill, attys.

152,323—Howard Williams vs. Maggie Williams. Bill for divorce. Lee & Hay, attys.

152,324—William Dickinson et al. vs. C. G. William Edelmann. Asst., $2,500. John Woodbridge, atty.

152,325—National Broadway Bank vs. John S. Thomas. Asst., $3,000. Same atty.

152,326—George Ernest vs. Eneas McMullen. Appeal.

152,327—Edward Rush & Co. vs. George Hanan et al. Conf. of judgt., $49.37. M. R. Harris, atty.

152,328—John Cullen vs. William Cullen. Bill for divorce. Wilbur Gentleman, solr.

152,329—Frank J. Stern vs. Chicago Iron Works. Paden & Gridley, attys.

152,330—F. G. Wright vs. Frank L. Furber. Conf. judgt., $61.57. Clyde L. Day, atty.

152,331—Charles G. Wahlstrom vs. Anna Wahlstrom. Bill for div. Dahms & Langworthy, sols.

152,332—Ida Hanshaw vs. George Hanshaw. Bill for div. N. M. Plotke, solr.

152,333—Attach. Withheld two days.

152,334—Mamie Williams vs. Charles C. Singley. Case, $10,000. Case, Hogan & Case, attys.

152,335—Stein, Hirsch & Co. vs. Henry J. Voute. Asst., $517. Sydney Stein, atty.

152,336—Capper & Capper vs. Welch, Margetson & Co. Asst., $1,500. Straus & Drugemeyer, attys.

152,337—Hjalmar Boedtker vs. Cicero & Proviso St. Ry. Co. Case, $2,000. Frank E. Jonas, atty.

152,338—Taken from files.

152,339—Emma E. Cureton vs. Frank O. Wakeley. Bill for the appointment of a receiver. Walter S. Hull, solr.

152,340—Seven Corners Bank of St. Paul vs. Henry Brandenberg et al. Conf. judgt., $715.71. Williams & McLaren, attys.

152,341—The Chicago Permanent Building and Loan Assn. vs. James Jezreel Allen et al. Bill to foreclose mortgage. Freeman & Walker, solrs.

152,342—Bill. Withheld.

152,343—Bertha Olinger vs. Grand City Coal Co. Appeal.

152,344—W. A. Gould vs. Levi Solomon. Appeal.

152,345—Uriah B. Spray vs. Chicago & South Side Rapid Transit Co. Case, $15,000. James M. Tinney, atty.

152,346—Independent Distillery Co. vs. J. W. Hunter. Asst., $1,200. Williams & McLaren, attys.

152,347—First National Bank of Chicago vs. Frank W. Adams. Asst., $3,500. Orville Peckham, atty.

152,348—The Adamant Plaster Co. vs. W. G. Graves. Appeal.

152,349—Allan & Joslyn vs. Lowell Hotel Co. Asst., $1,000. Frank H. Graham, atty.

152,350—Charles G. Haskins vs. Fanny B. Doty et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed. C. B. Samson, solr.

152,351—City of Chicago et al. vs. Michael J. Tenney et al. Bill to foreclose mortgage. Donald L. Morrill, atty.

152,352—Bill. Withheld.

152,353—John Rawle vs. Catholic Bishop of Chicago. Asst., $1,500. William Garrett Jr., atty.

152,354—Valentin Blatz Brewing Co. vs. John Breschinsky. Conf. judgt., $250. Winston & Weagher, attys.

152,355—Daisy Beach vs. John Beach. Bill for divorce. C. S. O'Meara, solr.

152,356—French & Potter Co. vs. James Ingram et al. Conf. judgt., $425.30. Charles L. Billings, atty.

152,357—Detroit Heating and Lighting Co. vs. M. S. Livingston. Asst., $1,000. C. N. & W. S. Gray, attys.

152,358—Same vs. Same. Asst., $1,000. Same attys.

152,359—O. W. Richardson & Co. vs. J. M. Coxe. Asst., $1,000. Oliver & Showalter, attys.

152,360—Same vs. Frank J. Bennett. Asst., $1,500. Same attys.

152,361—Bill. Withheld.

152,362—Ruben B. Ayres use of Imperial Advertising Co. vs. World's Columbian Exposition. Asst., $2,500. Dupee, Judah & Willard, attys.

152,363—John E. Kern et al. vs. Louis Solomon. Asst., $500. Hammond, Scott & Lord, attys.

152,364—Conrad Seipp Brewing Co. vs. Charles Stubenrauch. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $1,000. Winston & Meagher, attys.

152,365—Troy Laundry Machinery Co. vs. George D. Barrett et al. Asst., $2,500. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

152,366—M. D. Thompson Publishing Co. vs. National Book and Picture Co. Asst., $500. Wilbur, Eldridge & Penney, attys.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

120,762—People, ex rel. O. F. Vanborg, vs. Sheriff Gilbert. Petition for habeas corpus. Blanke, Chytraus & Deneen, attys.

120,763—Luce & Barrett vs. L. T. Larned. Appeal.

120,764—Chicago Building Loan and Homestead Assn. vs. Nora Reidy, adm., et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $787.60. Edward Langtry, atty.

120,765—Bill. Withheld.

120,766—C. M. Babbitt et al. vs. Susan A. Donnelly et al. Bill to foreclose mortgage. Robert Van Sands, atty.

120,767—Houseman, Monroe & Brinan. Attch. $505.21. Jas. B. Munroe, atty.

120,768—Replevin. Withheld.

120,769—Peter Schoenhofen Brewing Co. vs. Chas. Kotsch. Conf. judgt., $330. Lackner & Butz, attys.

120,770—Bill withheld two days.

120,771—John Sternsdorff vs. Percy S. Eustis. Case, $20,000. St. Johns, French & Merriam, attys.

120,772—Robert K. Reilly vs. James H. Gilbert, Sheriff. Replevin, $400. Frederick C. Hale, atty.

120,773—Elvira Longstreet vs. Ellen Van Buren et al. Appeal.

120,774—The Stirling Co. vs. Placer Mining and Milling Co. Asst., $3,000. Crawford & Blair, attys.

120,775—Ferdinand Seigel vs. J. Zuckerman. Covenant, $2,500. Willoughby & Binswanger, attys.

120,776—Bill. Withheld two days.

120,777—Francis Morely vs. Sadie L. Morely. Bill for divorce. Burton & O'Brien, solrs.

120,778—The Mooney & Boland Agency vs. Van Vlissingen & Bro. Asst., $2,000. Edward Maher and Chas. C. Gilbert, attys.

120,779—Dunnison Creamery Co. vs. Bradley Mahanna. Asst., $1,000. Louis Boisot Jr., atty.

120,780—Harriet Armstrong vs. Northwestern Military Academy. Appeal.

120,781—Edward L. Hasenstein vs. Sheriff Gilbert. Case, $1,000. St. John, French & Merriam, attys.

120,782—Bill. Withheld two days.

120,783—Frederick Morgan et al. vs. Sercomb County Mfg. Co. Attach., $1,211.02. Cratty Bros. & Jarvis, attys.

120,784—Chicago Fitzgerald Plaster Co. vs. Clairmont Co. Asst., $1,000. N. H. Hanchette, atty.

120,785—Maria Hunter Stewart vs. Marian K. Snedan et al. Bill for partition. George C. Fry, solr.

120,786—Christiana Girdy vs. Richard F. Girdy. Bill for divorce. P. O'Neil Byrne, solr.

120,787—John H. Ahern vs. Mary Ahern. Bill for divorce.

120,788—Lockwood & Strickland vs. J. A. Squires. Attch., $458.27. Francis T. Murphy, atty.

County Court—New Suits.

11,257—Emil Winter to Mibra James vol. assgmt. Cruikshank & Atwood, attys.

11,258—Maxwell Bros. vs. United Artists' Assn. Appeal.

Judgments.

JUDGE GOGGIN—166—Cameron vs. Norton; by stip., $25 and sat.—286—Brown vs. Golston; on stip., $334.35 and capias quashed.—55—Rercheit vs. Kingman; ver., $500.

JUDGE BAKER—9,365—Davis vs. Gobdel; on jury findg. das., $167.—15,107—Enis vs. Parmelee; on jury findg. das., $417.—17,958—Dehnert vs. May; on jury findg. das., $200.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Sachs et al. vs. Lowry; on dflt., $268.37.

JUDGE ADAMS—9,345—Reynerston vs. Sagenow; on jury findg. for plff. debt, $300; das., $209.83 and sat. on payment das.—15,772—Klein company vs. Hocker; on jury findg. das., $25.—17,168—Taylor vs. Belford Pub. Co.; on findg. das., $168.39; mo. n. t. denied and b. of ex.—20,239—Willoughby vs. Meyer; das. $1,800, by consent ex. staid until Monday, Sept. 25, 10 a. m.

JUDGE WINDES—17,149—Lignard, Madden B. Co., vs. Steinfeld; on jury findg., $1,696.59.—17,018—Strakasch vs. Garden City S. Wks. et al.; on dflt., $379, vs. both defts.—54,009—Kole et al. vs. Thorne; jury vrd. on court findg. das., 1 c. and sat.

Decrees.

JUDGE EWING—159—College of P. and S. vs. Prophy. Dec.—4,890—Agl. Ins. Co. vs. Keeney. Dec.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—116,677—Emma Newton vs. Tabor H. Newton. Dec. divorce.

Court Calls for Today.

United States Courts—No courts.

JUDGE GOGGIN—First call, term Nos. 416 to 830 inc. Trial call, first ten cases set for trial on first call.

JUDGE EWING—Trial call, Nos. 6 to 20 inc. No. 4 on hg.

JUDGE BAKER—Nos. 16,291, 3,229, 163, 166, 178, 248, 259, 266, 329, 339, 358, 380, 387, 410, 419, 444.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—First call, Nos. 48 to 100 inc. Trial call, Nos. 5,006, 5,043, 5,049, 5,073, 5,121, 5,136, 5,140.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—No. 2,464, Kelly vs. Penn. Coal Co., on trial.

JUDGE ADAMS—First call, Nos. 51 to 100 inc. Trial call, Nos. 4,837, 4,861, 4,867, 4,871, 4,881, 4,895, 4,945, 4,963, 4,967, 4,969, 4,977.

JUDGE WINDES—First call, Nos. 100 to 150 inc.—Trial call, term Nos. 253, 260, 274, 280, 287, 301, 310, 352, 359, 367, 376, 391, 408, 429, 445, 471, 491, 505, 529, 534½, 541, 585, 592, 599.

JUDGE COLLINS—Contested motions.

JUDGE SCALES—10 a. m.—11,069—In re Guaranty Mfg. Co.—11,167—Mary J. Kerwick vs. J. H. Gilbert.—11,249—In re M. Nachbar, arrested, etc.—11,097—In re Persons & Meyers.—1,095—In re E. J. Macheret & Co. 2 p. m.—City spl., 16,778.—11,158—In re Haaker.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Criminal Court, Branch No. 1—Call not extended.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Branch No. 2—Nos. 840, 853, 855.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Branch No. 3—Call not extended.

JUDGE DUNNE—Branch No. 4—Nos. 970, 971, 972, 973, 979, 989, 991, 976, and 994.

Cholera and the Weather.

Dr. Dignat, in a valuable series of observations, seeks to establish under what meteorological conditions cholera and influenza are most favorably developed. He inclines to think that no one condition can be found to exercise by itself a preponderating influence in epidemics of this nature, but certain phenomenal combinations he finds present in all outbreaks which he has had the opportunity of studying from this point of view. His researches cannot, of course, extend back many years, since systematic meteorological observations have not till recently been obtainable. He gives the following résumé of his conclusions: "(1). The development of epidemics of influenza and of epidemics of cholera seem to be favored by certain meteorological circumstances, invariably to be found at the moment of their appearance. (2.) These circumstances are almost exactly the same whether it is a question of cholera or simply of influenza. (3.) They are determined: (a) By the dominant direction of the east, northeast, or north winds during the days preceding the epidemic; (b) by the lowering towards the same period and during the whole duration of the epidemic of the electric influence below the normal; (c) by marked variations, sometimes more, sometimes less, of the temperature above the normal average temperature of the corresponding period; (d) by similar variations of barometric pressure, these variations consisting always rather in an augmentation of pressure; (e) finally, and above all, by the coincidence of an elevation of this pressure with the lowering of the electric influence. M. Dignat considers it the greatest error to attribute to variations in the rainfall any influence whatever on outbreaks of influenza or cholera.—*The Hospital.*

When Mussulman and Hindoo Fight.

The odd feature in these riots is their immediate cause. This is always reported to be "cow killing," but Mussulmans kill oxen all the year round for food and so do the Europeans. The grievance is not that, but a display of the old feeling of ascendency on the part of the Mussulmans, who, on the day of their festival, kill a cow close to a temple in token of high religious defiance. Then the Hindoos, who do not mind about the killings during the rest of the year, turn out armed, and there is a battle royal, which, but for the English, would in twenty-four hours develop into a religious war. The English, however, tell the police to fire impartially on both sects, and the police, though they are themselves Mussulmans and Hindoos, do it with delight, and there is peace and good feeling for the ensuing year.

If that is not a state of affairs to puzzle Englishmen there is no such state; but Irishmen would understand it at once. The armed police in Ireland in a "religious" row plays just the part it plays in India, only, being English in discipline and armament, it takes fewer lives.—*The Spectator.*

In the Adriondacks.

Deer are more plentiful in the Adriondacks this fall than during any previous open season for a score of years.

CONVENTION OF FACTORY INSPECTORS.

Mrs. Florence Kelly Reads a Paper on the Illinois Inspection Law.

The seventh annual convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors convened yesterday morning in the Council chamber in the City Hall. Delegates were present from fifteen States and Canada. The association, of which John Fraley of New York is President and Mary O'Reilly of Pennsylvania Secretary and Treasurer, is an old one. A paper on factory legislation was read by Mrs. Florence Kelly, Chief Factory Inspector for Illinois, after which the convention adjourned until today. Altogether twenty-four papers will be read by delegates. Mrs. Kelly's paper was, in part, as follows:

The Illinois factory and workshop inspection law is a sanitary measure. It has no educational feature such as characterizes the law of New York, nor does it aim to guard the employé from death by fire or from mutilation from unguarded machinery, as do the laws of several Eastern States. A valuable result of the new law already to some extent obtained is the greater uniformity of work and rest insured to girls and women. The regulation of the hours of work inevitably tends to distribute work over the year, and so to assure greater steadiness of occupation. This must prove especially beneficent in the clothing trades, in which the long, wearing days come at midsummer, and the enforced idleness and privation at midwinter, when they are hardest to bear and most costly in vitality.

No Public Bequests in F. L. Ames' Will.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 19.—The will of F. L. Ames was filed today at Taunton. It contains no public bequests. The real estate and personal property in North Easton is given to the widow. Also $500,000 outright. The residue of the estate is given in trust to Samuel Carr, Oliver Ames second, and Oliver W. Mink for the benefit of the widow and children, the trust estate being first subjected to an annuity of $50,000 to the widow.

When the skin appears sallow and greasy, use Carter's Little Liver Pills.

If you are suffering from brain fatigue from your trip to the World's Fair take Bromo-Seltzer. It will cure you promptly.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., SEPT. 19.—[SPECIAL.]—New companies were licensed today by the Secretary of State as follows:

Cole Chain Radial Dredge company, at Chicago; capital stock, $150,000; to build and operate dredging machines; incorporators, Arthur C. Conway, Orlando Knapp, and Stephen F. Fieharty.

Owners' Real Estate Registry and Exchange of Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; to keep registers and advertise real estate; incorporators, Charles Seegers, Joseph J. Retter, W. F. Wiemers, and Julius Spanier.

Metropolitan Dental Association of Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; for general dental practice; incorporators, Wirt E. Humphrey, Charles M. Haft, and Herbert D. Crocker.

The Chicago Sirup Refining company certified to the increase of its capital stock from $10,000 to $30,000.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED BY the Building Department yesterday:

John Harmon, 2-story and basement brick flats at 253 N Washtenaw-av.	$ 2,300
C. C. Miller, 2-story brick store and flats at 9027 Greenbay-av.	2,000
L. Hartmann, 3-story and basement brick flats at 1192 Sheffield-av.	6,000
J. Nagle, 2-story frame flats at 419 56th-st.	2,500
J. Pagzkowski, 2-story frame flats at 4511 Paulina-st.	2,500
Charles Anderson, 2-story and basement brick flats at 5519 Carpenter-st	4,000
J. E. Ottis, 2-story and basement brick front addition at 141 E. 20th-st.	2,000

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF—
MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.

Offers for sale the following instruments in thorough repair, new and second-hand:

Good values for the money.

15 upright pianos	$125 to $175
1 Knabe piano	75
1 Chickering	135
1 Schaaf, mahogany case, upright	225
5 Kroeger, uprights	$200 to 275
2 Decker, uprights	$175, 225
1 Weser, upright	145
10 Vose & Sons' uprights	$125 to 200
1 Smith, upright	140
1 Haines Bros.'	100
25 square pianos	$25, $40, $50, and 75

EASY TERMS TO SUIT BUYERS.

Every piano warranted to be as represented.

Pianos moved, tuned, repaired, and stored.

200 pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month—one year's rent allowed if purchased.

Salesrooms open evenings.

ADAM SCHAAF,
278 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

PUT MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

It is doing no good in the safety deposit box.

AS A CASH CIRCULATOR
we will offer this week for NET CASH

A NEW UPRIGHT PIANO for $155,
Eastern make and fully warranted for five years.
Not only one, as an advertiser, but as many as CASH is presented for during this week.

ALSO UPRIGHT PIANOS (little used) as follows:
1 HALE..........$120 1 SHONINGER......$125
1 C. A. SMITH......$135 1 EMERSON..........$135
and others of various makers at correspondingly low prices.

SQUARES (second-hand) $20 and upwards.
A large stock of HALLET & DAVIS and KIMBALL PIANOS and KIMBALL ORGANS on easy monthly payments.

PLAIN FIGURES—ONE PRICE.

NO MORE—NO LESS.

PIANOS RENTED, TUNED, AND REPAIRED.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., KIMBALL HALL,
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

NEW ENGLAND PIANO CO.,
262 and 264 Wabash-av.

PIANOS— TO RENT —PIANOS
PIANOS— AND —PIANOS
PIANOS— FOR SALE —PIANOS
PIANOS— ON —PIANOS
PIANOS— EASY PAYMENTS. —PIANOS

ONLY ONE PROFIT IN DEALING DIRECT WITH THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.

Excellent bargains in STANDARD MAKES of PIANOS and ORGANS which have been taken in exchange for the celebrated NEW ENGLAND PIANOS.
IT WILL PAY YOU TO CALL.
PIANOS STORED, TUNED, AND REPAIRED.

NEW ENGLAND PIANO COMPANY.
WAREROOMS—200 Tremont-st., Boston.
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26, 28, and 30 O'Farrell-st., San Francisco.
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SEPTEMBER CLEARING SALE—
AN UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY.
The following uprights are practically as good as new: $210 Gabler; $200 Kimball; $225 McCammon; $250 McCammon; $215 Everett; $135 New England; $115 Imperial; $250 Weber; $275 Kroeger & Sons; $175 New England; $250 Marshall & Wendell; $175 Schaff; $125 Bijou; $225 Braumuller; $325 Knabe; $215 Benedict Bros.; $350 Knabe; $190 Lester; $300 Decker Bros.; and many others. Also a large number of fine square pianos from $50 to $125. Monthly payments granted when desired.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

BUYERS
Should not fail to inspect our unrivaled stock of
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
HUNDREDS
That were never offered SO CHEAP!
WE SELL ON EASY TERMS or rent with privilege of purchase later, rent paid to apply.
SECOND-HAND instruments at your own figures.
Our TUNERS and REPAIRERS are unexcelled.
Orders executed promptly.
ESTEY & CAMP, the leading house,
233 State-st. 49-51-53 Jackson-st.

TWO STECK UPRIGHT PIANOS..$185, $200
Easy payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

CHICKERING PIANOS, CHASEBROS PIanos, and a complete stock of medium priced and second-hand instruments for rent and sale on time payments.
CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.,
219-221 Wabash-av.

LEFT ON SALE—1 VOSE & SONS UPRIGHT piano, $135; 1 Emerson Upright, $165; 1 Hallet & Davis Upright, $175. The greatest bargains in the city. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

LARGEST STOCK AND MOST COMPLETE assortment of high-grade pianos, also church and self-playing organs, at
LYON, POTTER & CO.'S
Mammoth Music House, 174-176 Wabash-av.

$115 CASH BUYS A BEAUTIFUL
PIANO LEFT ON SALE.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANO............$165
Easy payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

HALLET-DAVIS UPRIGHT PIANOS, $200; beautiful case, nearly new, cash or payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

THREE UPRIGHT PIANOS EACH $125—
Cash or payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

OPTICIANS.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT—CONSULT NEWCOMB & NEWCOMB, Reliable Opticians. Eyes examined free. Room 1302 Columbus Memorial Building, State and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SIX-FOOT SODA FOUNTAIN WITH latest improvements; bought this season for $1,040 cash; will sell if taken this week for $450 cash. Address Z 628, Tribune office.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 593 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

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LOST—LADY'S SMALL, OPEN FACED watch, with blue enameled figure, fastened on lizard skin bracelet; lost in toilet-room of Manufactures Bldg. on the 14th; liberal reward. W. T. GALEY, 6045 Oglesby-av.

FOUND—AT THE OSTRICH FARM, MIDway Plaisance, a lady's gold watch and chain. Owner can recover same by proving property and paying for ad. E. J. JOHNSON, Manager.

FOUND—SUNDAY, SEPT. 17, AT PULLMAN, A lady's jacket; owner describing property can have it. Address Z 812, Tribune office.

LOST—SEPT. 14 IN MARSHALL FIELD'S purse containing R. R. tickets, pair cuff buttons, and about $2. Please return to 75 Board of Trade and get reward.

LOST—IN MANDEL BROS.', A POCKETBOOK containing a sum in gold coin and valuable ring. Liberal reward to the finder by returning the same to A. L. THOMAS, 45 Randolph-st.

LOST—GENTLEMAN'S CUFF BUTTON, CONtaining portrait; return to 422 Austin-av. receive reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—EDWARD SCOTT, ENGINEER, who was at Ardlamont, Argyllshire, 9th and 10th August, 1893, is urgently requested to communicate with MESSRS. DAVIDSON & SYME, W. S., 22 Castle-st., Edinburg, Scotland.

PERSONAL—HON. JOHN B. KRUSE IS WANTED by a good friend in the Palmer House. Inquire at Room No. 58.

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PERSONAL—LADIES WHO WILL DO WRITING for me at home will make good wages. Address MISS FLORA A. JONES, South Bend, Ind., proprietor of the famous Blush of Roses for the complexion; Fragrant Quincella, for rough and chapped hands; Perfection Curling Fluid, for the hair, and Floral Cream, for removing wrinkles. The finest toilet articles in the world.

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WANTED—PARTNER WITH $1,000 CASH IMmediately; legitimate, prosperous office; no schemers; don't answer unless you mean business and have the money and a good character; money doubled in sixty days. Address Z 193, Tribune office.

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Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 35, thoroughly experienced, as bookkeeper, office manager, credit man, cashier, or correspondent. Best references and bond; fifteen years' experience; five years with last employer. Address O M 152, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SHOE MAN; THORough in all its branches; hard worker and good salesman on the road or in the house, the latter preferred; best of references furnished. Address Z 808, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 27 as bookkeeper, credit man, or correspondent; careful, competent, and honest; nine years' experience; excellent letters. Address O M 173, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER OR SIMIlar position by former ticket seller on elevated road; experienced; good penman; best references. Address Z 868, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSing, examining, and writing up books periodically; day or evening. Address P. O. Box 594, city.

SITUATION WANTED—REGISTERED PHARMAcist, strictly temperate and with best references, in a city drug store. Address Z 879, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; GOOD at figures; good writer; used to architect's and builder's office work. F. WESLEY, 644 W. 45th-st.

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SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; A1 city reference. Z 809, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—TRAVELING MAN posted on clocks, silver plated ware, glassware, and cutlery; extensive acquaintance with jewelers, crockery, hardware, and furniture dealers in Western States; am competent bookkeeper and office manager. Address W., 722 Warren-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SOLICITOR FOR some building material; acquainted among architects. Address Z 798, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS MAN as salesman or exhibiter World's Fair or Midwinter Fair, San Francisco. Z 874, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GENTLEman, graduated naval architect and mechanical engineer; speaks and corresponds English, French, Italian; highest references in Chicago and New York. Address ARCHITECT, P.-O., World's Fair, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—A CERTIFICATED ENgineer and a competent machinist wants a position erecting, repairing, and running; first-class references. Address Engineer, 360 S. Clinton-st., up stairs, West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL EXperienced mechanical draftsman. Address Z 663 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN AS first-class cook in private family; best references. Address O M 162, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRINTER WITH 8 years' experience. Reference given. Address ANDREW ROOD, Box 441, Whitewater, Wis.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, TO do general housework and take care of horses; best references from city. Address Z 815, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH experience and good city references to do general housework in private family; able to take care of horses. Address Z 612, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPEtent English butler bearing first-class city references is now open for fall engagement. Address A R 333, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A first-class single man; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; careful driver; willing and obliging. Best city reference. Address O M 158, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman; understands the care of horses and carriages and work around the house; good gardener; willing and sober; best of city references. Address Z 876, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SINGLE MAN AS first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; first-class references from former and last employer. Address A R 472, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; married; wife a competent cook; no children; best Chicago references. Address Z 652, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man; seven years' experience, and first-class city and country reference. J. ANDERSON, 4711 Kimbark-av., barn.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober, and industrious man; good groom and city driver; A1 references. Z 400, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS Swedish coachman; willing and obliging; 6 years' city reference from last employer. A R 487, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT coachman; willing and obliging; 6 years' city references from last employer. A R 471, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man, married, no children. Best city reference from last place. Address J.E., 220 29th-st, city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT YOUNG MAN to take care of doctor's horse and carriage. Address 212 W. Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS ENGlish coachman, in private family; good references. Address Z 611, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD COACHMAN; willing, good worker, with A1 city references. Address Z 833, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AMERICAN-GERMAN as coachman; can furnish the best of reference. Address Z 621, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, coachman, to do general work in private family; best references. Address O M 175, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WORK FOR PRIVATE family; coachman or general work around house. Address Z 810, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED coachman; married, no children, well recommended. Address O M 176, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; SWEDE, 26 years old; 6 years' references. Z 829, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN PRIvate family; city references. Z 900, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN STEnographer immediately; three years' experience; best city reference. Address O D 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and typewriter for evening work. Z 615, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH 4 years' experience in baking powder, spice and extract business; would accept most any position with chance for promotion. Address U. T. K., 213 W. Van Buren; can furnish references from parties; was employed twelve years.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 26, ex-soldier, with first-class papers; security furnished if desired.
GENOUD, 3521 Oakley-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED COLlector; speaks several languages; is notary; can furnish prime references and security. Address O M 128, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDER BY A young Swedish man; salary no object if only a first class position could be obtained; first class references. Address Z 807, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR, BY AN experienced man; best of city references. Address Z 826, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD STEADY MAN as night watchman; with references and experience. 46 Oak-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT YOUNG woman in rental department of real estate office. Address O M 178, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY BOOKkeeper, caligraph operator, and cashier. Can furnish references. Address Z 894, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS bookkeeper or office clerk; 5 years' experience. E. S. S., 6445 Evans-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY PROFICIENT IN German and English wishes a position in office. Address Z 624, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL, 19 years old, to assist lady; clean and bright; $2.50 week. 388 N. Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL TO do second work; private family; first-class waitress; best city references. 388 N. Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—2 SWEDISH GIRLS; chambermaid and dishwasher in hotel. Address 475 38th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK by a competent girl in a private family; can give best of references. Call at 2310 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NORWEGIAN GIRL; good cook; competent laundress; city or country; best of references. 361 W. Madison-st., Room 5.

SITUATION WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS FAMily for cooking by one who can please the most fastidious. Call 190 25th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD FRENCH woman cook; speaks French only. Address Z 623, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY SWEDISH GIRL; newcomer. 3650 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COOK, FOR 3 OR 300; makes delicious pastry. 290 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK. Apply at present employer's, 217 43d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COOK AND LAUNDRESS or cook and waitress will do general housework; competent and best of references; either side of city or suburb; German girl, age 24. Call 147 N. Clark. MATTHEWS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WOMAN COOK IN A good private family; references first class. Address 20 Quincy-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO WASHING AT home or go out. Address Z 865, Tribune office.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wishes some more engagements by day; first-class cutter and fitter and stylish designer; $2 per day. Address Z 840, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER OR seamstress in private family; children's clothing a specialty. Address O M 155, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO sew and do second work or care for children. 356 West North-av.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER WOULD like some more families; children's clothes and South Side preferred. Address Z 897, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker would like work in families; references. Address Z 775, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — TO DO MILLINERY work; 10 years' experience; good references; please write. 178 Throop-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY TELEgraph operator and stenographer; eight years' experience; best of references; also understand railroad bookkeeping and general office work. Address N. M., 529 Park-av., Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY HIGH grade lady stenographer, Remington, desires position with reliable house; four years' experience; good correspondent. Address Z 805, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CAPABLE YOUNG woman, experienced in stenography, bookkeeping, and general office management; good references. Address Z 813, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; experienced; stranger in city, but have good references; able and willing to work; salary $7. Address Z 608, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS THOROughly experienced stenographer in law work, banking, manufacturers, real estate, and Grand Army. Address Z 846, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER, REMington; experienced; best references; $8. Address O M 108, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—(FEMALE) STENOGRApher; experienced and rapid; salary $12. Address O D 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY COMpetent stenographer; salary moderate. Z 877, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED LADY as stenographer and general office assistant; good penman; moderate salary. O M 170, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED LADY as stenographer and general office assistant; good penman; moderate salary. O M 169, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH LAW OR MERcantile firm by an expert woman stenographer; references. Address Z 832, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—CULTIVATED AMERIcan lady, linguist and experienced traveler, wishes to conduct a small party of ladies to Europe; expenses and small salary; highest refs. Address immediately C W 458, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REFINED YOUNG lady, German, as governess. O D 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG WOMAN, afternoon work. Address Z 777, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN DOCTOR'S OFFICE by young lady. Address A N 210, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL CLERK—EXPERIENCED GROCERY; NO other need apply. A. M. Hoyt company, 1 Michigan-av.

BOOKKEEPER—MIDDLE-AGED; MUST SHOW about ten years' successful experience, clean record, and ability to take charge of office. Address Z 845, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—AN ASSISTANT WHO CAN write legibly, figure correctly, and furnish city references; $10 a week. Address Z 824, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER — FIRST-CLASS. ADDRESS, stating salary required and references, O M 174, Tribune office.

CLERK—DRUG, WITH 2 YEARS' EXPERIENCE and knowledge of soda fountain. Apply in morning at 1600 Michigan-av.

CLERK—HARDWARE CLERK OF ABILITY (shelf hardware), experience, and reference from former employers required. Z 844, Tribune.

CLERK—DRUG, FOR EVENINGS. ADDRESS Z 861, Tribune office.

CLERKS—TWO GROCERY; GERMAN AND SWEDish. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED OR ASSISTANT; must speak German. Address Z 607, Tribune.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED ASSIST.; CITY experienced. Cor. 31st-st. and Wabash-av.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED; MUST SPEAK English and German. 3450 State-st.

DRUG CLERKS—TWO; FULL REGISTERED. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

YOUNG MAN—ABOUT 16; FOR DRUG STORE. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

YOUNG MAN—TO ASSIST IN DRUG STORE. 48 E. 43d-st.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MAN—30 TO 40 YEARS OF AGE TO DO SOME city soliciting for a few weeks; must be of good address and appearance; good talker; bright and active; good city references. Address Z 396, Tribune office.

MEN—TO TRAVEL. $50 TO $100 PER MONTH. STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

SALESMAN—AN INTELLIGENT, ENERGETIC gentleman for a leading Eastern house; previous experience not essential; good terms and permanency for right party; references. Apply after 10. H. C. LOGAN, Room 72, 245 State-st.

SALESMAN — LITHOGRAPHIC; WHO HAS A trade and can secure label orders for a new and competent company. M. J. Nevin's Lithograph and Label Co., New York City.

SALESMAN—A MAN FAMILIAR WITH THE CARriage trade to handle a line of rugs and robes. Address Z 395, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE ORDERS for rubber and stencil work for old established firm; commission or salary. Z 888, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED, TO TAKE ORDERS for stationery and printing; commission and salary. Address Z 887, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—WE WANT ONE ENERGETIC MAN to represent us in each town. Home Guarantee and Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMEN—VISITING HEAVY DEALERS CAN have good line baking powders on liberal commission. Address O M 154, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—TWO ADVERTISING SOLICITORS for newspaper work. 721 Omaha Bldg., 134 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—RELIABLE MEN, ALREADY TRAVeling salesmen, to carry our lubricants as a side line. MANUFACTURERS OIL CO., Cleveland, O.

Boys.

BOY—OFFICE BOY DESIRING PERMANENT position where knowledge of the details of business can be acquired; preference for boy not under 16, living with parents on South Side, or at a point accessible from Dearborn Station. Western Publishing House.

BOY—OFFICE AND MESSENGER—$5 WEEK; must be reliable and willing to stick to business. Answer in own writing; state age and residence. Address Z 814, Tribune office.

BOY—WITH SOME EXPERIENCE IN DRAWING soda water. 108 53d-st.

Trades.

CARPENTER—FOR WORK AT 3913 COTTAGE Grove-av.

COOK—2ND MAN, SHORT ORDER, WORKS rapid. 867 N. Clark-st.

CUTTER—CUSTOM; YOU CAN START ON THE road to prosperity with the A. D. RUDE New Method of cutting and $10 sent to the Cleveland Cutting School, Cleveland, O., secures the entire system with square.

ENGRAVER—GLASS ENGRAVER ON WHEEL; $5 daily. Apply 133 Adams-st., basement.

ETCHER—FIRST-CLASS; LINE AND HALF tone, on both zinc and copper; send full particulars, proofs of work, and references from last employer; no one unwilling to work for $30 per week and to pay their own expenses out need answer. Address Globe-MacCabe Co., San Francisco, Cal.

House Servants.

FOOTMAN—YOUNG MAN BETWEEN 18 AND 20 years old, height not less than 5 ft. 9 in.; will assist butler and go on carriage; best verbal references; wages $20 a month and found, except washing. Apply Tuesday, 319 Superior-st., between 10 and 12.

MARRIED COUPLE—WITHOUT INCUMbrances; the man for butler and the woman for cook; both must be thoroughly competent. References required. Address Z 801, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

COACHMAN—FIRST-CLASS SINGLE COACHman for Englewood; must understand care of fine carriages, horses, and milk cow; state where last employed with references; good place and wages to right man. Address Y Y 119, Tribune.

COACHMAN—FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COACHman, three horses, no helper; best character required. Address O M 160, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

BROKER—AN EXPERIENCED R. R. TICKET broker; good wages. Address Z 884, Tribune.

CHECKER—MAN OR WOMAN—FIRST-CLASS. Normandie Cafe, 57th and Rosalie-court.

CHEF—AND 2D COOK—IMMEDIATELY; HIGH class private hotel; city references only. 4163 Lake-av. "The Carlyle."

HEAD WAITER—WHITE; THOROUGHLY COMpetent to handle help; city references only. 4163 Lake-av.

MAN—ENERGETIC, GOOD ABILITY, AND ADdress to represent good thing among retail merchants. Address Z 609, Tribune office.

MAN—WITH CITY LICENSE TO SELL NEAR Fair grounds "World's Fair scheme"; better than the guide books. Z 626, Tribune office.

MAN—EXPERIENCED RESTAURANT; AS MANager and steward; near Fair grounds; bring refs. T. J. LEONARD, cor. 63d and Woodlawn-av.

MANAGER—FIRST-CLASS, FOR RESTAURANT, with restaurant experience. 400 State-st.

PANTRY MAN—FIRST-CLASS. NORMANDIE Cafe, 57th and Rosalie-court.

PORTER—FIRST-CLASS, WITH HOTEL EXPERIence and letters. 400 State-st.

POSITIONS SECURED COMPETENT MEN. CAMPBELL, DOWD & CO., 11, 325 Dearborn-st.

WAITER—FIRST-CLASS; EXPERIENCED IN hotel and restaurant. 400 State-st.

YOUNG MEN—5; AT ONCE; $1.50 PER DAY guaranteed; $1 deposit required. Room 5, 157 S. Clark-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash prices paid. Refinery, 288 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

GIRL—AN OFFICE GIRL IN A DYEING AND cleaning establishment. Apply at 4430 S. State-st., WEHER & PFIEFER'S.

YOUNG LADY—TO WRITE; MUST BE A GOOD penman. Address Z 804, Tribune office.

Domestics.

CHAMBERMAID—EXPERIENCED IN HOTEL. Hotel, 400 State-st.

CHAMBER WORK—3917 GRAND-BLVD.—GOOD girl for chamber work; references.

COOK—ALSO GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, and a young girl to assist in dining room in small hotel, near World's Fair. Apply 5494 Cornell-av.

COOK—A NO. 1 FOR FIRST-CLASS CAFE; STATE experience and references. Address Z 393, Tribune office.

COOK—AND SECOND GIRL—AT 26 GROVEland Park, between 33d and 34th, on Cottage Grove; three in family.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—COMPETENT; ALSO German second girl; small family; references. 1551 Michigan-av.; basement.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—GOOD. CALL AT 3220 Rhodes-av.

GENERAL WORK—4018 DREXEL-BLVD. GOOD girl for general work; good wages.

GIRL—FOR MOTHER'S HELP; MORE FOR home than wages. 3654 Dearborn-st.

GIRL—GOOD, FOR PRIVATE BOARDINGhouse. Call 3938 Lake Park-av.

GIRL—GOOD; COOK, WASH, AND IRON. 3341 Prairie-av.

GIRL—GOOD SECOND GIRL. 388 OAK-ST.

GIRLS—AS WAITRESS IN TEA ROOM, TO WAIT on table from 11 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. $3 per week. Girls must be neat in appearance and must present letters of recommendation. Previous experience in restaurant not required. Apply before 11 a. m., on 4th floor of Annex, Wabash-av. and Washington-st.
MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

HEAD WAITRESS—EXPERIENCED, THORoughly competent, with city references; no other need apply. "Carlyle," 4163 Lake-av.

HOUSEWORK—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework in the country; a quiet place and a good home for the right party; German or Dane preferred; must give good references. MRS. E. N. BUDD, Millbrook, Ill.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; family three adults. Call 663 W. Harrison-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be thoroughly competent; only two in family. 3842 Vincennes-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in family of 4; must good cook; references. 5222 Woodlawn-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD, PLAIN, GENERAL GIRL; $4.50; family of 2; call in store; 147 N. Clark-st. MATHEWS.

HOUSEWORK—A PLEASANT HOME AND FAIR wages to good girl. Apply in office, basement, 86 Washington-st.

HOUSEWORK—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family, 863 Washington-blvd.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL, GENARAL HOUSEWORK; wages $5. Call Wednesday, 4463 Lake-av.

HOUSEWORK — GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL work. 3219 Rhodes-av.

NURSE—AT EVANSTON; RELIABLE AND EXperienced, for two children, and assist second work. Address O M 172, Tribune office.

SECOND GIRL—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, for permanent place; small family; two other girls kept. Apply at 3359 Wabash-av.

WAITRESSES—CHAMBERMAIDS, LAUNDRY help, and scrubbers at once. Park-Gate Hotel, 63d-st. and Stony Island-av.

WOMEN—SUBURBS, PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO capable women, a first-class cook, able to laundry table linen, flannels, and fine underwear properly; second maid; must be a good chambermaid, experienced waitress, mend neatly, and an excellent plain laundress; must be neat, quick, and like children; cap and aprons furnished; wages $6 and $5 a week; apply immediately. Address Z 376, Tribune office.

YOUNG GIRL—LIVING AT HOME TO TAKE care of child 3 years old. 4315 Berkeley-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

APPRENTICES—WAIST, SKIRT FINISHERS; neat sewers. 39 Congress-st.

DRESSMAKER—EXPERIENCED, TO GO OUT; $2 per day; references. 3647 Vincennes-av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER AND REMINGTON OPERATor—Lady; must be expert; apply in own handwriting or no notice will be taken. Address Z 399, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER — EXPERIENCED YOUNG lady; first-class operator; $7 to commence. Address Z 780, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG lady; $10 to start. Room 609, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY; EXPERIENCED; REFerences. Address Z 878, Tribune office.

YOUNG LADY—STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON machine; must be of good address and pleasing manners. Call after 10 a. m. 618, 134 Van Buren-st.

Miscellaneous.

LADY—RELIABLE AND ENERGETIC LADY OF good address and pleasing to customers; must speak and read German; close attention to business from 9 to 4 daily; salary $12 per week. V. T. DOLEGA, 61 Washington-st.; take elevator 57.

SOLICITOR—CAPABLE LADY TO SOLICIT ADvertising on a West Side church book. Address Z 834, Tribune office.

WOMEN—TO CROCHET; CAN TAKE WORK home to do. L. WHITE & CO., 209 State-st., Room 21. Take elevator.

YOUNG LADY—TO DO PRIVATE DETECTIVE work, state age or no attention paid application. Address Z 881, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WILL ALLOW 150 PER cent profit for short time to hustlers. Call today. 213 State-st., Room 19.

AGENTS—MALE AND FEMALE—SOMETHING new. Room 416, 134 Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—CALIFORNIA BUSINESS—A party thoroughly acquainted on Pacific coast will remove there at once with his family for permanent residence; have had 15 years' banking and business experience of the highest class. Corporations or individuals desiring a representative of experience and ability on coast or Midwinter Fair are requested to correspond. Security in any amount; principals only. Address Z 897, Tribune.

WANTED—
Special and district agents to represent the Fidelity Mutual Life of Philadelphia; insurance at actual cost, 10, 15, and 20-year term policies, renewable without examination; 10, 15, and 20 payment optional, limited policies; life policies at life rates; pays the full face of policy in cash at the end of probable life or age 70; joint life policies for partners or man and wife; $50000,000 in force; assets 41 times its liabilities; $2,333,000 written in Cook County 1892; over $1,120,000 written since Jan. 1, 1893; over $300,000 written in July; don't waste your time trying to sell high premium policies; money is too scarce; but if you can furnish ref. come and see what I have to offer; we challenge comparison with any Company doing business in the U. S. I also want a district manager for every county in Illinois; give experience and references.
F. B. FLEMING, Western Manager,
45, 46, 47, 48, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENT; MUST BE SUCcessful canvasser; good salary. Lake Ontario Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS-HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS with stenographers of any grade; some are good penmen or bookkeepers; some own machines. ADVANCED DICTATION CLASS $3 per week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

RELIABLE MEN PLACED WITH LEADING business houses. PEOPLE'S, Suite 925 Unity Building.

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. NIGG, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, ROOM 9 Tribune Bldg.; phone 5346 main.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A BARGAIN—THE FURNITURE OF A 6-ROOM flat, with bath, complete for housekeeping; $175 if sold this week. 386 N. Clark-st., Flat C.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally only on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 80 E. 12th-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

FURNITURE—
CARPETS—
STOVES—
HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS—$100 WORTH OF GOODS, $5 PER MONTH.

Full 3-piece hardwood bedroom suit	$ 7.50
Parlor suits from	18.00 up
Cook stoves	6.40 up
Wood-seat chairs	19c up
Tables from	65c up
Carpets	19c up

MARTIN EMERICH OUTFITTING COMPANY.
Leading House-furnishing Outfitters.
261 and 263 State-st. Open evenings till 9 o'clock.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FURNITURE OF 3-ROOM flat, very cheap. 112 Orchard-st., 3d flat.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—THE BEST LOCATED APARTMENT house on the West Side of 21 rooms; furnished; full of good paying roomers. Address O M 156, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FURNITURE AND lease of 17-room house near Auditorium. Address Z 620, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS; best locations and low rent, at half actual value. F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter Ocean Bldg.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, magazines, and paper novels. WELLS B. SIZER, 189 State, Palmer House.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

OLD COINS, RARE STAMPS, ALBUMS, CATAlogues, used Columbian stamps wanted; circulars free. FLETCHER & CO., 43 E. Van Buren-st.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—
High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone west 209.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

TO SELL—STRICTLY HIGH GRADE SAFEty bicycle; very cheap. Call J. W. M., 1203 Monadnock Bldg.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—NO. 2 REMINGTON; GOOD ORDER; or would rent. Address O M 171, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—QUIT WHILE YOU CAN— For over two hundred years the people of England and France have quit taking business risks as soon as they acquired sufficient property to establish a self-supporting income. Americans should be equally sagacious. The business methods of this country are undergoing such changes that the incentive to make large fortunes no longer exists. Take time by the forelock and secure an estate now. I can fit you out with one in Chicago with fine residence and income paying realty which will afford an income of $12,000 per annum. This estate was especially created after the plan adopted by foreigners and cannot very well be improved upon. Apply for particulars to SPECIAL AGENT, Room 66, No. 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—4-STORY STONE FRONT STORE and flat building; best location on State-st.; all rented; will take clear vacant or small house or flat in part payment; will sell on basis of guaranteed 10 per cent rental. KINNEY & STANDISH, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$45,000 6 PER CENT GOLD FEE for sale by LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., 201 Owings Bldg.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION—FINE CORNER; NETS absolutely $8,000; price $60,000; $35,000 cash required; must sell. Address Z 893, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE IN BEST LOCATIONS. Call if you have money to invest. F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter-Ocean Building.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SNAP—
BOWEN-AV., NEAR LANGLEY-AV.,
Lot 25x125. Price $4,000.
Frame house of 8 rooms.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD HOMES, WITH AMPLE lots, trees, and shrubbery, from $10,000 to $60,000; also at a sacrifice, stone house and 50 ft. lot, $25,000. JOS. R. PUTNAM & CO., 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE, NEAR 44TH, FOUR blocks east of L road, a modern frame residence, new basement; lot 28x125; worth $5,500; will accept $1,800 trade, $2,000 cash, balance two years; owner. Address Z 397, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—7-ROOM BRICK house in Oakland; rented at $45; price $5,250; one-half cash. W. H. COLVIN JR., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN NEAR CHICAGO UNIVERSITY; a nice house on Kimbark-av., with barn, $4,500. LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., Southeast cor. Dearborn and Adams-sts.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN—THE 3-STORY AND basement new residence, 4024 Grand-blvd. Apply to D. B. SCULLY, 49 River-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, ELLIS-av. and 46th-st.; $15,000; a bargain. D. W. DIGGS, 711, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, 50X150 FT. ON EAST End-av., east front, north of 55th-st.; $250 per ft. Address O M 166, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—52 FT. NORTH FRONT on 63d-st., between Aberdeen and Carpenter-sts. Address Z 779, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BLVD.—THE HANDSOMEST and most complete residence in America, with barn; price, $45,000. Address Z 823, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NO. 90 25TH-ST., CORNER OF ALLEY, frame, in 2 flats; lot 24x108. G. H. PITTS, 88 La Salle-st., R. 18.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—842 W. ADAMS-ST.—TWO-story and basement stone-front house, 10 rooms; nice order; bargain for quick sale. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD INcome paying corner on West Side for vacant or smaller property. C. H. KEHL, 59 Dearborn-st., Room 405.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ELEGANT BROWN stone 3-story apartment building netting 10 per cent. J. A. RUTH, 702, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY STONE-FRONT FLAT building on Jackson-blvd., near Albany-av., cheap. L. N. ARENTZ, Room 3, 127 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — BARGAIN — HUMBOLDT-BLVD., south of Bloomingdale road, 50x150 ft., at $110 per foot. JOHN BOOMER, 107 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS—EDGEWATER—LOTS—ONLY $1,000
ALL IMPROVEMENTS IN.
EASY TERMS—$250 DOWN.
BALANCE LONG TIME AT 6 PER CENT.
MONEY LOANED TO BUILD AT 6 PER CENT. NO COMMISSION.
SUPERB ELECTRIC RAILWAY SERVICE.
LOW RATES BY C., M. & ST. P. R. R.
INSPECTION INVITED.
J. L. COCHRAN, 722 CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—14 MARQUETTE terrace, elegant new 3-story and cellar stone and frame residence, 14 rooms; finished in hardwood and heated by hot water; contains all modern conveniences; located on lake shore, north of Lincoln Park, with beautiful view of the lake; lot 50x125; would sell 100 feet if desired; open for inspection. For price and terms apply to C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN RAVENSWOOD—LOT on Palmer-st., north of Wilson-av., $2,500, on easy terms; lot on Lincoln-av., $800; lot on Oakley-av., near Graceland-av., $385; seven-room house, bath, etc., $2,800, $600 down, $31 monthly; seven-room house, $3,350; ten-room house, bath, steam heat, large barn, one block from depot, $7,000, easy terms; small unfurnished cottage on half acre of ground; $1,800; easy terms. SAM BROWN JR., 409 Chicago Opera-House Building.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGES IN MORTON Park; electric lights, sewers, side-walks, schools, church, and water pipes in this fall; $1,600 to $1,800; small payments. Further information call and see owner. WILLIAM W. WEARE, Room 220, 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—FINE LOCATION, ENtirely new 10-room house and 50-foot lot; all improvements. Address O M 157, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID RESIDENCE IN OAK Park on Washington-blvd., 75 feet of ground; cheap. L. N. ARENTZ, Room 3, 127 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FLAT AND STORE BUILDING; PAYS 15 per cent; corner; suburb; South Side. Price, $6,200. R. S. HILL, R. 411, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN 52 LOTS AT EVANSTON. DUTHIL, 162 La Salle, 84.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOMES IN THE Sunny South. City homes, farms, and vineyards for sale in the delightful climate of Northwest Georgia, where malaria and yellow fever cannot exist; pure water. Paying office business for sale. Desirable property in Northern States taken as part payment. REED & HOWE, Tallapoosa, Georgia.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 165 ACRES IN THE FAmous Genesee Valley of Western New York; would exchange. Address W 849, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FLAT BUILDINGS—FOR CASH CUStomers, from owners; one from $12,000 to $20,000, one from $40,000 to $60,000; must be bargains. McKEY & POAGUE, 307 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—TO BUY—A LOT OR THREE-STORY front building in neighborhood of 43d or 47th-sts. east of Indiana-av.; Prairie-av. preferred, for spot cash. J. CASHIN, 6938 Stony Island-av.

WANTED—STOCK FARM WORTH $50,000 TO $150,000; stocked preferred. Address Box 53, La Grange, Ill.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY SMALL CORNER in Hyde Park. Address Z 882, Tribune office.

MINES AND MINING.

GOLD MINE IN CRIPPLE CREEK, COL., FOR sale. Address O M 163, Tribune office.

MINERS FROM THE WEST DESIRING TO make longer stay at Fair will sell interest in gold mine very cheap; investigate. Address Z 872, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—WANTED — CLEAR VACANT IN good location and cash for modern flat building, having over $10,000 yearly rent roll. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

EXCHANGE—CLEAR 65-ACRE HIGHLY CULTIvated farm, Lake County, Ill., $6,000; prefer Kansas farm, clear, for furnished house. Address Z 649, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—$7,500 FINE HOUSE, LARGE LOT, in beautiful Auburn Park for small farm, cash, and assume $2,500. Address Z 651, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—NORTH SIDE LOT FOR GOOD horse, buggy, and money. Z 776, Tribune.

FOR EXCHANGE— Clear vacant property located in high-class residence districts of Hyde Park and Lake View; will exchange for good equities in flats or income business property. J. C. FLEMING & CO., Room 19, Major Block, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD IMPROVED FARM, 480 acres, value $14,400, for stock of merchandise. C. K. BERG & CO., Davenport, Ia.

FARM IN NORTHERN INDIANA FOR CITY IMproved. J. A. RUTH, 702, 85 Dearborn-st.

SOME GOOD CORNER SALOONS; WILL TRADE for real estate or take good security of any kind. Apply to O'Donnell & Duer Bav. Brg. Co., cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

TO EXCHANGE— Prairie-av. vacant; and first-class residence Ellis-av. for flats, centrally located, South Side. D. W. DIGGS, 711, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO BRICK AND STONE houses, choice location, West Side; possession at once; price $8,000 each; prefer Lake-st. property. OWNER, R. 83, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—VERY FINE OIL PAINTING and frame for a new or second-hand surrey. Address Z 617, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE OF EVERY DEscription and in all localities. We can suit you. F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter-Ocean Building.

TO EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXchange for first-class board and room on Washington-blvd. Address Z 616, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—ACRE TRACT FOR ALLEY elevated stock. Address Z 625, Tribune office.

WANTED—MODERN BUILDINGS, STORES, AND flats on business street, in exchange for about $40,000 worth of choice clear vacant on South Side. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

WANT TO EXCHANGE GOOD FREE AND clear town or country property for any stock of goods; might put in a little cash. Address Z 614, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, TACOMA Bldg., Madison and La Salle-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at current rates; building loans.

I DESIRE TO PLACE A LARGE AMOUNT OF money on central property during the last ten days of this month. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

I HAVE $5,000 TO LOAN UPON REALTY. H. C. DUNN, 407 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHOICE REAL ESTATE. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHOICE IMPROVED CHIcago real estate.

MORTGAGES constantly on hand for sale. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO. Estab. 1878. Major Block, 147 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. B. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 123 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE SEcurity in amounts of $2,000 to $10,000 and upwards. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at 6 per cent; building loans. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE; large and small amounts. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TO LOAN—SEVERAL SUMS OF $2,000, $3,000, $4,000, and $5,000 on improved real estate. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—$3,000 OR $5,000 ON IMPROVED CITY real estate; money now on hand. COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$10,000 AT 6 PER CENT ON FIRST-class security. CASADY, COLE & CO., 908 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—$1,200 FOR FIVE YEARS; WILL give first mortgage security on new two-story flat building, 4 blocks from the Illinois Central shop at Burnside. BASS, KESSLER & CO., Suite 505, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$5,000, 5 YEARS, ON SOUTH SIDE improved real estate; clear; value $20,000, at 6 per cent and $100 bonus; will deal with principal only; no brokers. Address O L 171, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,200 FOR FIVE YEARS; WILL give first mortgage security on new 2-story flat building, 4 blocks from the Illinois Central shop at Burnside. Address O M 167, Tribune office.

WANTED—$8,000 ON SOUTH SIDE PRIVATE residence worth $20,000; cash; owner wealthy; no commission; interest 6 per cent. Address Z 394, Tribune office.

WANTED—$10,000 ON LOTS WORTH $40,000; 10 per cent interest. Address Z 871, Tribune.

$15,000 PRIVATE FUNDS TO LEND IN ONE sum on improved north of 40th-st. at 7 per cent. W. J. McINTOSH, Suite 33, 140 Dearborn.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY? We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st. (main floor). First floor above the street.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY— THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building, 161 Madison-st., near Halsted. LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

AT LOWEST RATES—WE LOAN ON NOTES, mortgages, receipts, etc. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT—
MONEY TO LOAN
on merchandise, furniture, pianos, diamonds, and other good securities.
W. N. ALLEY, BANKER, 115 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 29.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN. 351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD. LOANS ON PIANOS, FURNITURE, HORSES, ETC.

FOR SALE—$1,000 GOLD NOTE; REALTY SEcurity $3,000 for $930; $750 lot for $500. WINNINGHAM, 115 Dearborn-st., R. 100.

IF YOU NEED MONEY GO TO THE OLD ESTABlished and reliable house of S. HEYMAN & CO., they loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, and any available collaterals. 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance, lobby Brevoort Hotel.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and JEWELRY; strictly private; unredeemed diamonds and watches sold at low prices. RICHTER & FOSTER, Stock Exchange Bldg., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 411.

NEW COLLATERAL LOAN BANK— The largest and most reliable in Chicago. Liberal loans made on diamonds, watches, and jewelry. All collaterals left with us are kept in fire and burglar proof safes and vaults. We have any amount of money to loan at lowest rates of interest. Business strictly confidential. Give us a trial. BAUMAN & CO. New Collateral Loan Bank, 165 E. Madison-st., between La Salle-st. and Fifth-av.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT FOR CASH; all kinds of broken, unused, or out-of-style jewelry or silverware, etc.; highest prices paid. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, Room 601 Columbus Building, State and Washington-sts.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS ON furniture or diamonds; lowest rates. 88 and 90 Washington-st., Room 54.

WE HAVE SPECIAL FUND TO BE LOANED IN amounts of $500 to $1,000; also, $5,000. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

WANTED—LOAN OF $1,500 ON $3,000 FIRST mortgage note on fine improved farm. Address Z 774, Tribune office.

WANT PRINCIPALS ONLY TO DISCOUNT good 3-name paper, well secured. Address Z 392, Tribune office.

WANTED—DIAMONDS FOR $600 FIRST MORTgage. Address O M 168, Tribune office.

$500 LOAN WANTED—ON DIAMONDS, FROM private party. Address Z 880, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BRAINS AND ENERGY WANTED—AN OPPORtunity to live in perpetual sunshine and be possessed of a half interest in the best paper in Arizona. Address C, Mines and Mining, Arizona Mineral Exhibit, Jackson Park, or O M 138, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IN THE BUSINESS CENTER, one of the best saloons in the city, now doing a big business, or will trade for first-class real estate. Apply to O'Donnell and Duer Bav. Brg. Co., corner 40th and Wallace-sts.

FOR SALE—JEWELRY STORE; SMALL BUT selected stock, large repair trade. 576 43d-st., ½ block east of elevated R. R. station. Part cash, balance on time. J. C. CHRISTMAN, 576 43d-st.

FOR SALE—FINE NEW STOCK OF GENERAL merchandise; crockery, glass, tin, woodenware, hardware, etc.; an elegant opportunity for anyone to start in business. South Park Fair, 5136 State-st.

FOR SALE—IN BUSINESS CENTER—ONE OF the best paying saloons in the city; $3,000; half cash, balance on time. FLETCHER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 617.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., COMPLETELY FURnished 10-room house, near Union Park; long lease; only $550; big bargain. 79 S. Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, NORTH SIDE; good business, good location, cheap rent; clears $100 monthly; reason poor health. O D 3, Tribune.

MAN—ENERGETIC, FOR RESPONSIBLE POSItion in manufacturing business; with $1,200 to $1,500 to buy retiring partner's interest; must be well recommended. Z 816, Tribune office.

O'DONNELL AND DUER BAVARIAN BREWING Co.—One of the largest breweries in the United States; belongs to no syndicate of any kind; parties desiring to go into the saloon business will do well to call on them. Cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

ONE OF THE BEST RESTAURANTS IN THE city for sale; first-class location; low rent; doing a good business; owner selling on account of sickness. Address Z 898, Tribune office.

PHYSICIAN WITH SOME MONEY CAN SECURE interest Chicago sanitarium. O D 4, Tribune.

TO RENT—CAFE, FURNISHED, IN THE POTOmac, Michigan-av. and 30th-st., large building. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANT PARTY WITH $10,000, WITH OR WITHout service, to invest in the oldest and most successful chattel mortgage business in Chicago; money fully secured with real estate; party quits immediately; great advantage in renewals now. Call at Room 502, 21 Quincy-st.

WANTED—STOCK OF MERCHANDISE FOR good improved farm, 480 acres, value $14,400. C. K. BERG & CO., Davenport, Ia.

WANTED—TO BUY—SMALL GROCERY. ADdress, giving price, Z 606, Tribune office.

$500 SECURES GOOD POSITION; FIRST-class security given. 713, 167 Dearborn-st.

$2,000—FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE PATENT rights for an ash-sifting coal scuttle; entirely new; no competition; the greatest household invention of the present decade; can show practical working model. H. S. ANDREWS, Box No. 29, Bensonhurst, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE— The State Board of World's Fair Managers for the State of Montana will receive sealed proposals for the material contained in the Montana State Building until Oct. 15, 1893. All proposals should be made with an agreement to remove the same from the World's Fair grounds within hundred and twenty days after the close of the World's Fair and to restore the ground upon which it stands to its original level condition. Address all communications to JAMES G. RAMSAY, Sec'y, Care Montana State Bldg., Jackson Park, Chicago.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, SS.— Assignee's notice. Estate of Henry P. Christman, debtor. The undersigned hereby gives notice that Henry P. Christman of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, did, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1893, transfer to the undersigned, as assignee, all his property, real and personal, for the benefit of his creditors, according to the provisions of the act concerning assignments.

All persons having claims against the said Henry P. Christman are hereby notified to present such claims, under oath or affirmation, to me, at the office of Louis Spahn, Monadnock Block, cor. Dearborn and Jackson-sts., in said City of Chicago, in said county, within three months from this date.

Dated Sept. 11, 1893. JOHN C. CHRISTMAN JR., Assignee.

LOUIS SPAHN, Attorney for Assignee.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A TEST—NO IMPOSITION—MRS. FOSTER, MOST celebrated astrologist and business clairvoyant known; tested by nobility of Europe; forty years' practice; consultation by mail on receipt of $1, stamp, and date of birth; hours 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.; permanently located at 78 Ogden-av., few doors north Madison. Fees, 50c and $1; gents, $2.

AN INCOMPARABLE MEDIUM—PROF. ENO PASO, late of India; calls you by name; tells everything; sittings $1 and $2; hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. 2353 Michigan-av.; no sign.

EMMA L. WORTH, YOUNG TRANCE MEDIUM, just returned, is at 14 South Elizabeth-st.

MRS. BARBER, CLAIRVOYANT, RECOMMENDed best in city; reads your life truthfully; no humbug; satisfaction guaranteed. 395 W. Madison-st.

MRS. STARR, CLAIRVOYANT, 3223 COTTAGE Grove-av.; satisfied patrons my best advertisement.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—197 E. 44TH-ST., JUST E. OF DREXel-blvd., choice modern 10-room furnished residence, first-class in every respect; reasonable rent. Full particulars at the house. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. Telephone 424.

FOR RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—9-room modern brick residence overlooking Drexel-blvd.; nicely furnished; private house; lease to suit tenant; rental, $70 per month to first-class parties. Address OWNER, R. 41, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 10-room house, Prairie-av., just south of 26th-st; to small private family, all conveniences. $100 per mo. THOS. E. PATTERSON.

TO RENT—MODERN 8-ROOM RESIDENCE, 41st-st., near Grand-blvd.; $50. H. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW 9-ROOM HOUSE, 7015 INDIana-av., near Park Manor station; cheap to good tenant; will sell or exchange at a bargain. COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—MODERN BROWNSTONE FRONT 10-room dwelling No. 14 Groveland Park, with brick stable, furnished or with carpets only. Rent about $1,800. Inquire on premises until noon.

FOR RENT — 2500 PRAIRIE-AV. — ELEGANT furnished residence, with stable; lot 95x180; to be appreciated must be inspected. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, 538 61ST-ST., ENglewood; hot and cold water; large porch; south exposure; 3 minutes to trains and cable; $40, with barn $50. Apply newsstand, Auditorium Hotel.

TO RENT—MANY CHOICE SOUTH SIDE houses and flats at reasonable rents; also North and West Sides. Apply at once. F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter-Ocean Building.

TO RENT—2213 PRAIRIE-AV.—NEW 14-ROOM dwelling; in excellent condition. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3129 INDIANA-AV.—11 ROOMS, excellent for room-renting; immediate possession. S. E. MAGILL, 115 Dearborn.

FOR RENT—12-ROOM BRICK AND STONE detached house; modern conveniences; Ill. Central trains. Owner, 5063 Lake-av.

TO RENT—OR SELL—10-ROOM BRICK; PERfect order. 358 Oakwood-blvd. Owner and key 323.

TO RENT—550 67TH-ST., COR. WRIGHT-ST., Englewood—8-room brick house.

West Side.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED TEN-ROOM house; 2 baths, summer kitchen, all modern improvements; stone front; suitable for private or boarding house; 653 West Adams-st. Can be seen between 12 and 3 or by calling upon WILLIAM W. WEARE, owner, Room 220, 218 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—747 W. MONROE-ST., NEAR ROBEY—Modern brick house, 9 rooms; hardwood finish, etc. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—109 S. MORGAN-ST., CHOICE 10 room modern house; good location; reasonable rent; elegant light; key in house in rear. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BRICK AND STONE HOUSE, 8 rooms, bath, laundry, furnace, gas fixtures, etc.; price $35; location good. J. L. McKEEVER, Room 53, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, 197 Ridgeway-av., block north Garfield Park; will sell $25 monthly payments. 177 La Salle-st. HOGUE.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE; 10 ROOMS; Washington-blvd.; fine location. Address Z 802, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE BEST RESIDENCE LOcality, near the park, house 30 feet wide; has 4 rooms on main floor, 9 large sleeping rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, etc., in cellar; will be rented for one year for $3,000. MRS. E. W. CASE, Room 25, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—275 BELDEN-AV., CHOICE TWO-story brick house, first-class repair, $45. Inquire 273 Belden-av.

FOR RENT — 532 ORCHARD-ST., 9-ROOM brick house; all conveniences. McCONNELL BROS., 19, 143 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—AT KENILWORTH—NEW HOUSE of 11 rooms, with large lot; this house just finished; first-class in every respect. LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., 201 Owings Bldg.

TO RENT—AT WILMETTE, ON C. & N. W. R. R.; nice seven-room house; partly furnished if desired. Inquire or address JNO. E. DAVIS, care H. H. Latham Mfg. Co., 306 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—OAK PARK HOUSES AND FLATS. SMITH & JUNE, 95 Washington-st., Chicago, or 136 Lake-st., Oak Park.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS MODERN house from eighteen to twenty-five rooms on Michigan-av., between Congress and Eighteenth-sts. Address Z 869, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF THREE years, a little cottage situated between 70th and 90th-sts.; price moderate. Address J. KINSLEY, 544 28th-st., city.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE CUSTOMERS for 100 houses and flats. List your property. F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter-Ocean Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR CUSTOMER—EIGHT or 10 room-house bet. 22d and 43d. F. A. CUMMINGS & CO., 308 Inter Ocean Bldg.

WANTED—TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED house, S. Side, May; reference. Fox, Herald Bld.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—

BRIGHTON APARTMENT PALACE.

HIGH-CLASS MODERN 8-ROOM APARTMENTS, UNSURPASSED FOR HEALTHFULNESS, COMFORT, ELEGANCE, SURROUNDINGS AND TRANSPORTATION, AN ENDLESS SUPPLY OF STEAM HEAT, HOT AND COLD WATER, SHOWERS OF SUNLIGHT, FIRST-CLASS JANITORS' SERVICE. $60 UP; ONE BLOCK FROM ELEVATED R. R. STATION, INDIANA-AV. AND FORTY-FIRST-ST.

OFFICE ON PREMISES.

TO RENT—BANCROFT APARTMENTS, 2829 TO 2833 Calumet-av.—New and modern 2-room flats $18, 3 rooms $25, 4 rooms $32.50, 7 rooms $50 per month; gas ranges, an unlimited supply of hot and cold water and steam heat; janitor service and elegant cafe in building at very moderate prices; will sell you the new furniture now in the flats at 30 cents on the dollar, factory prices, on long time, if you want it; no children. Agent on premises day and night. Telephone South 351. Call now if you want the best thing in Chicago for the money.

TO RENT— New modern flats, steam heat, hot water, janitor service.
4600 Lake-av., 8 rooms.
4602 Lake-av., 7 rooms.
12 46th-st., 4, 5, and 6 rooms.
Agent on premises from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
PHILIP MURPHY, 79 E. Madison, 2d floor Boston Store.

TO RENT— Fine modern steam heated 7 and 8-room flats, in the best location on the South Side; one block from elevated station and one block from station of "boulevard train." Prices from $50 up. Every modern convenience; electric light, gas ranges, ice refrigerators, janitor service, etc. Apply to GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$55—CORNER FLAT; SPECIAL BARgain; 7 large rooms; elite neighborhood; janitor service, steam heat, gas and electric fixtures, gas range and log, hardwood trim, elegant decorations, marble entrance; everything modern; near boulevard; Illinois Central and cable trains; to investigate will satisfy you. H. S. HUBBELL, 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—FLAT AT 2413 PRAIRIE-AV.; 2D floor; 8 rooms with large bath and cellar; private entrance; location convenient to Cottage Grove and Indiana-av. cars and I. C. R. R.; hot water heat; light on all sides; will rent for $150 furnished, $83 unfurnished, until May, 1895, or shorter time.

TO RENT—1308 WABASH-AV., UPPER FLOOR 9-room flat; modern and in very good order; reasonable rent; key on premises. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN THE "RAINIER," COR. OF COTtage Grove-av. and 33d-st., one 7 and 8 room apartment; steam heat; elevator; electric light; etc. Apply BENJ. F. TOBIN, No. 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—CALUMET-AV. AND 24TH-ST., 2 modern 7-room flats; steam heat, gas range, and janitor service. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4611 VINCENNES AV., 2D FLOOR, choice modern 7-room flat, key lower floor. 2924 S. Canal-st., 1st floor, 6 rooms. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FEW VERY CHOICE 4, 5, AND 6 room flats; moderate prices; good repair. Estate of F. C. PORTER, Room 2, 3104 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-BLVD., 5 and 6-room apartments; electric light, ranges; references required.

TO RENT—"THE POTOMAC," MICHIGAN-AV. and 30th-st., elegant apartments with all conveniences. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — 2921 INDIANA-AV., ELEGANTLY finished 8-room apartments for private families. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, COR. 57TH AND Wabash-av., Nov. 1; hot water heat; laundry room and drier; porcelain tubs. Call.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLAT; every convenience. 1260 Michigan-av., 2d bell.

TO RENT—SMALL FIRST FLAT. 3569 RHODES-av.; rental $22.

West Side.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT; STEAM HEAT, GAS range, fuel meter, venetian blinds, tile mirror mantel, screens, janitor, unfurnished, 541 W. Van Buren; also one flat newly furnished, same building, 539 W. Van Buren. E. D. MORSE, 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THREE 5 AND 6-ROOM FLATS, $20 and $22; and one corner store for drug store. Vernon Park Flat Building, Polk-st., near Center-av. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—FLATS IN BERRY BLOCK, 1393 TO 1403 W. 12th-st., facing main entrance to Douglas Park. S. R. MARTIN, Agent, on premises.

TO RENT—FLATS—UPPER AND LOWER, 503 and 505 W. Congress-st., near Ashland-blvd.

North Side.

TO RENT—32 BUSH-ST.—6-ROOM FLAT, WITH bath. CHANDLER & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ALL OR PART OF NICELY FURnished 7-room flat on North State-st., near park; low rent to responsible party.

TO RENT—3 FLATS, 6 ROOMS EACH, 384 AND 396 No. Clark-st.; also cozy 4-room flat, 390 No. Clark-st. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—PART OR ALL OF FURNISHED 7-room flat; all conveniences. 166 N. State, Flat 11.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; HEAT, ELEvators, janitor, etc. 18 Bellevue-pl. C. WATROUS.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT— "THE ORMONDE," Astor-st., near corner of Goethe-st., within one block of the Lake-Shore Drive, and in the handsomest residence district of the North Side; this fine apartment building, just completed, contains 6 and 7-room apartments; beautifully finished throughout in hardwood, with fine mantels, steam heat, gas ranges, refrigerators, window shades and screens, fine bathrooms with open sanitary plumbing, private storerooms, laundries, and every modern convenience. GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT— "THE CLAREMONT," S. e. cor. Clark-st. and Deming-ct., near Lincoln Park. Elegant 6 and 7 room apartments, steam heat, hot water, mantels with gas logs, sideboards, gas-fixtures, screens, shades, gas ranges, clothes driers, janitor service, and all modern conveniences. There is a 50-foot building line on Clark-st. which makes these apartments exceptionally choice. Price $55 per month and upwards. Apply to janitor or O. M. CARSON, 1802 Deming-ct.

TO RENT—259 BURLING-ST., CHOICE 3D FLOOR 7-room apartment; all rooms large and light and in good order; reasonable rent. 468 Garfield-av., just two blocks west of Lincoln Park, choice 5 and 6 room flats; $20; bath, gas, janitor service; elegant light, etc.; open. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN THE NEW "MINEOLA" AND "Monterey," s. w. cor. La Salle-av. and Oak—Few 6 and 7 room flats left; modern; first-class cafe; walking distance; Wells and Clark cable one block; moderate rental. GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW AND MODERN 7-room steam heated apartment; nicely finished throughout with every convenience; in first-class location; close to Lincoln Park and North Clark-st. cable cars. Apply to owner on premises, 1808 Frederick-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME FLAT IN MOST DEsirable location on North Side, easy walking distance to business center; nine all light rooms, bathroom, butler's pantry, store-rooms, and ample closets; lease to May 1st or longer. O M 164, Tribune.

TO RENT—421 SUPERIOR-ST.—DESIRABLE 6-room apartments; steam heat, ranges, janitor, etc. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—199 N. WELLS-ST.—7-ROOM FLAT; modern; $30. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, 1213 Tacoma Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, 9 ROOMS, ON the best part of Dearborn-av.; steam heat; natural gas ranges; telephone service, and all modern improvements. Address Z 619, Tribune office.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY FAMILY OF 3 adults, a flat containing 6 or 7 light rooms, north of 30th-st. and south of North-av.; steam heated; full particulars. Address Z 873, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5-ROOM FLAT, steam heat; furnished or unfurnished; south of 27th-st., near elevated or Ill. Central railroad; give full particulars. Address Z 618, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 3 OR 4 ROOM FLAT on South Side by young couple; no children; state terms. Address Z 870, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL APARTMENT OR one large room with bath, near Union club. Address O D 1, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BERKELEY-AV., S. E. COR. 43D-st.; fine corner store with basement; good location. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE STORES, BUILDINGS and basements down-town; reduced rentals. J. W. ADAMS & CO., 140 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—STORE, NO. 384 N. CLARK-ST. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE, PLATE GLASS front, 22x80, in Nashua, Chickasaw County, Ia.; one of the best locations for dry goods; chance for good business, as crops are good here. Apply to G. T. GREELY, Nashua, Ia.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—IN THE GARDEN CITY BLOCK, northwest corner Randolph-st. and 5th-av., fine offices of various sizes, suitable for law offices, dentists, physicians, manufacturers' agents, publishers, and similar occupations. The building is heated by steam and lighted by a spacious skylight, electricity, and gas, and has two first-class passenger and freight elevators. The rents will be found more reasonable than other buildings of the same character. Apply at Room 208, office of the building.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 4 OFFICE ROOMS ON ninth floor of The Temple, 184 La Salle-st.; especially desirable for lawyers, architects, or engineers' offices. Address or inquire of W. J. KARNER, Room 902, No. 184 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2,300 SQUARE FEET IN THE RAND McNally Building, to be vacated by World's Fair officials; suitable for publishers or subscription book agency; no machinery. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166-168 Adams-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OFFICE, TWO ROOMS, nicely furnished, choice location; special terms. Call 804 Security Bldg., cor. Madison and 5th-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE LIGHT OFFICES AT S. Water and State-st. Apply at Room 4, balcony, 10 State-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 38 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.; telephone 681.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF ALL SIZES IN MOST ANY location. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—HOTELS OF ALL KINDS—WE HAVE a large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER; ALL SIZES; we are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

175 RUSH-ST.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH board. Also gentleman roommate wanted.

196 LA SALLE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms and board; walking distance; $5 up.

208 CASS-ST., 2D FLAT—EXCELLENT HOME for a single gentleman; 3 in family; adults.

215 E. OHIO—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, $5.

241 E. OHIO—NICELY FURNISHED, SOUTH front, double and single rooms; excellent table.

243 DEARBORN-AV.—SELECT BOARDING, DEsirable furnished rooms, with first-class board.

297 ERIE-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS; extra good board; permanent rates.

352 LA SALLE-AV., 2D FLOOR FRONT; ALSO single room, with board.

377 DEARBORN-AV. — DESIRABLE SECOND floor alcove room, with excellent board.

393 DEARBORN-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board.

434 DEARBORN-AV. — DESIRABLE ROOMS. with board.

435 AND 437 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME rooms. Good table. Walking distance.

473 DEARBORN-AV.—SELECT, FURNISHED bachelor apartments; comfortable home, with breakfast and Sunday dinner.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—ROOMS, WITH board; steam heat for winter.

PENSION — EVERY CONVENIENCE; TERMS reasonable to desirable party. 381 Dearborn-av.

South Side.

143 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—THE ALLEN—BOARD with suite of three handsomely furnished rooms and private bath for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; none but parties requiring superior accommodation, table, and permanent need call. Inquire of janitor.

270 MICHIGAN-AV., LAKE-FRONT, ROOMS, with or without board; references.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, with rooms; permanent or World's Fair guests.

1712 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished rooms; house, table, and appointments superior.

1831 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed rooms with good board; $10 and $12 per week.

1921 CALUMET-AV.—AT MRS. BEARDSLEY'S, elegant rooms, with board; South Side.

4508 ELLIS-AV.—HANDSOME ACCOMMODAtions for World's Fair visitors; rates reasonable.

4568 OAKENWALD-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board; permanent or transient.

West Side.

326 PARK-AV.—LARGE SINGLE AND DOUBLE rooms; good cooking; home comforts.

477 WASHINGTON-BLVD. — SECOND STORY double and single rooms; everything new; homelike.

516 JACKSON-BLVD. — DAY BOARD — FIRST-class home table.

768 WARREN-AV.—FRONT AND BACK PARlor, all accommodations, with board for two; $15. REICHARD.

Hotels.

DEARBORN, 398-404 STATE-ST., 200—750 AND $1 rooms; half price other first-class hotels.

HOTEL MIDLAND, EUROPEAN, 167 E. Madison-st., don't fail to locate at the Midland, an old established hotel; all modern conveniences, hot and cold water in all rooms; any number rooms with private baths. Rates $1 per day. F. H. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

"THE CENTRAL," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR PALmer House—Delightfully cool rooms, 50c to $1.50; meals 25c; reduced rates by week.

TO WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS—NORMANDIE Hotel, 15 N. Clark-st.; prices moderate.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), VAN BUREN and Wabash-av.—Elevator, steam heat, free baths; new, modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

Suburban.

BOARDERS WANTED—LA GRANGE, ILL.—First-class accommodations; private family; reasonable price. Address O M 133, Tribune office.

OAK PARK—PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING IN Oak Park offer board with pleasant room to gentleman for $6.50 per week. References exchanged. Address O M 177, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND NICELY FURNISHED ROOM OR rooms (or board in neighborhood); 2 ladies, employed; good location, North or South Side; not to exceed $5 per week each. Z 391, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—AIRY; BY GERMAN GENtleman; near central position; with breakfast and board; private family preferred; state price. Address Z 622, Tribune office.

BOARD—PERMANENT, FOR 2 LADIES, HYDE Park or Kenwood; state price. Address F. R. JOHNSON, 4458 Cottage Grove-av.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY MIDDLE-AGED LADY; West Side; private family preferred; accommodations must be first-class. O O 351, Tribune office.

ROOMMATES.

LADY ROOMMATE WANTED. CALL AT 45 25th-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—EAST FRONT ROOM, ONE OR TWO gents; elevator, steam heat, telephone, hot water; half block from I. C. R. R. and Cottage Grove cable; $5 per week. The Lorraine, Ellis-av. and 36th-st., Flat 23.

TO RENT—NEW UNFURNISHED 2-ROOM FLAT, $21; very choice and complete; high class building; beautiful surroundings; near "L" station. See janitor 4901 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS WILL find accommodations clean and comfortable at lowest rates in private house; cars pass door to and from Fair. 2332 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS NEAR Cottage Grove-av. and 46th-st. in private family at $1 per day for two persons. Address Z 648, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SINGLE ROOM, NEAR ILLINOIS Cent. 43d-st. station; $4.50 a week; bath and parlor; private family; nice for lady visitors. 4217 Lake-av.

TO RENT—3216 FOREST-AV.—NICE ROOMS, 50C and 75c each person per day; near car lines to Fair; near restaurants.

TO RENT—PART OF WELL ESTABLISHED millinery store to dressmaker; bargain. HUBBELL, 118 43d-st.

TO RENT—FEW ELEGANT ROOMS IN FIRST-class apartment house; convenient to World's Fair. 3716 Lake-av., Flat 8.

TO RENT — 4525 OAKENWALD-AV. (UPPER flat)—Furnished rooms 50 cents each person; two in a room.

TO RENT—IN THE HAWLEY FLATS—64 ADAMS-st., corner State, furnished rooms for visitors to Exposition; only half block from Palmer House.

TO RENT—17 23D-ST., FURNISHED ALCOVE and other rooms, with or without board; convenient cable and I. C. R. R.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM for 1 or 2 gentlemen near I. C. station. 4225 Oakenwald-av., 2d bell.

TO RENT—PLEASANT, LARGE, FURNISHED front room; permanent preferred; all conveniences. 239 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—6048 PARK End-av.; private residence; reasonable rates; 2 blocks from Fair grounds.

TO RENT—TWO CONNECTING FRONT ROOMS, southern exposure; gas, grate, closet, etc.; one block from cable. 98 E. 30th-st., second flat.

TO RENT—TO WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS, TWO nicely furnished rooms one block from Cottage Grove-av. 2968 Vernon-av., flat 5.

TO RENT—ON GRAND-BLVD., NEAR 40TH-ST., furnished front room; private family; $20. Address Z 778, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2300 WABASH, FLAT "E," NICELY furnished rooms; all modern improvements; reasonable.

TO RENT — 3401 WABASH-AV.; ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, with bath; everything new and strictly first-class; convenient to "L" road.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping; references. 4199 Lake-av.

TO RENT—3662 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO FRONT rooms, with or without board.

TO RENT—2340 INDIANA-AV., TWO NICELY furnished rooms for gentlemen; private family.

TO RENT—FINE APARTMENTS NEAR FAIR; $4 weekly. Box 336, Brookline Park.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS VERY REASonable; board if desired. 4523 Oakenwald-av.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., furnished with bath; modern.

TO RENT—ROOMS, 50C; TEN MINUTES TO World's Fair. 5907 and 5911 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—479 WABASH-AV., CLARENDON—First-class rooms by the day; rates to parties.

TO RENT—3-STORY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, $15 per month; reference. 4102 Lake-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, CONVENIENT to street cars to Fair gates. 6950 Sherman-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; SElect; private family; breakfast. 2947 Calumet-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT, NICELY FURnished large and small rooms, with or without board; 1 block each from McCormick Seminary and Lincoln-av. cable. 363 Burling-st.

TO RENT—SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS, steam heat, and all modern conveniences. 207 Cass-st.

TO RENT—523 BELDEN-AV.—LARGE, AIRY front room, handsomely furnished, overlooking Lincoln Park, all conveniences, near cable.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT SUITE of rooms for light housekeeping. 47 Pine-st. Flat 8.

TO RENT—FINE FURNISHED ROOMS AT 69 Pine-st., $15 and $20 per month; steam heat. Address Z 828, Tribune office.

TO RENT—360 E. ONTARIO-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, suitable for two gentlemen; every convenience; walking distance; choice location.

TO RENT—262 ONTARIO-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished room for permanent or World's Fair visitors.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS. 264 E. Ohio-st., corner State, flat F; reasonable.

TO RENT—259 ONTARIO-ST.—FURNISHED rooms. References required.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. 375 N. State-st., 3d flat; low rent.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS OPposite Lincoln Park. 693 N. Clark-st.

TO RENT—101 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY-FURnished rooms; private family; walking distance.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM; ALSO HALL ROOM; to first-class parties only. 236 Schiller-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO A gentleman. 89 Lincoln-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—OWING TO LATE REverses private family will rent 2 prettily furnished rooms; choice neighborhood; 25 minutes from Field's; references required; prices moderate. Address Z 899, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LARGE SOUTH FRONT ROOM; ALL conveniences; private family. 185 Warren-av.

TO RENT—2 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; $1.50 $2 per week. DONKER, 885 Madison.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife near 31st and Indiana-av., 2 partly furnished rooms with privilege of getting breakfast, or one large, pleasant room; price about $25 per month; permanent. Address Z 886, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, at not to exceed $4 a month, an unfurnished sleeping room within two blocks of the "Majestic," No. 52 Walton-place. Address JANITOR.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE TO SIX ROOMS furnished complete for housekeeping; flat or detached house; South Side; no children. Address Z 803, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN ENGLEWOOD, 2 OR 3 rooms, furnished complete for housekeeping within 5 block of 63d and Wentworth. Address Z 629, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOMS, FURnished, for family of 3, for light housekeeping; location convenient to Chicago University; price must be reasonable. Address Z 613, Tribune office.

WANTED— TO RENT — LADY EMPLOYED, front room; price moderate; state particulars. Address R. H., 122 Goethe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE ROOMS IN PRIVate house, near Fair; $1 each. Z 700, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING MET WITH A sad misfortune will sell for $175 his handsome road and family horse Prince Wilkes; 6 years old, 15.3 hands high, weighs 1,050 pounds; is a natural roadster of 10 miles an hour; I will guarantee him absolutely sound and gentle; safe for ladies to drive around depots or any place in the city, as he is not afraid of locomotive or electric cars; he is an excellent saddle horse; bred in Kentucky; sired by George Wilkes, dam Lady Allen; record 2:18¾; he must be seen to be appreciated, as he is in every way as represented, fast, safe, sound, and reliable; will allow 30 days' trial to responsible parties. Also lady's elegant phaeton, side bar, top road wagon; built by Brewster and in perfect order. Apply at my private stable, rear of residence, 347 Ohio-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR 2 OR 3 MONTHS; a span of carriage horses; must be gentle and used to the city, cars, etc.; any one wishing to find a good home and fine stabling for their horses can be sure of their having good treatment in every way; would also employ present coachman if able to bring good recommendations. Address M, 244 Dearborn-av., North Side, City.

WANTED—FAMILY HORSES TO KEEP BY the month on stock farm near city; horses taken and returned; accommodations good and prices reasonable; ref. given. Address T. H. SEWELL, Coral, Ill.

WANTED—A PACING HORSE; MUST BE rangy, stylish driver, sound, and under 9 years; state price. Address X 816, Tribune office.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE CARRIAGES, new and second hand; closing out regardless of cost. At 354 Wabash-av., one block south of Auditorium, by D. H. ROBLIN, assignee.

A BARGAIN CAN BE HAD IN A NEARLY new cut-under family surrey and harness; also a fine falling-top buggy, little used. Barn rear 270 E. 31st-st., near Michigan-av. Must sell.

HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—GOOD FAMILY horse for fine harness. Z 811, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM, 26 VAN BUREN-ST. Business and Shorthand School; thorough individual instruction; drawing day and evening.

NEGLECTED EDUCATION—A YOUNG GENTLEman of refinement and education gives lessons in elementary studies; low rates; also course in DECORATIVE ART DRAWING and design. Address Z 610, Tribune office.

PRIVATE LESSONS — WRITING, DRAWING, bookkeeping, $3 per month, evenings, commencing tonight. I. W. PIERSON, 990 Warren-av. Office 43 McVicker's.

PUPILS WANTED IN FRENCH, MUSIC, DRAWing, and painting. Studio 2134 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED teacher of English, French, and music, will give lessons in exchange for a good home. Address Z 398, Tribune office.

SCRIPT SHORTHAND—DAY AND EVENING classes; three months better than nine elsewhere; speed classes; all systems. PATERSON, 269 Dearborn-st.

SCALES.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SCALES, ALL KINDS. Address Borden & Selleck Co., Lake-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RESPONSIBLE MAN WITH GOOD REFERences wishes to represent manufacturer at St. Louis, Mo. Address Z 806, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOME CHRISTIAN FAMILY TO adopt a bright, lovable American girl 4½ years old. Apply to or address A. D. HYDE, 136 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—PLUMBING, MASON WORK, OR lumber, and pay part in good income real estate. Address 149 North Kedzie-av.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—2 LARGE BURGLAR AND FIREproof safes; jeweler's manufacturing machinery, jeweler's trays, show cases, and office furniture; separate or all. Call Room 45, 119 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND BANK SAFE, good as new. Call at 87 5th-av., or write for particulars.

EXHIBITION CASES AND LARGE FRENCH plate glass for sale, together or separately, costing over $4,600; in the American Woolen Goods Section, Manufactures Building, World's Fair, Chicago. For particulars apply to HENRY G. KITTREDGE, P.-O. Box 1829, Boston, Mass.

FOR DESKS, OFFICE CHAIRS, WRITING TAbles, letter presses, and stands or office partitions call on the City Office Furniture Co., 36 Lake-st.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 S. Canal-st., near Madison.

PROFESSIONAL.

ATTORNEY W. J. MOYER, SUITE 517 CHICAGO Opera House, 112 Clark-st. Confidential cases a specialty. Advice free.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young lawyer with some money broker or loan office; have had ten years' experience in chattel loans; wages no object; can give bank references. Address O M 179, Tribune office.

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Ocean Navigation.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON & LONDON
Shortest and most convenient Route to London.

S. S. Paris........Sept. 27	S. S. New York....Oct. 11
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Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP every Wednesday.
Short and direct route to the Continent.

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INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 32 Clark-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70; II. cabin, $45, $50, and $60. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken, N. J.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Kaiser, Sat., Sept. 16, noon.	Havel, Tue., Sept. 26, 9 a. m.
Lahn, Tues., Sept. 19, noon.	Trave, Wed., Sept. 27, 9 am
Ems, Sat., Sept. 23, 7 a. m.	Elbe, Sat., Sept. 30, 9 a. m.

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New York and Genoa less than Eleven days.

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Werra....Oct. 14	Werra....Nov. 18	Werra....Dec. 30

Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE
Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA." "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 H. P., positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent steamers in the world. "UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," "AURANIA," "SERVIA," and others, averaging over 510 ft. long, 7,500 tons and 14,000 H. P. The whole comprising an incomparable fleet of Fast Express passenger steamers.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for safety, comfort, and speed (having never lost a passenger during the 52 years of its existence) need no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express Steamer Service.
New York, Southampton (London), Hamburg—Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.
WEEKLY SAILINGS EVERY THURSDAY.

Fuerst Bismarck..Sept. 21	Normannia..........Oct. 12
Columbia.........Sept. 28	Fuerst Bismarck...Oct. 19
Augusta Victoria..Oct. 5	Columbia.............Oct. 26

Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—Sailings Wednesdays. From New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Teutonic..Sep 27, 7:30 am | Majestic, Oct 11, 7:30 am
Germanic..Oct. 4, 11 am | Britannic...Oct. 18, 11 am
Winter saloon rates $50 and upwards, according to berth. 2d cabin $40 and $45. Steerage at low rates. Company's offices: H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Gen'l Agt., 29 Broadway, New York, N. ANDERSON, Gen'l W'n Agt., 54 S. Clark-st., Chicago, and White Star Pavilion, World's Fair.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS, CARRYING passengers and freight between New York and all ports in Europe, Asia, India, etc. JAS. F. ROBERTSON, Agent, 404 Rookery Building.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—THREE TIMES DAILY for Milwaukee at *9 a. m., 7:30 p. m., *8 p. m. The new S. S. "Virginia," the 9 a. m. boat; the new S. S. "Indiana," the 8 p. m. boat.
Every day for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Marquette, and Menominee at 7:30 p. m.
Every day for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., at 7:30 p. m. on the new S. S. "Atlanta" and "City of Racine."
Daily for Ludington and Manistee at *9 a. m. Saturday's boat leaves at 8 p. m.
Every Saturday at 7 p. m. for Green Bay, Escanaba, Manistique, and all way ports.
*Sunday ex. Office and Docks foot Michigan-av.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION CO.
LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS.
The Great Lake Route.
Owner of the new steamship Manitou.
For Mackinac Isld., Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, etc.: Tues. 9 a. m., Wed. 8:30 p. m., Fri. 8 p. m., Sat. 8:30 p. m.
For Harbor Spgs., Petoskey, etc.: Tues. 9 a. m., Fri. 8 p. m.
For Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc.: Wed. and Sat. 8:30 p. m.
Illustrated Folders, World's Fair Souvenir, containing correct Street Guide of Chicago, mailed free. Offices and Docks—Rush and N. Water-sts., Chicago.

DAILY STEAMERS FOR HOLLAND— Grand Rapids and Allegan. Connect at Holland with C. and W. M. and D., L. and N. Rys. for all points north and east. Leave O'Connor's Dock, foot of Michigan-st., daily (except Saturday), 8 p. m. Saturday trips 11 p. m. Fare, $2; round trip, $3. Holland and Chicago Trans. Co. Holland, Mich.

$1 TO MILWAUKEE, INCLUDING BERTH; steamers leave O'Connor's dock, east end Michigan-st., at 9 p. m., every day.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and World's Fair (60th-st.) Stations. City ticket office, 194 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago, Waco and Texas	* 3:00 am	* 7:20 am
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	* 2:00 pm	* 6:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	* 2:00 pm	* 4:00 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Cairo, St. Louis, Bloomington	† 8:35 am	† 6:45 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp.	* 8:00 pm	* 7:20 am
Kankakee and local points	* 4:10 pm	*10:25 am
Kankakee, Champaign & Bloomington Pass.	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Springfield, Havana, Decatur	†10:30 am	† 2:30 pm
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 1:30 pm	* 1:08 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:30 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass.	† 5:25 pm	†10:10 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	† 8:30 am	....
Dubuque & Rockford Express	....	† 7:30 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Waterloo only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	†12:45 am	* 1:35 pm
Council Bluffs and Omaha Ex.	*12:45 pm	* 1:35 pm
St. Jo, Atch., Lvwth & Kan. City	* 3:30 pm	*11:30 am
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:50 pm	*11:15 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 9:20 am
Nebraska State Limited for Des Moines, Omaha, and Lincoln	5:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:25 pm	† 9:40 am
Peoria Express	† 6:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
Denver, Colo. Spgs. and Pueblo via Kansas City, Vestibuled	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Fort Worth, Texas, Daily Ex.	6:00 pm	10:00 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Linc. (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Denver, via Kansas City	*11:15 pm	* 5:45 am
St. Joe, Atch., & Leavenworth	*11:15 pm	* 5:45 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:15 pm	* 5:45 am

*Daily †Ex. Sunday ‡Ex. Saturday ¶Ex. Monday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—
SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 8:30 am	† 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	† 1:30 pm	† 1:30 pm
Colorado and Utah Express	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:05 am
California Limited	* 8:30 pm	* 9:10 am
California Fast Express	* 9:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 8:30 pm	* 9:10 am
Joliet Express	†11:32 pm	† 8:50 am
Kansas City Express	* 3:00 am	* 7:00 am

CHICAGO & ALTON.—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City and Denver Lim.	* 5:45 pm	10:00 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah.	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	*11:05 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:35 pm	7:40 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	*11:30 pm	7:40 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom.	* 5:00 pm	† 9:30 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Da. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon. §Ex. Sun. & Mon. x Ex. Sat.

	Lv.	Arr.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:00 pm *10:40 pm	*7:15 am *10:05 am
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:00 pm x10:40 pm	‡7:15 am *10:05 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	†9:05 am	†7:40 pm
Waukesha Ex.	†2:30 pm	§12:30 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY— Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	* 5:30 pm * 7:30 pm *10:30 pm *10:40 pm	* 8:15 am [illegible] *11:25 am * 7:30 am
Dixon, Clinton, Cedar Rapids	*12:15 pm	[illegible]
Black Hills and Deadwood	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth and Superior Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Madison, and the Northwest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa and the Dakotas	[illegible]	* 7:59 am
La Crosse, Winona, Sparta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard, Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette and Lake Superior	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Leave, †7:00 a. m., *8:20 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *6:00 p. m., *8:00 p. m.; arrive, *7:15 a. m., *9:20 a. m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., †4:00 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:45 p. m.
Waukesha and Madison—Lv. *7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *5:00 p. m.; ar. *10:05 a. m., †1:15 p. m., †6:15 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon. §Ex. Sat.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY— City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
LaCrosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C. B. AND Q. RAILROAD.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Streator	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford and Forreston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver and San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochelle, Rockford, Mendota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Falls and Sterling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deadwood and the Black Hills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator and Ottawa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	[illegible]	[illegible]
All points in Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, St. Joe, & Atchison	*10:30 pm	[illegible]
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*11:00 pm	[illegible]

Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT DEARBORN STATION. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

July 9th, 1893.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	† 8:02 am	†10:10 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*10:05 am	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 7:40 pm	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*11:25 pm	[illegible]
Indianapolis Express	† 4:52 pm	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	* 9:00 am	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	* 7:40 pm	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	*11:25 pm	*10:10 am
Lafayette Accommodation	† 3:25 pm	†10:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD— Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Southern Mail and Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Terre Haute and Evansville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danville and Terre Haute Pass.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville and Atlanta Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Terre Haute and Evansville	* 9:40 pm	* 6:35 am

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS! DUBUQUE AND DES MOINES! Chicago Great Western Ry. Co., Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive
St. Paul and Minneapolis	8:15 am	10:30 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:35 am	3:55 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	6:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY. STAtion, foot of Twelfth-st. (Mich. Central). City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Com'l. Agent, 193 Clark-st.

*Every day. †Week days.	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids	† 9:25 am	†12:20 pm
Grand Rapids and Trav. City	† 9:00 am	† 4:10 pm
Grand Rapids and Bay View	† 5:45 pm	† 6:50 pm
Grand Rapids and Bay View	*11:35 pm	* 6:30 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Canal Street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7.15 am	† 5.20 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8.00 am	* 7.30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 9.45 am	* 7.30 am
Columbus and the East	* 9.50 am	* 7.20 am
The Keystone Express	*10.45 am	*10.00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	*10.45 am	*10.00 am
Philadelphia and New York	*10.45 am	*10.00 am
Cincinnati and Dayton	* 1.30 pm	* 9.55 pm
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 3.15 pm	* 9.30 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3.15 pm	* 9.30 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 4.00 pm	*10.00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5.00 pm	*12.01 n'n
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5.00 pm	*12.01 n'n
Philadelphia and New York	* 5.00 pm	*12.01 n'n
Columbus and the East	* 9.00 pm	* 5.30 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 9.00 pm	* 5.45 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9.00 pm	* 5.45 pm
Youngstown and New Castle	*11.30 pm	* 6.40 am
Pittsburgh and the East	*11.30 pm	* 6.40 am

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, and at 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

Aug. 13, 1893.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Accommodation	† 7:05 am	† 7:35 pm
Gr. Rapids Line via New Buff.	† 8:25 am	† 6:50 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 4:10 pm
Gr. Rapids L. via New Buffalo	† 9:10 am	† 4:10 pm
The North Shore Limited	*11:30 am	* 4:20 pm
New York & Eastern Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Niagara Falls & Buffalo Special	* 4:20 pm	*11:15 am
G. Rapids Line via Kalamazoo	* 4:20 pm	† 4:10 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:35 pm	†12:10 pm
Gr. Rapids Line via New Buff.	† 5:45 pm	†12:20 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	* 6:00 pm	*11:00 am
Atlantic Express	* 9:10 pm	* 7:15 am
Detroit Night Express	*10:00 pm	* 7:05 am
Grand Rapids via Kalamazoo	*10:00 pm	* 7:05 am
Gr. Rapids Line via New Buff.	*11:35 pm	* 6:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 22d-st.

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	§ 7:00 am
New York Mail	§ 8:00 am	§ 9:10 am
Chicago and Boston Special	§10:30 am	§ 1:45 pm
EXPOSITION FLYER	§ 3:00 pm	§10:00 am
Atlantic Express	§ 3:10 pm	§ 9:00 pm
Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	§11:15 am
New York & Boston Express	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:35 am
Cleveland and Pittsburg Ex.	§ 9:00 pm	§ 6:45 pm
New York Express	*11:30 pm	....
World's Fair Accommodation	* 2:20 pm	....

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station, also Ogden-av. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive
Local	† 6:05 am	6:40 pm
Cleveland & Pittsburg Express	* 7:30 am	*10:00 am
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:45 am	* 9:55 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 4:25 pm	*11:55 am
Local	3:25	9:45
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 pm	* 7:40 am
Night Express	* 9:50 pm	* 6:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & St. Louis Lim.	*10:32 am	* 5:13 pm
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr.	* 8:35 am	* 6:25 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:32 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:20 am
Peoria & Forest Accom.	* 4:35 pm	*10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 2:30 pm	*10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 2:30 pm	*10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 8:33 am	† 6:15 pm
Det., Niag. Falls, N. Y. Ex.	*10:00 am	*10:10 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York	10:00 am	5:00 pm
New York and Boston	2:00 pm	7:55 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	2:00 pm	9:40 am
Huntington Accommodation	4:10 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	7:45 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	7:45 pm	7:25 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

All trains ar. and de. daily.	Leave.	Arrive
New York and Boston Express	7:35 am	8:10 pm
New York and Boston Express	2:30 pm	9:20 pm
New York and Boston Express	9:30 pm	8:10 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive
Cincinnati and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:15 pm
Hoosier Express	† 1:00 pm	†10:50 pm
Washington Express	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
Cincinnati & Louisville Expr's	* 8:10 pm	* 7:30 am
Washington and Atlanta	* 8:10 pm	* 8:15 pm
Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus	* 9:15 pm	* 6:55 am
Cincinnati Night Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:20 am

PUBLIC NOT PLEASED.

PROSPECTIVE ISSUE OF STREET RAILWAY STOCKS IS DEPRESSING.

The Grain Markets Lack Supporting Influences—The Shipping Demand Less Pronounced—Wheat Above an Export Basis—Local Stocks Accumulating and Cables Weak and Depressed—Corn Narrow and Heavy—Provisions Highest Since the Date of the Cudahy Collapse.

All interest in the stock market yesterday centered about West Chicago street railroad stock and about the report that the capital of this company is to be again increased and that a reduction in the dividend rate from 9 to 8 per cent is in prospect. The report aroused a great deal of bitter controversy and many sharp denials. There is apparently nothing to take back, however, in the statement in this column yesterday morning as to the character of the information furnished or as to the character of the informant. The information received was absolutely as was given and it was to the effect that the stock is to be increased and the dividend reduced and it still believes that information is correct.

There have been some denials from officers of the company and it will not be surprising if there are more. The publication was probably premature, viewed in the light of their wishes. One gentleman, not an officer of the company, but who has figured rather prominently in the matter, is quoted as denying absolutely that he made the statements credited yesterday as coming from a high authority, and in the same breath he declares that the publication of the news was a distinct breach of confidence, not explaining how if no such statement was made a confidence could be betrayed. In considering all these denials it might be well for the public to look back a few weeks to the time when the announcement of the recent increase of stock was first made. The story of how that announcement came to be made public is at this time rather interesting.

Two financial writers were asked July 31 to call upon Mr. Yerkes at his office in the West Side company's building. They did so and the story of the proposed issue was told to them by Mr. Yerkes and was the next day published. On the day of the publication members of the Stock Exchange were furnished absolute denials from the President of the West Side company to the effect that there was no truth in the published interviews and that the company intended to issue no new stock. On the same day another prominent officer of the company, and one whose position is such that his information regarding any such intention should be as early and complete as is usual between attorney and client, denied in the broadest way the truth of the statements and the fact that there was an issue of stock forthcoming. Aug. 7, just one week after the denials, the official announcement of the proposed issue, signed by the Board of Directors, was mailed to stockholders. This is merely a bit of history and the public can make such application of it as it chooses. In the light of the information in hand, and recollecting the circumstances of this former issue, it is still believed in spite of such denials as may be made that another issue of stock is contemplated and that the official announcement of that issue will not be long delayed.

The course of the market yesterday indicated that traders also placed rather more weight upon the information than they did upon the denials. The stock opened at 115 for the account, a decline of 8⅜ points. The next account sale was at 112½. From this low point the stock rallied, although it was in good supply around 115. It eventually sold up to 118⅜ and finally closed at 117½, a decline from the closing price Monday of 5⅜ points. North Side stock was somewhat sympathetic, but the movement was not so sharp. The stock was much more active than it has recently ruled. The opening was at 196 for the account. It sold down to 194 regular and closed at 198 for the account.

With all the display of bad temper that there has been in this matter and with all the assertions and denials that have been made, no one seems to have stopped to think whether it is a good business proposition to make such an issue and whether or not it is a proper thing to do. No one has denied that the statement of floating debt prior to the recent issue of stock was correct. Director Rawson was yesterday quoted with the statement that the recent issue of $1,100,000 stock will pay all the floating debt of the company. That is probably true if the proceeds of that issue are devoted to that purpose. Mr. Yerkes has stated that they were to be devoted to the payment of the tunnel debt. The statement of floating debt which has been made in this column includes, as was plainly set forth, the debts of both companies. To liquidate the debts of both companies will require more money. Those who are calm enough to look at the matter as a business proposition and not allow their interest in current quotations to blind their judgment, will probably admit that it is a good business proposition to retire all the floating debt of the two companies, to unite them both as Mr. Yerkes has emphatically said he wished to do, and to start out with a clean balance sheet. It is perhaps unpleasant that it is necessary to issue more stock to do this, but after one recognizes that the obligations are there it is hardly a matter to grow delirious over should the company decide to capitalize them by further issue of stock. As to the matter of dividends it is not a question of who has said or who has not said that they will be reduced, it is a question of whether money enough can be earned to pay them at the present rate after enough more stock has been issued to liquidate the floating debt. The figures presented in this column yesterday showed that it will be necessary to pay out in dividends next year, should the stock be so increased and the present dividend rate remained unchanged, $472,900 more than was paid out in dividends last year. The margin between earnings and dividends in 1892 was not a large one and it certainly is an open question whether earnings next year will, in the face of elevated railroad competition, be enough greater than they were last year to admit of $472,900 more being distributed in dividends.

The miscellaneous stocks yesterday were neglected. There was a five share sale of City Railway, the first that had been made ex-dividend, at 290. Strawboard was heavy, declining to 31⅛.

The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

67 Dia Match Co Ill. 115¼	50 W C St R R act ... 114
50 C P & P Co ... 46½	50 do act ... 115
65 Am Straw B Co ... 32	10 do ... 115
50 do act ... 32	10 do ... 115
35 Street's W C L ... 23	70 do ... 115
50 M & C B Co act ... 22½	2 do ... 113
20 do ... 22½	5 do ... 113
50 N C S R R Co act. 196	50 do act ... 115¼
5 do cash ... 197	5 do ... 115
5 do ... 196	10 do ... 115½
125 do ... 195	100 do act ... 116
15 do ... 194	50 do act ... 117
10 W C S R R ... 117	50 do act ... 116½
10 do ... 115	100 do act ... 116½
100 do act ... 116	5 do ... 116½
65 do ... 114	20 do ... 115
50 do act ... 112½	20 do act ... 115½
5 do ... 113	100 do act ... 115½
10 do ... 114	200 do act ... 115½
150 do act ... 114	10 do ... 115½
8 do ... 113	

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

100 W C St R R act. 115⅜	30 W C S R R ... 118
50 do act ... 115	10 do ... 117½
7 do ... 115	100 do act ... 117¾
40 do ... 116	50 do act ... 117½
5 do ... 117	50 St's W C L s 30 ... 22½
50 do act ... 116½	100 do ... 23
50 do act ... 117½	27 N C St R R Co ... 195
50 do act ... 118	5 do ... 196
40 do ... 117½	50 do act ... 197
10 cash ... 117⅞	50 do act ... 197½
2 do ... 118	50 do act ... 198
100 do act ... 118⅜	150 do act ... 197½
50 do act ... 118⅜	105 Lake St El R R ... 23½
3 do ... 118	20 do ... 23
200 do act ... 118⅜	14 do ... 22⅞
3 do ... 118	10 do ... 23
10 do ... 118⅜	5 Am Strawbd Co ... 32
25 do ... 118⅜	3 C B & M Co ... 26⅞

BONDS.

$2000 C G L & C Co 5s ... 82

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

10 L St R R ... 23	39 W Chi St R R ... 118
15 do ... 22⅞	50 do act ... 118⅜
100 Am S B Co act ... 31¾	50 do act ... 118
10 do ... 31¾	50 do act ... 117½
10 N Y Biscuit Co ... 28	50 do act ... 117¾
5 Am Str B'd Co ... 31⅛	50 do act ... 117½
100 W Chi St R R act. 118½	50 N C S R R Co ... 199
100 do act ... 118⅜	50 do act ... 199
10 do ... 118⅜	50 do act ... 199½
200 do act ... 118⅜	50 do act ... 199⅞
15 do s 3 ... 118⅜	

SALES AFTER CALLS.

11 W Chi St R R ... 118	50 W C St R R act. 117⅞
25 do ... 117⅞	50 do act ... 117⅞
10 do ... 117½	50 do act ... 117½
15 do ... 117⅜	4 Am Str'w B'd Co 31⅛
4 do ... 118	150 do act ... 32
50 do act ... 117⅞	18 do ... 32
10 do ... 117½	2 N C St R R C ... 198
6 do ... 117⅞	5 do s 3 ... 199⅞
200 do act ... 117⅞	5 do ... 198
50 do act ... 117⅞	20 Dia M C Ill ... 114½
5 do ... 118	5 C C R ex r ex div 290
125 do ... 118	

BONDS.

$6000 Chi & South Side Rapid Tran Co 5s ... 88½

The New York banks yesterday retired $1,400,000 clearing-house certificates, leaving a balance of $22,465,000. Boston banks retired $450,000, leaving outstanding $10,810,000.

The sterling market continues to grow strong. Instead of keeping down where we can import gold it has advanced until it is now nearer the gold exporting than the gold importing point. Quotations yesterday were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	483½	486½
Actual	483	486
Documentary	481	484

The Linseed Oil company makes public their balance sheet for July 31, as follows: Liabilities include stock, $18,000,000; notes, $3,241,078, and current accounts, $48,037, a total of $21,289,115. Assets include real estate, $8,984,291; cash, $150,635; bills receivable, $644,379; stock in trade, $3,575,859, and good will, patents, leases, etc., $7,934,020.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Sept. 19.	Sept. 12.
New York	$83,004,074	$84,417,076
Chicago	15,187,334	18,219,000
Boston	19,138,826	12,494,702
Philadelphia	9,939,182	9,286,984
St. Louis	3,000,979	3,330,126
Baltimore	2,189,359	2,218,591
New Orleans	1,345,943	1,154,015

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago, 75@80c premium; Boston, 50@60c discount per $1,000; St. Louis, 90c premium.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—[Special.]—Inactivity to the verge of stagnation and a moderate firmness were the features of today's stock market during the early hours. It has been many a day since trading was so nearly at a standstill. Large operators and the investing public stood aside and the market was delivered over almost wholly to the room traders. Such activity as the market possessed was due to the alternate attacks and rebuffs of the small professional bear contingent, who, in most instances were forced to retire from the assault with spoils usually measured by the small fraction of a point. The opening was dull and at fractional declines, but an improvement was soon manifest. Louisville and Nashville was the feature, declining in sympathy with weakness in London and some selling here. St. Paul was a shade stronger. The other railway shares were without material change. Sugar certificates were the feature soon after the opening, declining on rumors of unfavorable tariff legislation. Although the opening price was 86 the stock was forced down to 84⅞, from which point there was a partial rally. Towards the close of the day the market became more active. This increased demand for stocks promptly advanced prices throughout the list. In fact any buying demand of even slight proportions was sufficient to cause a rally in that particular stock, a fact that was sufficient to occasion some uneasiness to the bear element in their efforts to cover. In the last few minutes there was a pronounced show of strength. Sugar certificates and Chicago Gas advancing sharply. Some of the best prices of the day were ruling at the close.

Railroad and miscellaneous bonds were irregular. The sales were $657,000. American Dock 5s fell 1¼ to 104; Edison Illuminating firsts, 2 to 103; Green Bay and Winona incomes, 4 to 20; Louisville, New Albany and Chicago consols, 2⅞ to 94⅞; General Electric deb. 5s, ¾ to 78; Northwest Gold 7s, 1¼ to 120; Peoria and Eastern incomes, 1¼ to 17¾; Reading firsts, 1 to 33; St. Louis and San Francisco, Class A, 2 to 107; Western New York and Pennsylvania firsts, 1 to 99; and U. S. Leather 6s, 1 to 104½. Atchison 6s, Class A, rose 1 to 42; Colorado Coal and Iron 6s, 3 to 98; Nashville and Chattanooga firsts, 1¾ to 124⅞; Northern Pacific thirds, 1 to 71; Northwest Currency 7s, 2 to 135; Oregon Navigation 6s, 3 to 104; Richmond Terminal 5s, trust receipts, 1 to 24⅞; St. Louis and San Francisco, Class C, 4 to 106; and Terminal Coal and Iron Tenn., dis. firsts, 1 to 76. Detroit Union Gas consols 5s recovered 5 points to 20.

Money on call has been easy, at 3 to 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 7@9 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 482¾@483 for sixty days, and 485¼@485½ for demand. Posted rates 482½@483½. Government bonds steady; State bonds dull.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Sep 19	Sep 18
Atchison	9,735	20¼	18⅞	20¼	19⅞
Amn. Cot. Oil pfd.	160	69	69	69	
Amn. Sugar	42,515	88	84⅞	87⅞	85⅞
Do pfd	550	85½	85	85⅞	86⅞
Amn. Tobacco	140	76⅞	76⅝	76⅞	74
B. R. & P.	100	26	26	26	25
Cen. Pac.	100	20	20	20	19⅞
C., B. & Q.	4,505	84⅞	83⅞	84⅞	83⅞
C. & N. W.	910	99⅞	99	99⅞	99⅞
C., M. & St. P.	19,845	61⅞	60⅞	61	60⅞
C., R. I. & P.	3,000	65⅞	64⅞	65⅞	64⅞
C., St. P., M. & O.	930	34⅞	33⅞	34⅞	33⅞
Ches. & Ohio	235	17	16⅞	17	16⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	416	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	450	108	108	108	108
Columbus & H. V.	1,100	21	19	21	19⅞
Columbus C. & I.	200	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	120	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	128
Chicago Gas	26,139	61	57⅞	61	58⅞
D., L. & W.	312	141⅞	141	141⅞	140⅞
Del. & Hud.	150	120	120	120	
Den. & Rio G	10	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Do pfd	300	30	29⅞	30	29⅞
Dist. & C. F. Co.	1,400	22	21⅞	22	21⅞
D. M. & F. D	8	6⅞	6	6⅞	
E. & T. H.	140	85	84	84	
Edison	50	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	97
Gen. Electric	3,835	47⅞	46⅞	47⅞	46⅞
Ill. Cent.	250	94	93⅞	93⅞	
Lake Shore	330	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞
Louis. & Nash.	3,200	55⅞	54⅞	55⅞	55⅞
L. E. & W.	550	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
L., N. A. & C.	113	14⅞	14	14	14
Laclede Gas	100	14	14	14	14
Manhattan	540	129⅞	128⅞	129⅞	128⅞
Mob. & Ohio	30	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Mo. Pacific	350	26⅞	26	26⅞	26
Minn. & St. L.	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Do pfd	100	29	29	29	29
N. Y. & N. E.	1,385	25	24⅞	25	24⅞
Nor. Pacific	615	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Do pfd	365	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W.	710	15	14⅞	15	15⅞
Do pfd	100	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	
N. Y. Cent.	143	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
N. Y., Sus. & W.	158	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Do pfd	5	45	45	45	45
N. Y., Ont. & W.	200	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
N. Y. & Nor. pfd.	810	10⅞	9	10	
Nat. Lead	1,380	29⅞	28⅞	29⅞	28⅞
Do pfd	345	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
Nat. Cordage	751	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞	26⅞
Phil. & Reading	1,300	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
Pac. Mail	226	15	15	15	15
Pullman	565	169	167	168	168
P., C., C. & St. L.	150	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
P., Ft. W. & C.	235	146	145	145⅞	
Rich. Terminal	945	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
So. Pac.	300	19	18⅞	19	18⅞
St. P. & Dul.	100	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
Union Pac.	4,000	22	21⅞	22	21⅞
U. S. Rubber	150	34	33	33	35
Do pfd	20	77	77	77	
W. & L. E.	210	13⅞	13	13	
Do pfd	175	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	
Wabash	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Do pfd	956	16	15⅞	16	15⅞
Western Union	11,176	83⅞	82⅞	83⅞	82⅞

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	136	Fargo	130
American	108	United States	50

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	110	U. S. 2s	98
U. S. 4s, coup.	111		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

18000 AT&SF4s ... 73⅜@74	12000 MetE 1st ... 109⅜@110
20000 A T & S F 2d 4s Class A ... 40⅞@42	25000 NC&StList ... 121⅜@124¼
4000 A&Pgtd 4s ... 57¼	1000 NYC&StL 4s ... 93½@94
4000 A D & Imp 5s ... 104	3000 NPist cp ... 105½@106
4000 ACO6s ... 108¼	3000 NP3d cn ... 70@71
1000 BCR&NIst ... 101@102	15000 NPcon 5s ... 34⅞@34¼
2000 BK 1st ... 110	5000 NWst db 5s ... 109⅛
2000 CSist gt ... 104⅜	1000 N W cn ... 135
2000 CB&Qdb5s ... 93	6000 O&M2d ... 110
10000 CB&Q7s ... 117⅛@117¼	4000 OS gm 4s ... 49
25000 CNJgm5s ... 108¼	4000 ORim cn 5s ... 46⅛
5000 C&Ocn5s ... 100@100¼	1000 OR&N 1st ... 114
1000 C&E 1st ... 110	1000 P&EIst ... 71
10000 C&NP1st ... 42@42¼	16000 P&Einc ... 17⅞@17⅜
20000 CRIP5scp ... 93⅞@94⅞	7000 P&Rlst of in ... 32⅛@33
10000 CRI&P db 5s ... 89½	1000 RGW&Gist ... 66
1000 CC&I5s ... 98	1000 R&P cn ... 113
1000 CHV&T 5s ... 89	6000 RW&Ocn ... 110⅛
2000 DetroitGas5s ... 20	42000 R&WPt ctr 5s tr r ... 23@24⅛
2000 D&HistPa dv cp ... 135	5000 SL&IM5s ... 73⅜
1000 D&RG 4s ... 74	1000 SL&SF2d-Class A ... 107
1000 Edisonist 5s ... 103	1000 SL&SF2d-Class C ... 106
1000 EDG5s ... 87	15000 SL&SWist ... 59@59⅛
2000 FW&DC 1st ... 79⅛@80	3000 SLK&NRE&Rfs ... 101⅛
1000 GBW&StPin ... 20	3000 SV&N5s ... 74
1000 M&SJo cn ... 111⅛	3000 T&Plst 5s ... 73
2000 Laclede Gas 1st ... 87	3000 TCaI Bs-TD 6s ... 76
3000 LNA&Cgm ... 94⅛@97	2000 U S L C 6s ... 104⅛
2000 L & W B cn asst ... 105	11000 UPD&Gist ... 48
7000 LNA&Ccn ... 94⅛@95	3000 Wabist 5s ... 102⅛@102⅜
1000 M&SPis-C&PW5s ... 108	3000 WS gtd 4s ... 98⅛@98⅜
11000 MK&T 2d ... 38	6000 WSgtd 4s rg ... 97⅛@98
1000 MC5s of 1931reg ... 110	3000 WNY&Plst ... 99

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 19.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Atchison	8,070	19¾	20	18⅞	19⅞
American Sugar	6,200	86	87⅞	84⅞	87⅞
Do pfd	700	85	85⅜	85	85⅜
Bell Telephone	10	190	190	188⅜	188⅜
C., B. & Q.	1,975	83⅞	84⅞	83⅞	84⅞
Chi. Junc. Ry.	100	80	80	80	80
Mex. Central	100	8	8	8	8
Pullman	25	168	169	167	168
Union Pacific	1,115	21¾	22	21¾	21¾

Bonds:	
6000 Atch 2ds ... 39⅞@40	13000 do 7s ... 115⅞@116
1000 Gas 2ds ... 58	6000 N E 2ds ... 98
3000 CB&Q5s ... 98⅞@100	1000 Bell 7s ... 108

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Adams Consolidated, 25c; Deadwood, $1.70; Eureka Consolidated, 20c; Gould & Curry, 15c; Homestake, $8.50; Horn Silver, $2.40; Iron Silver, 10c; Mexican, 40c; Ontario, $6.00; Ophir, 70c; Plymouth, 10c; Sierra Nevada, 35c; Savage, 35c; Standard, $1.10.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 19.—Allouez Mining Co. (new), $45.00; Atlantic, $8.50; Boston & Montana, $22.00; Calumet & Hecla, $277.00; Franklin, $11.87½; Kearsarge, $7.00 bid; Osceola, $28.50; Quincy, $105 bid; Tamarack, $142.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 19.—Alta, 10c; Bulwer, 15c; Best & Belcher, 50c asked; Bodie Consolidated, 15c; Chollar, 25c asked; Con. Cala. and Va., $1.35 asked; Crown Point, 20c; Gould & Curry, 25c asked; Hale & Norcross, 45c; Mexican, 60c asked; Ophir, 85c asked; Potosi, 35c asked; Savage, 35c asked; Sierra Nevada, 50c; Union Consol., 35c; Utah, 10c; Yellow Jacket, 45c asked.

WHAT TRADE GOSSIPS WERE SAYING.

Interesting Bits of Information Picked Up on the Floor of the Exchange.

Grain merchants are discussing with no little interest the continued drought. The scattered rains reported yesterday were inconsequential so far as actual value was concerned, although there was promise of more. Advices from the winter wheat district indicate a fear that the plowing and seeding will be reduced unless soaking rains come speedily. The feeling after the close was moderately steady. Puts on December wheat sold at 71⅞@71½c and calls at 72⅞@72½c. Puts on May corn sold at 44⅞@44⅜c and calls at 44⅞@45c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 210 cars; corn, 580 cars; oats, 217 cars, and 20,000 hogs.

Said a merchant identified with the foreign trade: "Bids on the Duluth wheat on the way to Europe are about 3c too low. Bids received here are on the basis of the Duluth bids, and the foreigners just now prefer the Northwestern wheat to ours. Chicago is really about 4c out of line."

It was an off day in cash corn with most of the big shippers out, yet the market remained close to the October price. Public and private cables expressed heaviness at fair declines, and shipping houses said it was difficult to do business. Possibly this is the natural result of the immense movement toward the seaboard. The local stock of contract grades decreased 105,000 bu during the week, and were placed at 1,521,000 bu.

The local stock of flaxseed at the close of last week was 303,028 bu, against 198,000 bu the previous week. The stock one year ago was 2,069,121 bu.

A paper was circulated among the creditors of Eggleston looking toward a settlement. The liabilities are about $600,000. It is proposed to pay 20 or 25 cents in cash and the remainder in two, three, four, and five years, secured by liens on property. The proposition is in the hands of Ulric King and John Beazley. "Regarding the assets," said Trustee King, "it is important to observe that they are approximately $100,000 more than the liabilities. The surplus will be divided among creditors in excess of the notes given. It is provided, however, that the surplus shall never exceed interest at 6 per cent on the notes." King was yesterday made trustee for the Steever accounts, and it is expected that this will expedite the settlement with creditors of the last named.

A dull day in the corn pit was relieved by a discussion of the differences between J. C. Schwartz and two houses to whom he had sold corn short. On the advancing market some days ago Schwartz sold corn to George G. Parker and to George Brown. They called margins when the market was near the top, and Schwartz in turn called margins from them. The calls on Schwartz were not responded to quite as quickly as desired, and the corn was closed out and the trades settled. Now it is claimed that Schwartz refused to indorse the margins down for Parker and Brown, and the latter ask that their deposits be released through the signature of the President under the rules of the board. A special committee will hear the testimony this afternoon and arbitrate the matter.

September lard sold yesterday at $9.62½. This brought vividly to mind the first day of August, when the Cudahy-Wright provision deal went to smash, as it was the first time the market has reached the old figures then quoted. It will be remembered that Cudahy brokers were bidding $9.60, or 2½c under yesterday's paid price, for September and eventually got more than they wanted, at the same moment it was being offered at $9.00 and less in other parts of the frenzied pit. The day of the collapse the low point for lard was $5.90 and at the close that day $6.40. The present price shows an advance of $3.22½ per 100 pounds. The gains in other product are none the less noteworthy. September pork closed that day at $12.00 and yesterday at $16.50, a gain during the fifty days of $4.50. Ribs advanced in that period from $6.22½ to $10.25 yesterday, or 4c per lb. The upward movement has been gradual and steady with most of the advance accomplished during the last few weeks. No one can be found who entertains the idea that the strength is due to aught but natural causes, and these, with the fact that such strong houses as the Chicago Packing company and Armour are behind the market, explain the situation. Small stocks, an impulse of cash buying at home and abroad after the collapse from high to low prices, the immense shipments and the strength in hogs are all potent factors. Pork was moved up some time ago; more recently ribs were advanced to 10c and better, and yesterday lard took the lead under charge of the Hatelys.

SPIRITLESS GRAIN MARKETS.

Bulls Not Disheartened, but Weary—Support Indifferent—Provisions Stronger.

Wheat was heavy at a small decline with rather more on sale than could be readily absorbed. Speculative business was chiefly local, and there was considerable selling of long wheat early, the price never fully recovering. December closed ⅜c lower at 71⅞@72c, with May at 79c. Cables were lower from the start, and with a little more rain in the West first sales were at a fractional decline. There was a small rally when the clearances for the day came in at 685,000 bu, but the foreign markets were so depressed throughout, with wheat here 3@4c out of line, that buyers evidently had no courage. Mitchell, Schwartz-Dupee, and Logan sold, and buyers included Pardridge-Leeming, Seaverns, and Trego-Montgomery. The contract stock showed an increase for the week of 19,000 bu and was placed at 16,646,000 bu. The crowd could not get away from this fact of an immense lot of cash wheat in store here. While many believe it is well placed, it at the same time acts as a wet blanket on the market. Liverpool was ¾@1d lower, and the continent and other domestic markets came in that way. Receipts were larger than expected at 333 cars of which 90 graded; out-inspection small at 35,600 bu. Receipts at primary points were 857,217 bu and shipments 382,333 bu. Cash was in fair to good demand and charters were 77,000 bu. Sales to go to store were at 67⅞@68c for No. 2 red winter, 62@64¼c for No. 3 do, 64@64½c for No. 2 hard. Free on board sales were at 62@65½c for No. 3 red winter, 68c for No. 2 do, 64c for do hard, and 61@69c for No. 3 spring.

Corn was easy, but not much lower, nor did prices get far away from the close of the night before. May lost ⅛c, resting at 44⅞c after selling at 44¼@45c, while October closed but ⅛c lower at 40⅞c. The market was simply tame and on the whole uninteresting under news which possessed little novelty. Ream made a show of supporting without buying much, Patten sold some May, and Boyden was the principal buyer of cash lots. Shipping houses talked bearish, the cables were ¾@1d lower and depressed, and the cash market lacked snap. Receipts were a little less than the big total anticipated and the estimate for today is 580 cars. The out-inspection was liberal at 430,443 bu and charters were made for 330,000 bu. There was practically no rain in the corn belt and frosts were predicted in certain localities. Receipts at primary points were 924,649 bu and the shipments dropped off to 174,635 bu. Exports were 50,100 bu. The contract stock was slightly smaller for the week at 1,521,000 bu. There was no undertone of general weakness, as stocks are relatively light everywhere. Sales to go to store were at 40½@40⅞c for No. 2, 41@41⅛c for do yellow, and 40⅞@40½c for No. 3. Free on board sales were at 41c for No. 3, 40⅞c for do yellow, 40⅞c for do white, and 41@41¼c for No. 2 do.

Oats were dull and without special feature. Prices opened steady to a shade lower and were confined to a rather narrow range, with the feeling at the close firm. Buying orders were not plentiful, and offerings were somewhat light. Receipts were 104 cars less than was expected. Exports from New York were 156,653 bu. May ranged at 31⅞@31⅜c, and closed the same as the previous day, at 31⅞@31½c, while October rested at 26⅜c, a gain of ⅛c. December closed with an advance of ⅛c at 27⅛c. Choice sample lots ruled steady under a good demand, with common grades about ⅛c lower, while offerings were rather liberal all around. Free on board sales were at 28@28⅛c for No. 3 white, 26⅞@27⅛c for No. 2, and 29⅛@29½c for do white.

Rye was rather slow, with cash firm under light supply. In futures bids and prices asked were too far apart to admit of any business. No. 2 in store sold at 46⅜c, or ⅛c higher, and by sample at 47c. October was 47c bid and 48c sellers, while for December 50c was bid with sellers at 50½c. In the barley market there was considerable activity. Little choice barley was offered, while the inquiry was good and prices firm. There were rather free offerings of common grades, but the demand was only fair and bids were a shade lower. Common to fair sold at 38@43c, while good, uniform Iowa grain went at 45@50c, and choice at 52c. Extra quality was quotable at 56c.

Millstuffs were in fair demand and unchanged with sales of bran at $12.00.

Provisions had more "action" with an increased interest in lard and ribs, prices closing at the top. Lard took the lead, September advancing 62½c to $9.62½, with October 35c higher finally at $9.12½. January sold at $7.97½@8.07½. September ribs gained 12½c, resting at $10.25 paid by the Packing company. January opened 2½c higher at $7.40, sold at $7.37½@7.50, and closed at $7.47½@7.50 paid. Wolff supported January pork, that future closing 27½c higher at $14.37½, with October nominally $15.00 and September $16.50. The high prices of the last week or more developed something of a short interest. Influences yesterday induced some covering. Hog receipts were materially less than expected, the quality was poor, suggesting the possibility of a further falling off in supplies, the stocks of product were certainly no larger under the good outward movement and the packers were on the bull side. Cudahy Packing company was early credited with supporting the near futures in a mild way and Hately bought lard. Receipts of finished product were light and demand for cured meats was good. Cables were firm, with Liverpool lard 9d higher. Cash sales included 25,000 lbs green shoulders at $6.50, 25,000 lbs lard at $9.30, 75 tcs picnic hams at $7.00, and 300,000 lbs short ribs, part at $10.25.

Flaxseed was in good demand on local elevator account, while crushers and shippers did little buying. Considerable business was done at firmer prices. For No. 1 on the St. Paul Armour paid $1.03½, while in other localities prices ranged at $1.02@103, with $102½ paid at the close, an advance of ½c. September sold in exchange for cash at $1.02¼, and October went at $1.02@1.02½, closing at the outside. For December $1.04 was paid, a gain of ½c. Receipts were 170 cars; shipments, 24,983 bu. In the timothy market offerings of cash seed were rather large and prices ruled weaker under a fair demand. Fair to good went at $3.00@3.20, with prime at $3.27½. September was steady at $3.40 and October was nominally $3.30. Clover-seed was influenced by an advance in prices at other points and the market was firm, although dull. Fair to good sold at $8.75@9.25, and October was nominally $9.50@9.75.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
Sept.	$ 68⅜	$ 67⅞@68⅛	$ 67⅞@68
Dec.	72⅛	71⅞@72⅜	71⅞@72
May	79⅜	78⅞@79⅜	79
CORN.			
Oct.	$ 40⅞@40⅞	$ 40⅞@40⅞	$ 40⅞
Dec.	41⅞@41⅞	41 @41⅞	41⅞
May	45	44⅞@45	44⅞
OATS.			
Sept.	$ 26⅞	$ 26⅞@26⅞	$ 26⅞
Oct.	26⅞	26⅞@26⅞	26⅞
May	31⅞@31⅞	31⅞@31⅞	31⅞@31⅞
MESS PORK.			
Oct.	$ 15.00	$15.00 @ ...	$ 15.00
Jan.	14.10	$14.17½@14.40	14.40
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Sept.	$ 9.00	$ 9.55 @ 9.62½	$ 9.62½
Oct.	8.77½	8.85 @ 9.12½	9.12½
Jan.	7.95	7.97½@ 8.10	8.07½@8.10
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Sept.	$ 10.12½	$10.12½@10.25	$ 10.25
Oct.	8.85	8.92½@ 9.12½	9.12½
Jan.	7.37½	7.37½@ 7.50	7.47½@7.50

CLOSING PRICES CORRESPONDING DAY LAST YEAR.

	September.	October.	January.
No. 2 wheat	$ 72⅞	$ ...	$ ...
No. 2 corn	45⅞	46	...
No. 2 oats	32⅞	32⅞	...
Mess pork	...	10.17½	11.85
Lard	...	7.45	6.80
Short ribs	8.40	8.40	6.15

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Monday by carloads:

	Contra't grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l.
Winter wheat	104	183	24	311
Spring wheat	4	18	...	22
Corn	1,063	274	49	1,386
Oats	281	291	2	574
Rye	8	5	...	13
Barley	3	52	23	78
Total	1,463	823	98	2,384

Inspected out: 35,602 bu wheat, 345,443 bu corn, 10,345 bu oats, and 500 bu rye. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 210 cars wheat, 580 cars corn, 217 cars oats, and 20,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1893.	RECEIPTS. 1892.	SHIPMENTS. 1893.	SHIPMENTS. 1892.
Flour, brls.	18,393	17,734	10,651	6,367
Wheat, bu.	138,772	315,471	15,849	154,222
Corn, bu.	789,698	338,635	84,445	244,750
Oats, bu.	608,990	322,270	123,027	152,077
Rye, bu.	2,870	15,600	702	2,301
Barley, bu.	34,130	77,200	11,004	15,258
T. Seed, lbs.	209,000	518,646	684,023	77,050
C. Seed, lbs.	2,180	8,966	105,433	181
Oth. S'd, lbs.	...	100	19,510	22,620
F. Seed, bu.	140,467	29,469	1,290	4,999
B. Corn, lbs.	12,000	12,000	53,540	7,599
Cheese, lbs.	185,745	348,515	306,170	281,678
Butter, lbs.	502,182	634,436	803,229	864,795
Hides, lbs.	334,835	328,288	396,915	870,716
Wool, lbs.	4,833	18,497	90,088	137,055

The following were the imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week ending Sept. 16, 1893.	Week ending Sept. 9, 1893.	Week ending Sept. 17, 1892.
Flour, brls.	272,000	270,000	283,000
Wheat, qrs.	362,000	389,000	266,000
Corn, qrs.	90,000	176,000	186,000

The following were reported on passage to the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Sept. 16, 1893.	Sept. 9, 1893.	Sept. 17, 1892.
Wheat, flour, qrs.	2,830,000	2,830,000	1,960,000
Corn, qrs.	340,000	380,000	440,000

Also the following on passage to the Continent of Europe:

Wheat, qrs.	1,260,000	1,130,000	980,000
Corn, qrs.	400,000	480,000	170,000

Lake freights were active and rates firm on the basis of 1⅛c for wheat and 1¼c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were made for 77,000 bu wheat, 330,000 bu corn, 125,000 bu oats, and 85,000 bu flaxseed.

ON SOUTH WATER STREET.

Few Changes with a Fair Trade—Fruits and Vegetables Plentiful.

For farm products sold on South Water street a fair demand existed both on shipping and local account. Vegetables were in large supply and easy. Receipts of peaches, pears and grapes were rather heavy, but prices ruled steady under a good inquiry. Eggs were ½c higher under rather light offerings. Butter was firm but only moderately active.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 26@27c; fine, 23@25c; fair to good, 21@23c; fancy dairies, Cooley's, 21@23c; medium to good, 18@19c; packing stock, fresh, 13½@14c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 18c per lb; fancy creamery, 17½c; extra dairy, 14½c; dairy, 13½c; rolls and small pails, ½c additional.

CHEESE—New makes—Finest full cream cheddars, 9½@10c per lb; twins, 9½@10c; Young Americas, 10@10½c; slightly skimmed, 5@6c; imitation Swiss cheese, 11½@12c; brick cheese, 9½@10c.

EGGS—Good Northern stock, 15½@16c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to choice, $3.00@4.50 per brl, and fair to good, $2.00@2.75; bananas, $1.00@1.50 per bunch; lemons, $4.50@6.00 per box; peaches, Michigans, 15@35c per basket; blueberries, $1.25@1.50 per case of 16 qts; grapes, Concords, 8-lb baskets, 12@15c; Delawares, 8-lb crates, 20@25c; cranberries, $6.50@8.00 per brl.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Oranges, $2.25@3.50 per box; pears, 40-lb boxes, $1.50@2.10; peaches, 20-lb boxes, 50@85c; plums, 20-lb boxes, $1.00@1.35; egg plums, 90c@$1.25 per half crate; gross prunes, $1.00@1.25 per half crate; Muscat grapes, $1.25@1.35 per half crate; Tokays, $1.50@1.60.

HAY—The market was quiet and steady. Sales were: On track, 6 cars No. 1 timothy at $10.00@10.50; 18 cars upland prairie at $7.00@8.25. Receipts were 1,528 tons; shipments, 548 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 3½@3¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 2½@2¾c; No. 1 calfskins, 5½@5¾c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 1 country tallow, 4c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½@3¾c.

MELONS—Muskmelons: Osage 80c@$1.00 per crate; nutmegs, 45@60c per crate; gems, 40@60c per basket; watermelons, $40.00@75.00 per car.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 7½c; prime white 150 deg., 7½c; snow white, 150 deg., 7¾c; headlight 175 deg., 8½c; Eocene, 9c; Kenejene, 11c; Elaine, 13½c; benzine, 6½c; 74 degree gasoline, 8½c; 87 degree gasoline, 12c; linseed, raw, 37c; and boiled 40c; turpentine, 33½c; extra W. S. lard oil, 68c; No. 1 lard oil, 38c; No. 2 do, 35c; whale oil, 58c; cooking oil, 45c; salad oil, 60c; paraffine, 28 deg., 10c; do oil, 25 deg., 13c; black summer, 6½c; 25 cold test, 7c; do, 15 cold test, 8c; do, zero, 9½@10½c.

POTATOES—Early rose, 65@68c per bu; Hebrons, 65@68c per bu. Sweet potatoes: Jerseys, $3.75@4.00 per brl; Baltimores, $3.00@3.25.

POULTRY—Live hen turkeys, good to choice, 12@13c per lb; gobblers, 11c; hens, 10½@11c; spring chickens, 11½@12c per lb; roosters, 5½@6c; live ducks, 9@10c; live geese, full feathered, $5.00@6.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—New cabbage, home grown, $1.40@1.50 per crate; yellow and red onions, New Orleans, $1.75@2.00 per brl; new turnips, 40@50c per bu; cucumbers, home grown, 75c@$1.00 per brl; lettuce, 50@75c per box, radishes, 20@25c per doz; spinach, $1.75@2.00 per brl; beets, $1.00@1.25 per brl; parsley, 15c per doz bunches; watercress, 20@25c per doz bunches; cauliflower, $1.00@1.25 per box; tomatoes, home grown, 35@45c per bu; egg plant, 40@60c per doz; green corn, 50@75c per sack; celery, 20@25c per doz; string beans, $1.25@1.50 per sack; wax beans, $1.25@1.50 per sack.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.12.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse or dingy tub, 24@26c per lb; good medium tub, 28@30c; fine unwashed fleeces, 13@15c; medium unwashed, 17@19c; quarter blood unwashed, 17@18c; coarse unwashed, 15@17c; quarter blood washed, 23@25c; fine washed fleeces, 21@23c; medium do, 25@27c; coarse, 23@24c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed fleeces, 12@14c; medium do, 15@16c; coarse, 14@15c.

IN THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Sept. 18	18,197	1,055	25,944	12,139
Tuesday, Sept. 19	5,000	1,000	13,000	10,000
Week thus far	23,167	2,055	38,944	22,139
Same period last w'k	21,174	2,129	52,709	25,526
Same period 1892	22,498	2,516	40,602	19,766
Shipments—				
Monday, Sept. 18	3,983	87	8,772	403
Tuesday, Sept. 19	2,000	...	3,500	1,000
Week thus far	5,983	87	12,272	1,403
Same period last w'k	6,231	106	17,732	2,543
Same period 1892	4,694	138	19,692	1,875

Receipts Sept. 19, with comparisons, at four markets:

Markets.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,000	13,000	10,000
Kansas City	6,600	6,500	1,000
Omaha	3,200	7,700	500
St. Louis	5,500	3,600	3,900
Totals	20,200	30,800	15,400
Cor. day last week	24,600	28,000	12,500
Cor. day 1892	30,000	33,300	11,500
Cor. day 1891	25,900	30,800	13,400
Cor. day 1890	28,700	46,800	17,300

The quality of hogs yesterday was by long odds the poorest in over two months. Offerings were largely of grassy stock and coarse, heavy sows, while good solid corn-fed stock was scarcer than for many months past.

CATTLE—Native cattle ruled steady at 10c higher. Western rangers sold 10@15c higher and Texas sold up 5@10c. Receipts were 2,500 less than a week ago, and included about 3,500 rangers. Of the 1,500 natives here many were cows and feeders and very few were good beeves. There were no really choice ripe cattle. The demand was of the usual Tuesday character. Branded Westerns fed in Kansas, averaging 1,378@1,419 lbs, sold at $4.20@4.60, while nice 1,126-lb steers sold at $4.60; rough 1,200@1,300-lb steers at $3.50@4.35, and the best natives offered, some averaging 1,360@1,459 lbs, sold at $5.15, but a strictly fine load would have sold around $5.70. Westerns sold at $2.10@2.75 for cows and heifers and $2.40@3.80 for steers. Texas sold at $1.80@2.15 for cows, $2.00@2.65 for steers, and $2.50@4.65 for calves. Native cows sold principally at $1.75@2.25. Stock cattle sold at $2.25@3.35, bulk at $2.45@3.10. Quotations are as follows:

Fancy native steers, 1,550@1,750 lbs	$5.50@5.70
Choice to fancy steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.90@5.40
Good to choice steers, 1,200@1,400 lbs	4.20@5.00
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,300 lbs	3.50@4.30
Poor to fair steers, 900@1,100 lbs	2.90@3.55
Choice to extra cows and heifers	2.50@3.00
Fair to good cows and heifers	1.90@2.40
Inferior to good canning cows	1.00@1.80
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,150 lbs	2.00@3.25
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs	3.00@5.50
Texas steers, 800@1,200 lbs	2.10@[illegible]
Texas cows, bulls, and stags	1.50@[illegible]
Western rangers, steers	2.50@4.00
Western rangers, cows	2.00@2.75

HOGS—Less hogs arrived than the trade expected and the quality was about the poorest of the season. All desirable stock sold steady to strong, while common lots averaged a shade lower, but the difference was in the quality. Mixed sold at $5.80@6.55; bulk, $6.15@6.35; heavy, $5.50@6.40; bulk, $5.95@6.20; light, $5.80@6.60; bulk, $6.30@6.55; pigs, $4.25@6.25; bulk, $5.00@6.10.

SHEEP—The sheep market was active and prices advanced fully 10c, while lambs were barely steady. A lot of prime Utah sheep sold at $4.25, and a string of 1,300 from Oklahoma, averaging 87 lbs, sold at $3.45, and some 102-lb Montanas sold at $3.85. A few choice lambs sold up to $5.00, but not many were above $4.75, and a good many common ones sold around $3.00@3.50.

New York, Sept. 19.—BEEVES—Receipts, 73 cars, or 1,211 head; 55 cars consigned to slaughterers, and 17 cars for export. No trading; feeling steady. Dressed beef firm for good and dull for common, at 6¼@8½c per lb for city dressed native sides; dressed Texas sides lower at 5@7c; latest cables from Liverpool and London quote refrigerated beef lower at 8½c per lb, and American steers steady at 9½@11c per lb dressed weight. Shipments today 732 live cattle, 1,800 quarters of beef, and 35 sheep; tomorrow, 483 head and 4,660 quarters. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 21 cars, or 4,829 head; 19 cars for the market and 2 cars for slaughterers. Market quiet at yesterday's closing prices for both sheep and lambs. Sheep sold at $3.00@3.50 per cwt; lambs at $3.45@4.25 for common to fair; bucks at $2.00. Dressed mutton slow at 5@8c per lb; dressed lambs weak at 6@9½c. CALVES—Receipts 430, including 285 consigned direct. Market steady for all kinds. Grassers sold at $1.50@2.25 per cwt; veals at $5.00@7.75 for common to choice. HOGS—Receipts, 31 cars, or 4,298 head. About 1 car for sale. Market firm at $6.25@7.00 per cwt.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,300; market active and firm at yesterday's slight advance. HOGS—Receipts, 3,100; market steady; best weak, others light, $5.75@6.35; mixed, $5.60@6.20; heavy, $5.60@6.25. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,100; market steady.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 19.—HOGS—Receipts, 6,000; strong; pigs and light, $6.15@6.30; heavy, $5.90@6.10. CATTLE—Receipts, 6,000; steady; native steers, bulk, best, $4.15@4.60; fair to good, $3.25@4.10; cows and heifers, best, $2.00@2.70; fair to good, $1.25@2.00; bulls, $1.50@2.00; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.40; calves, $5.00@9.00. SHEEP—Receipts, 800; steady.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000; steady; feeders, $2.00@3.35; cows, $2.00@2.90; common, $1.00@2.00. HOGS—Receipts, 7,500; closed weak; advance lost; best, $6.15; light mixed, $6.00@6.15; heavy, $5.90@6.10; pigs, $5.00@5.75.

THE LUMBER MARKET.

There were no changes of consequence in prices, although the market was firm in tone. The inquiry was good and arrivals were increased. Cargo prices were about as follows: Piece stuff, long, $9.50@10.50; short, $9.00@9.50; mill culls, inch, $8.50; hemlock, piece stuff, $7.00@7.50; Star A shingles, $2.10; cedar shingles, $1.90@2.10; pine lath, $1.50@1.60.

Quotations at the yards:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft	$43.00@51.00
Inch finishing, uppers	46.00@51.00
Siding, first and second clear	24.50
Common and cull boards	14.00@15.00
Flooring, A and B	37.00@38.00
Fencing, No. 1, 12 to 16 ft	17.00
Timber and joist, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft	14.50@17.00
Timber and joist, 2x8 and 2x8, 12 to 24 ft	14.00@18.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 ft	15.00@18.00
Shingles, choice to extra	2.50@ 2.60
Lath, dry	2.50

FOREIGN FINANCE AND PRODUCE.

Stock Market in London and Provision Prices from Liverpool.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—One hundred and twenty-five thousand sovereigns came in from Egypt today. Bar gold is wanted for Germany and the price has risen to 77s 9⅜d. Silver is up to 34⅛d. Rupee paper is 65⅜d. The markets were flat today, except that English railways have risen on signs that the coal strike is about to end. Louisville shares were sold here and bought in New York to avoid backwardations.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Cash and September wheat about ½c lower. Rye—New No. 2 Pennsylvania, nominal at 52c. Corn—Option market ¼@½c higher; lower for car lots, 49½@51c as to color and location for No. 2; No. 2 mixed September, 48⅛@49c; October, 48⅛@49c; November, 48¾@49¼c; December, 47⅞@48⅜c. Oats—Prices shade easier; options dull and shade weaker: No. 2 white, September, 34@35c; October, 34¼@35c; November, 35@35⅜c; December, 35¼@36c. Receipts—Wheat, 13,500 bu; corn, 12,300 bu; oats, 29,200 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 2,800 bu; corn, 20,100 bu; oats, 16,400 bu.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19.—PROVISIONS—Beef in fair demand. Pork and hams in poor demand. Bacon in good demand; long clear middles, about 45 pounds, firm at 55s 6d. Lard—Spot in poor demand; futures in no demand; prime Western spot dull at 46s 9d. Wheat—In poor demand; No. 2 red winter dull at 5s 7d; No. 2 red spring dull at 5s 7½d. BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Moderate demand; St. Louis fancy winter steady at 7s 3d. Corn—Spot in poor demand; futures in fair demand; mixed Western spot dull at 4s 1½d; September easy at 4s 1½d; October easy at 4s 2½d; November easy at 4s 3½d.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Cotton, Grain, and Provision Movement, Together with Closing Quotations.

New York, Sept. 19.—[Special.]—COTTON—Declined 13 to 14 points, lost this and declined 7 to 10 points, rallied and closed 1 to 3 points lower for the day and steady, with sales of 250,800 bales. Liverpool advanced 4 points, and after frequent fluctuations closed irregular at about the same prices as last night. Spot sales there, 12,000 bales. Liverpool spot prices unchanged. In Manchester yarns were firm; the higher prices asked for cloths checked business. Spot prices here fell ⅛c to 3⅛c for middling uplands, with sales of 95 bales for spring; 1,300 bales were shipped direct to Europe. There was a decline of ⅛c at Galveston, ⅛ to 3-16c at Savannah, and 1-16c at New Orleans, Augusta, Mobile, Charleston, and St. Louis. Memphis was easy. New Orleans sold 2,500 bales, Savannah 2,000, and Augusta 1,321. In New Orleans futures declined 10 to 11 points and recovered half the loss. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
September	...	...	...	7.86@7.88
October	10,700	8.12	7.91	7.97@7.98
November	19,800	8.27	8.04	8.11@8.12
December	59,400	8.30	8.16	8.23@8.24
January	125,400	8.50	8.27	8.34@8.35
February	10,700	8.56	8.38	8.43@8.44
March	21,800	8.64	8.45	8.52@8.53
April	100	8.67	8.67	8.60@8.62
May	2,400	8.81	8.63	8.68@8.69
June	500	8.86	8.86	...@...

COFFEE—Advanced 15 to 40 points, near months the strongest, closing steady. Sales, 13,250 bags. United States deliveries 17,875 bags. United States visible supply 207,179 bags, against 396,966 a year ago and 445,218 two years ago. Bombardment of Rio Janeiro continued. Long selling of the near months prevented a greater advance. Havre declined ¼ to ½f on some months, while others were ½f. higher. Hamburg declined ¼ to ½ pfennig. New York stock of Brazil, 83,695. Rio on the spot was firmer but dull. No. 7, 18⅛c. Sales, 3,000 bags Java at 21c, 2,400 bags Maracaibo, and 3,000 bags Central America on private terms. Sales today:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	500	15.75	15.75	...@15.75
September	1,250	17.70	17.50	17.60@17.70
October	2,750	17.35	17.20	17.30@17.35
November	2,000	16.85	16.65	16.80@16.85
December	6,730	16.20	16.10	16.25@16.30

GRAIN—Wheat declined ⅛c to ¼c. Spot sales, 120,000 bu, including 32,000 bu for export. No. 2 red at 4c under December, in store; do, 3¼c under December, f. o. b., at store; 4c under December, afloat, and 4c under December delivered. No. 2 red at 73c in elevator. No. 1 Northern spring at 3¼c under December delivered. No. 3 red at 70c in elevator. Option sales, 835,000 bu. Corn—Declined ⅛c. Spot sales, 130,000 bu, including 64,000 bu for export. No. 2, delivered, at 49¼c; do, at 1¼c over October, f. o. b., afloat. September 25, and 49½c, September, 28; also 48½c to 49½c to arrive. Option sales, 395,000 bu. Oats unchanged for white, but otherwise ⅛@¼c lower. Futures closed firmer, with some months ⅛@¼c higher. Spot sales, 14,000 bu, including for exports No. 2 oats at 32¾c in elevator; No. 3 oats, 32c; No. 2 white, 38½c, in elevator; No. 3 oats, 32c; No. 2 white, 38½c; No. 3 white at 36½@37c; track white at 37½@41c; track mixed at 33@35c. Option sales, 80,000 bu.

SUGAR—Raw firm and in fair demand. Sales, 20,000 bags; centrifugal, 96 test, at 3 13-16c; and 600 bags molasses sugar, 89 test, at 3⅛c. Refined active and firm.

BUTTER—Choice, 25@27½c.

CHEESE—Fancy, 10@10½c.

EGGS—17½@20c.

COTTONSEED OIL—Firmer, quiet. Crude, 35c; yellow, 39@40c.

DRY GOODS—The situation in the market has a better appearance today. There is more inquiry and some buyers are regretting that they did not take goods more freely at the late auction sale. There is an appearance of scarcity in several directions. Four yard sheetings are well held up; fancy prints are scarce; print cloths have advanced ⅛c. More confidence is apparent on the basis of supply and demand. These features, in view of the limited production of all kinds of goods, increase interest in the outlook. It seems probable that prices will become definitely fixed in the near future and that business will proceed in a steady way. Transactions are fair in brown, cottons, prints, wide sheetings, some lines of colored cottons, dress goods, and silks. In other particulars demand is yet moderate.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 19.—WHEAT—There was an easy turn to the market today, caused by a lack of buying support and a feeling among traders that the price was to sell off a little in line with a natural reaction from a steady and advancing market. There was early a little buying against puts, but this was not much of a feature. The feeling was rather heavy all day. Cables were weak today, caused by the increase in stocks abroad, and the controlling influences for the moment are bearish. The crowd recognizes this and is acting accordingly without in any sense giving up the bullish sentiment that is now held by the majority. December opened at 67⅛c and closed at 67c after selling at 66¾c. The recovery was at the close, when a few shorts covered making sufficient demand to check the decline. The trade was not heavy today, but a fair amount changed hands. Trading in May was light, but this month was firm. The scalpers were the principal buyers. Cash wheat declined about half cent in line with futures. Sales of No. 1 Northern were mostly at 66@66½c. The millers were ready buyers, but there was not quite the briskness to the trading that has been the rule for several days. The elevators are taking considerable of the new wheat to replace the old wheat sold to the millers, and which they prefer for immediate use. The receipts of wheat were light today. Considerable barley is being offered and there is a very good local demand, sufficient to keep prices steady and on the strong side. Oats are steady. There is not much corn or rye coming in. Receipts of wheat here were 181 cars.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 19.—WHEAT—It has ruled dull and lower here today. The market opened weak and ¼c below yesterday's close, and has ruled weak with declining tendencies. The demand was fair, but receipts were large, and there was most too much stuff on the market to maintain outside prices. Cash wheat sold off ¾c from the opening trades by noon. Trading on wheat futures was of fair proportions but irregular and fluctuating prices, December wheat being the most active, selling off ¾c from the opening quotation, but subsequently recovering ¼c on the decline before noon. The best feature of the market at present is the character and fine quality of the new wheat now being received. Of the 566 cars graded yesterday 278 cars were No. 1 hard wheat, 242 cars No. 1 Northern, and 34 cars No. 2 Northern. All of these grades are fine milling wheats. There is hardly low grade wheat enough arriving to supply local demand for grinding. The afternoon market ruled dull, with small trading in December wheat. Following were the closing prices: No. 1 hard, cash 67¾c; September, 67¾c; December, 70¾c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 65¾c; September, 65¾c; December, 68¾c. To arrive, 66c; No. 2, 62¾c; No. 3, 58c; rejected, 49c; rye, 42c; flax, 99c; No. 3 barley, 36c. Car inspection today, 566. Receipts—Wheat, 2,098 bu; flax, 2,367 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 57,202 bu. Cars on track, 388; last year, 427.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 19.—GRAIN—Receipts of wheat are dropping off rapidly and some receivers say there will be less than 50 cars a day after this week. Hard wheat today was ½c lower by sample and with the close the market was weak. No. 2 soft wheat was no lower but low grades were off ½c. No. 2 hard, out of store, 5,000 bu sold at 61c river. Most bids for round lots were below that price. Receipts today were 127 cars, a year ago 266 cars. Corn was ¼@1c lower locally, but shippers bid same as yesterday. The offerings were not large. Receipts today, 61 cars; a year ago, 74 cars. Oats were firm; offerings were fair and demand seems to be improving. Receipts of oats today 6 cars, a year ago, 10 cars. Receipts of grain today were 127 cars wheat, 82 cars corn, 6 cars oats, 1 car rye, 1 car flax, and 10 cars hay. The elevators took in today 33,080 bu wheat, 1,155 bu corn; loaded out 41,766 bu wheat and 5,071 bu corn, leaving in store 399,793 bu wheat, 17,325 bu corn, 7,790 bu oats, and 2,224 bu rye.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Weak; No. 2 red, spot, and September, 71¼@71½c; October, 71¾@71⅞c; December, 74¼@74½c; steamer No. 2 red, 68c; receipts, 90,859 bu; stock, 758,060 bu; sales, 159,000 bu; milling wheat by sample, 70@73c. Corn—Easy: mixed, spot, 48½c asked; the month, 48½c asked; October, 48c asked; year, 46½@47½c; receipts, 71,376 bu; stock, 176,014 bu; white corn by sample, 53@54c; yellow corn by sample, 53@54c. Oats—Firmer; No. 2 white Western, 36½@37c; No. 2 mixed Western, 33@33½c; receipts, 53,214 bu; stock, 179,959 bu. Rye—Quiet; No. 2, 51@52c; receipts, 1,072 bu; stock, 15,246 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat firm, lower; receipts, 66,661 bu; shipments, 32,972 bu; September closed at 63½c; October, 64c; November, 66c; December, 68½c; May, 76½c. Corn dull and weak; receipts, 53,900 bu; shipments, 80,598 bu; September, 39c; October, 36½c; December, 36¼@36⅜c; year, 38¼c; May, 40⅜@40½c. Oats—Feeling stronger; same as yesterday; September, 26½c; October, 26¼c; May, 31½c. PROVISIONS—Pork—New selling at $17.25; on orders, $17.25@17.50. Lard—Prime steam, 9½c; nominal. Dry salt meats—Shoulders, 7½c; longs and clear ribs, 10½c; shorts, 11c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 8½c; longs, 11½c; clear ribs, 11½c; shorts, 12c.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 19.—GRAIN—Corn firm, higher; No. 2, 39½c; No. 3, 38½c. Oats firm, inactive; No. 2 white, 27½c; No. 3 white, 26½@27c. WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.12; spirits, $1.14. Receipts—Wheat, 5,400 bu; corn, 30,850 bu; oats, 94,600 bu; barley, 2,100 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 4,200 bu; corn, 6,500 bu; oats, 68,800 bu.

Toledo, O., Sept. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Cash, 68c; October, 68½c; December, 71½c; May, 79c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, cash, 43½c. Oats — Nominal. CLOVERSEED—Cash and October, $5.75; November, $5.90; December, $6.00; January, $6.00. Rye—Nothing doing. Receipts—Wheat, 110,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 126,000 bu; corn, 1,500 bu; oats, none.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 19.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm, 24½c.

The Romance of Lady Isabel Burton.

Lady Isabel Burton, the widow of Sir Richard Burton, is said to live wholly in the memory of her husband, to whom she was deeply devoted. She met him in a most romantic fashion at Boulogne when she was a school girl there, but they were separated almost immediately, and it was not until after he had made his famous journey to Mecca, and had then gone to the Crimea for the war, that he again encountered his inamorata, this time in London, at the Botanical Gardens. There they entered into a sort of understanding, but before it could be ratified Sir Richard had started for the heart of Africa with Speke, and upon his return he was such a physical wreck that his young fiancée's parents strongly opposed the match. The marriage took place under the auspices of friends, the family were reconciled, and Sir Richard and Lady Burton enjoyed thirty years of singularly happy union, working and traveling together, and very appropriately he constituted her his literary executrix.

How to Eat Watermelon.

The suggestions of an eminent citizen of Georgia for the selection and eating of a watermelon are given in his own words: It should be carefully chosen. In response to an eager thump there should follow a dead and meaty sound. The melon should not weigh less than twenty-five pounds. After it is pulled it should be split from end to end with a short-bladed pocketknife, so that in tearing it open the glowing and juicy heart, bursting loose from its confinement, shall find a lodgment on one side only. At this point the knife is to be thrown away. For a moment the eye should be allowed to feast itself on the vision thus brought to view; then the heart should be scooped out with the hand, and the nectarious meat thrust upon the hot and thirsty palate. There ought to be something savage in the enjoyment of a watermelon; it ought to be crushed and swallowed with avidity.

Accounting for It.

Willie—"You never drink any water, do you?"

Featherstone—"Not if I can help it, Willie."

Willie—"I suppose you are afraid it will make your nerve rusty. Sister says it is a cast-iron one."—*Vogue.*

PULLED OUT HAIR BY HAIR.

A Curious Story of Jealousy and Indian Cruelty.

Oklahoma letter in the Philadelphia *Times*: Living near this town is a woman whose perfectly bald head tells a curious story of jealousy and Indian cruelty. In 1859 Oswald Thurwald, a Swedish farmer, had a home in the Territory close to the Texas border, and his family consisted of his wife, two daughters, and a son. The Indians seemed friendly, passing over the Thurwalds even when slaying the other settlers about and frequenting their place to sell their wares and to purchase such goods as Thurwald brought out from the States for barter. He was rapidly growing rich and had made his preparations to move to Dallas, where he intended to extend his business, when the tragedy occurred that destroyed his home and scattered his family.

It seems that the Chief of the Tonkawa Indians, who visited that part of the country from the South on raiding expeditions, had seen Elsa, the elder daughter, and fancying her offered to buy her of her father. But Thurwald, though fond of money, refused, which gave great offense to the chief. Returning home he incited his people against the Thurwalds, and the following spring they made an attack on him. He and his son succeeded in escaping, but the wife and younger daughter, though they eluded capture the first few days, were overtaken finally. Mrs. Thurwald sank under the fatigue of her hasty flight through a rugged country and when the Indians came up with them it was to find the girl holding her mother in her arms, the poor woman having just expired.

The next day the girl herself, lagging on the march from an arrow wound in her ankle, was shot in the presence of her sister, who had been seized and held from the moment of the attack till now. She was taken to a village and given into the charge of the squaws until the men should have returned from the war trail.

In the meantime the Kickapoos declared war on the Tonkawas and raided the village, when Elsa Thurwald was carried off with such of the Indian women as were spared as slaves. The Tonkawas returning found the smoking remains of the houses and started after the despoilers, overtaking them close to the Colorado, where an obstinate battle ensued, but both sides then consented to a truce. The Chief of the Kickapoos, however, stipulated that the white woman should be given to him. This was opposed by the Tonkawa Chieftain, who claimed her by right of priority. This brought on a quarrel, which was terminated by a hand-to-hand fight between the rivals, which resulted in the Chief of the Tonkawas being killed and the bone of contention falling to the victor.

He carried her home and confided her to the care of his squaw, with the injunction that if she were injured in any way the life of the woman would pay for it. But fired by jealousy for her successor the woman took advantage of her lord's absence to wreak her vengeance on the detested object. Binding her to a tree she deliberately pulled out the unfortunate beauty's hair thread by thread. This torture lasted several hours until the white woman's head was covered with blood and she shrieking with agony.

When the chief returned and learned what had occurred he ordered the witch burned at the stake. She escaped into the bush, but was recovered and the sentence executed. Thurwald had now died, but his son hearing of his sister being in the hands of the Indians organized a rescuing party and succeeded in liberating her, after eighteen months of captivity. Her head took weeks to heal, and it is thought her mind was affected by her savage treatment, though in 1875 she married a farmer in this vicinity. Her hair has never grown again.

TYPES OF BAD MEN ON THE FRONTIER.

Characteristics of the Desperadoes Who Held Life Cheap.

San Francisco *Chronicle*: The wonder grows whence sprang these men, who, with pistols on both hips and knives in their belts, were eager for some fray, and when no one could be found to accommodate them picked a quarrel and then killed their fellow-man.

The peculiar dangers that attend the pursuit of gold seem to bring out, in enormous degrees, all the latent viciousness in man, and the interest is, where did such men hide themselves when in more peaceful parts, or did the mere sight of the precious metal or the insatiable greed to obtain it transform a respectable citizen into an animal in contrast with whom a royal Bengal tiger would be sociable and almost companionable.

I asked this question, says a writer, of H. J. Crow of Los Angeles, one of her most prosperous and adventurous business-men, who had founded Idaho City and had followed mining in many States and Territories, about the characteristics of these "bad men" and whence they came.

"You could generally bet on it," said Mr. Crow, "that they were from the Southern States and seemed to have had dark experiences before they had penetrated into the mines. As a rule they were lazy men, possessed with almost animal strength, and were utterly devoid of remorse. Indeed, these men—and I have known several—apparently felt that they owed nothing to society and had no responsibility. I saw three men together one day and heard one say to the other:

"'Well, Jim, go ahead; I'll meet you in hell in a minute,' and when it came his turn to swing he shouted: 'Three cheers for Jeff Davis.'

"They actually feared nothing and held their own lives as cheaply as they took others. Where these men disappeared after the mines gave out or whether they ever became peaceable citizens I cannot say. I know several have adopted the latter rôle, but it would take little provocation to make them as bloodthirsty as when they sought victims in Idaho."

Daily Hint from Paris.



FOR THE PROMENADE.

Dress of anemone crépon trimmed with insertions of black lace. Ruched collarette of black mousseline de soie, with narrow edging of white lace. Hat of fine black straw, covered with ostrich feathers of the same shade as the dress.—*New York Herald.*

Our Official Deadheads.

As an illustration: The President of the United States is allowed a salary of $50,000 a year, a salary which is meant to assist him in living up to his office. That is what it is for. But let the President go anywhere and a dozen railways get on their knees to extend to him a free train, and they use the business for all it is worth. A Congressman wants to go to some place, and he goes, and he goes on a deadhead pass. Yet that Congressman has no more rights under the law than the common plug. Why do railway companies feed him?—*Durham (N. C.) Globe.*

Shoes to Fit.

The funny man's wife was reading an English almanac and he was smoking and resting his gigantic intellect on the back of his chair.

"I notice here," she said, "that in the matter of shoes temperance people should wear pumps. Now, what sort of shoes would you say drinking people should wear?"

The gigantic intellect began to roll over and exert itself.

"Well," he said, thoughtfully, "I think they should wear tight ones."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Celery and Rheumatism.

If celery were eaten freely sufferers from rheumatism would be comparatively few. It is a mistaken idea that cold and damp produce the disease—they simply develop it. Acid blood is the primary and sustaining cause. If celery is eaten largely an alkaline blood is the result, and where this exists there can be neither rheumatism nor gout. It should be eaten cooked.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

NO STAMPEDE OF COMPANIES FROM WORLD'S FAIR RISKS.

Cancellations Have Been Made from Time to Time Since the Cold Storage Fire—They Bear No Proportion to the Lines in Force—Physical Hazard of the Fair Improved by Some Cancellations—Fire Waste of Eight Months—General Insurance Notes.

A somewhat sensational account of the World's Fair insurance situation, which appeared in a morning paper, was the subject of considerable comment and ridicule by underwriters yesterday afternoon. The insurance on buildings at the Fair grounds was adjusted early in the season on a sliding scale basis and the companies are making no efforts to cancel lines. On the Midway Plaisance the physical conditions have entirely changed for the worse since the opening of the Fair and insurance is hard to get at any premium rates and cancellations are frequent. The exhibits have been taken without any sliding scale arrangement, in many cases almost under protest. The business written at the Fair at best is of a speculative character scarcely good at any rates. The surprise is not that lines have been canceled, but that wholesale cancellations did not follow the cold storage warehouse fire and the more recent South Chicago fire. The first fire indicated the difficulty of controlling a blaze in the staff-covered Fair buildings, and the second demonstrated the effect of a lake breeze on a fire. The question of cancellation of risks does not lie entirely with the local agent. Stockholders of influence in Eastern companies come on to visit the Fair, grow timid over their risks, and secure cancellations. Cancellations of the entire lines held by certain companies followed the cold storage warehouse fires, but the cancellations are small in proportion to the lines now carried.

"We have insurance running away up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars on exhibits," said Mr. Davis of Davis & Requa. "As much has been canceled by request of the insured as we have ordered canceled. One of the very foreign Commissioners who is represented as being indignant at the way he has been treated by insurance men came into this office yesterday and canceled $25,000 of insurance because he did not need it. The report of wholesale cancellation is a fake."

It was intimated that lines were being taken off to force higher premium rates. This is in no sense true. Cancellations have been made entirely on the hazard. Insurance for the remainder of the Fair term will be practically unobtainable. Rates will cut no figure.

In some few cases the companies figure on a cold business basis that they had better get out with what little profit they have. They do not quibble with the assured when he comes in and asks to have his policy canceled and the unearned premium returned. They in turn claim the right under all policy contracts to terminate a risk on five day notice. These companies may argue that they will never do business with these foreign representatives again and that it will be good policy to quit at once and take their little profit back into regular lines. A little cancellation all the way around will improve the character of the entire Jackson Park risk. It will make all parties interested careful and will operate as a "co-insurance" or a "sliding scale" clause. The fact remains that the supply of insurance for Jackson Park outside of Midway Plaisance is well up to the demand, and will continue to be so until the Fair closes.

Fire Waste for Eight Months.

The fire loss of the United States for the eight months ending with August of this year is placed at $95,000,000. This is $10,000,000 in excess of the aggregate for the corrresponding period of last year. The greatest losses so far have been in Illinois, amounting to $2,300,000, in Minnesota of $1,380,000, and in New York of $1,575,000. The loss by fire up to Sept. 15 is given as $99,000,000, or an average of $384,961 a day.

Rates on New England Mills.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 19.—[Special.]—The New England Insurance Exchange today ordered an advance of 40 per cent on the present published rates on cotton and woolen mills pending re-rating under the new schedule.

General Insurance Notes.

The Kansas City Fire Department is said to have more than exhausted its appropriation.

The Morotock Insurance company of Danville, Va., has decided to discontinue business and wind up its affairs.

A number of General Managers left last night for the semi-annual meeting of the union at Niagara Falls today.

Local underwriters have received notice that the ruling of the board defining a "private barn" goes into effect Oct. 1.

The Albany Insurance company has notified the New York Board of Underwriters that it will not submit to the rerating made by the agents of the State board.

The Chicago Board of Underwriters is apt to adopt radical measures regarding premium collections. The idea is gaining ground that the man who cannot or will not pay for his insurance is a "bad risk."

It is reported that the People's Fire Insurance company of Manchester has succeeded in effecting a reorganization with Aretas Blood as President. Josiah G. Bennett, cashier of the Market National Bank of Boston, made an offer some time ago to take the unsubscribed stock of the company provided he were made Vice-President.

He Was Encouraged.

"How are you getting along in your hunt for an honest man?" asked one of Diogenes' friends.

"O, pretty badly of late. But I'm on a hot trail now."

"You don't say so!"

"Yes; I saw a man with an umbrella of his own just now. I know it was his, because I saw him buy it."—*Washington Star.*

Queer Ship.

The most singular ship in the world is the Polyphemus of the British navy. It is simply a long steel tube, deeply buried in the water, the deck rising only four feet above the sea. It carries no mast or sails, and is used as a ram and torpedo boat.

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88 Washington-st.

REED & HURLBUT,

11 Pine-st., New York.

To the Holders of Bonds of the Ferris Wheel Company:

You are hereby notified that the undersigned has received from said Ferris Wheel Company an amount sufficient to pay a third installment of 25 per cent of the amount of the bonds mentioned in the Trust Deed from said Ferris Wheel Company to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, dated May 5, 1893, together with interest thereon, and that in pursuance of the provisions of said Trust Deed the undersigned, as Trustee, will on the 30th day of September, 1893, at its office in the Rookery, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, pay to the holders of all of said bonds which are presented, to be properly indorsed, 25 per cent of the amount of their respective bonds, together with interest on said installment from Dec. 1, 1892, to Sept. 30, 1893.

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, Trustee.

KALISPELL, MONT.

KALISPELL, MONT., September 1, 1893.

Bids will be received at the office of the City Clerk until October 15, 1893, for the sale of $30,000 Sewer Bonds. The bonds shall draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, due and payable in 20 years in gold coin.